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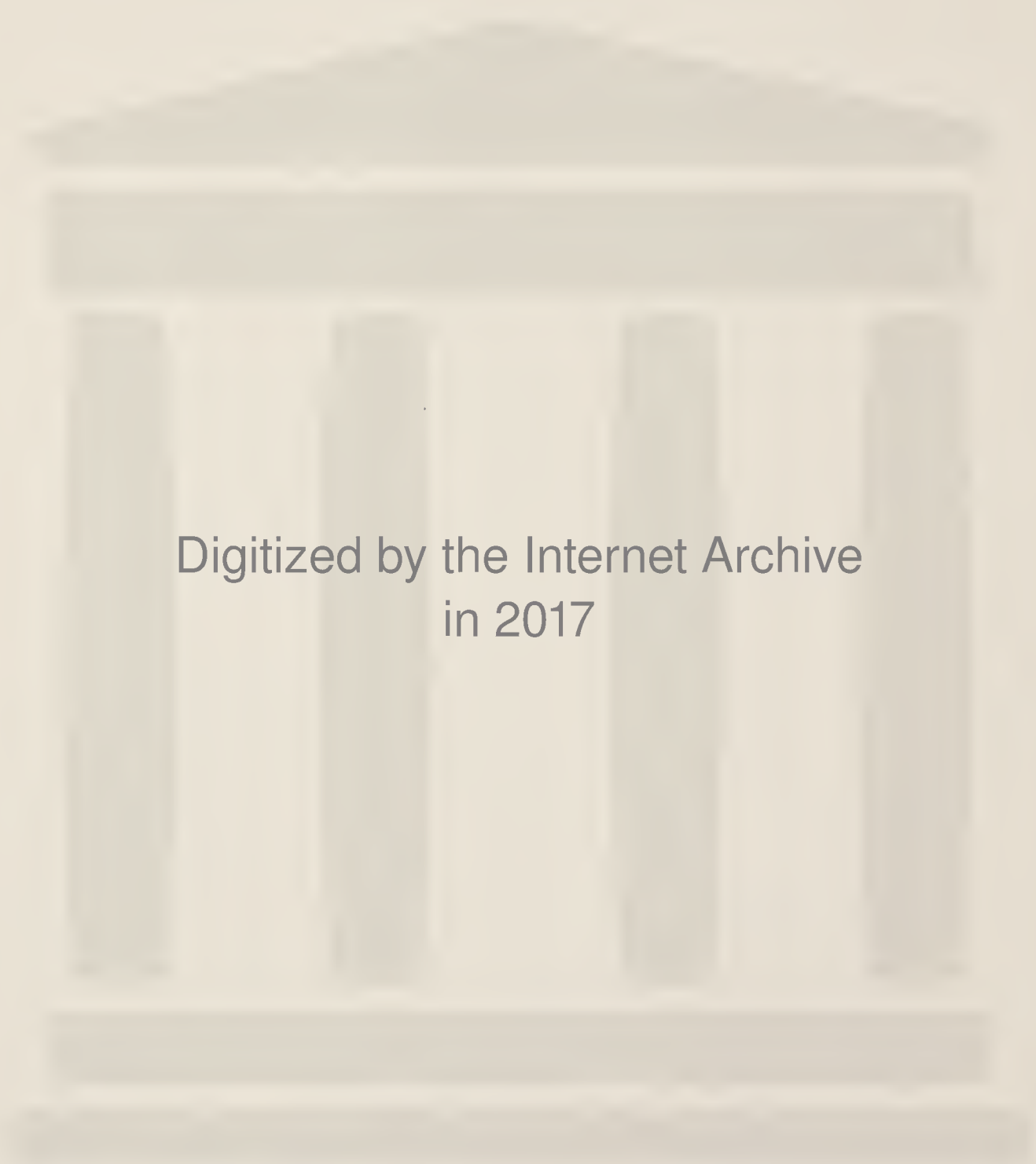
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A. Lincoln

THE
BIOGRAPHICAL
ENCYCLOPÆDIA
OF
ILLINOIS
OF
THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.



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THE
BIOGRAPHICAL ENCYCLOPÆDIA

OF

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LINCOLN, ABRAHAM, the sixteenth President of the United States, was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, February 12th, 1809, in a rude log-cabin planted in a remarkably picturesque region of a wild and newly opened country. His parents were Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hauks, the latter a woman out of place among those primitive surroundings. Schools in that region were scarce, and those to be found simple and irregular—the religious institutions still more so. Parson Elkin was the only preacher in the vicinity, and it is said that from the simple addresses of this humble and devoted itinerant Abraham gathered his first ideas of public speech. When eight years of age his father removed into an almost unbroken wilderness within the limits of Spencer county, Indiana, not far from the present town of Gentryville, where within two years they laid the faithful mother to rest. Inheriting a strong impulse for study, which was stimulated by his parents, Abraham became an early reader and writer, his books, though few in number, being well calculated to form a character which has never been surpassed for quaint simplicity, earnestness, purity and great wisdom. They were of a kind, too, which excited his taste for politics, kindled his ambition, and, though a lad, made him a warm admirer of the statesmen of that time. In the winter of 1819 he passed under the care of a step-mother, and as he grew up he became increasingly helpful on the farm. In physical strength and in athletic feats he was the master of all his companions, his modesty as well as his generosity winning their lasting esteem. When eighteen, he built a flatboat and made his first venture to a down-the-river market, and when nineteen, though unaccustomed to business, and ignorant of the great stream he was to move upon, he made a successful flatboat trip to New Orleans,

though narrowly escaping assassination at the hands of men whom his proclamation years after liberated from slavery. It was a happy thing for him that, living among the roughest of rough men, he never acquired a vice. In March, 1830, the family moved again, locating on the Sangamon, in Macon county, Illinois, where the father died, January 17th, 1851. Abraham, at this time, was six feet four inches in height, tall, angular and ungainly, "but a welcome guest in every house." He earned his livelihood by splitting rails and farm labor. The success of a flatboat voyage to New Orleans gained him a clerkship in a pioneer store, where he studied grammar and attended debating clubs at night, and marked his character by an integrity which secured him the soubriquet of "Honest Abe," a characterization which he never dishonored and an abbreviation that he never outgrew. In 1832 he became Captain of Clary's Grove Boys, and served under General Gaines in the Black Hawk War. Upon his arrival home, then twenty-three years old, he was named as candidate and elected a member of the Legislature, the result of the popularity he achieved in his brief military campaign, and soon after President Jackson made him Postmaster. At the close of this service he was appointed by John Calhoun, subsequently the President of the Lecompton Constitutional Convention, in Kansas, as his assistant in surveying Sangamon county, and he pursued this business for a year with such accuracy that the lines have never since been called in question. In 1834 he entered more thoroughly upon the study of law, and became again a candidate for the Legislature, to which he was elected. He walked one hundred miles to attend each session. In 1836 he was re-elected, and during the ensuing session made his reputation as a party leader. The Sangamon delegation, of which he was foremost, has been handed

down to posterity as "The Long Nine," each member being over six feet high. It was at this session, also, that he met Stephen A. Douglas, and these two commenced then a struggle which now forms an epoch in our national history. The prevailing sentiment in Illinois at this time was pro-slavery. Both parties, Democratic and Whig, did not doubt that the Constitution protected the institution of slavery, and when the former introduced into the Legislature extreme pro-slavery resolutions, but two men of the latter were found willing to subscribe to a protest against them, and these were Abraham Lincoln, and Daniel Stone, of Sangamon. The time had now arrived for the translation of the former to a new sphere, and on April 15th, 1837, he went to Springfield as law partner with an old friend, Major Stuart, and found this association of practical benefit. In 1838 he was sent to the Legislature again, and was prominent in all of the debates. Here he developed more fully the tactics he had early adopted for ridding himself of troublesome friends as well as enemies, which were simply the telling of stories to change the current of conversation. For this he had a marvellous faculty. He soon obtained a very large practice, and earned the reputation of a sound lawyer. In 1840, the "Sangamon Chief," as he was now called, was re-elected to the Legislature, and about this time, actuated by motives of gallantry, he challenged James Shields, subsequently a United States Senator, to a broadsword combat. Friends intervened and no harm was done, nor intended, at least by Lincoln, who said he had selected broadswords because his arms were long, and he could easily hold his opponent at bay. In this year he formed a law partnership with Judge S. T. Logan, of Springfield, and in 1842 married Mary Todd, daughter of Hon. Robert S. Todd, of Lexington, Kentucky. The fruit of this marriage was four sons, Robert Todd, Edward, who died in infancy, William, who died in Washington, and Thomas, better known to the country as "Tad." The oldest and youngest survive. In the active discharge of his professional duties, and in study of State and party interests, the months past away and brought Lincoln to the great political contest of 1844, when Clay was the Whig candidate for the Presidency. The result of the campaign was to this party a sore disappointment, and Lincoln was one of the profoundest mourners. He had a strong conviction of the soundness of the principles of the Whig party, and of the immeasurable superiority of Clay over Polk. This defeat made him distrust, for a time, the capacity of the people for proper self-government. In 1846 he was nominated for Congress, was triumphantly elected, and took his seat December 6th, 1847, when Douglas entered the Senate. In 1848 he was a member of the Whig Convention in Philadelphia which nominated General Taylor, and was an active leader of the ensuing canvass. During his first term in the National House of Representatives, he discharged his duties ably and conscientiously, carrying into it the anti-slavery record of an anti-slavery Whig. He dissolved his law association with Judge Logan during this period, and

became partner with William H. Herndon. In 1852 he was on the Scott electoral ticket, but did not go into the canvass with his customary earnestness. A new political era opened in 1854, upon the proposed organization of the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and the effort which was persistently made to render it impossible for them ever to become free States, aroused him as never before to the hanging crisis which was to be either the triumph of freedom or the triumph of slavery. Between him and Douglas, the responsible author of the "Popular Sovereignty" bill giving the right to the people of a territory to choose their own institutions, the great contest over the questions growing out of this bill was hotly waged. Lincoln's indignation was an index to the popular feeling all over the North. Wherever Douglas went, Lincoln followed to apply the antidote to the poison at once. The slavery question was now the question, and the latter entered heartily into the organization of a new party—the Republican—which was to resist the extension of slavery. Under his leadership this party in Illinois was organized, May 29th, 1856, and he was appointed one of the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention shortly after, which was to give the new party a national character. In 1858 he entered into his memorable contest with Douglas for the United States Senatorship, and was beaten by the unfair apportionment of the Legislative districts. This battle was waged with unusual energy on both sides: both men debated the issues at stake before the same audiences and upon the same occasions; and their speeches, their interpretations of the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and of party policy, were published entire as a campaign document in the Republican interest, without word or comment, when Lincoln was nominated for the Presidency. His addresses in this contest were sound, logical, powerful and exhaustive, and in connection with two or three others form the chief material on which his reputation as an orator and debater must rest. In 1858–9, having some leisure, he diverted himself by writing a lecture on the history of inventions. In 1859 the movement to make him the Republican candidate for the Presidency took form, and at this time it was only too clearly the fact that the Southern leaders were preparing the minds of their people for some desperate step, under the conviction that where the issue was between complete liberty, or slavery, it was useless to postpone the conclusion longer. Bands of secret conspirators organized for treason were started in various sections of the South; southern arsenals were being filled with munitions of war; and even the church proclaimed the divine right of slavery. These and hundreds of other circumstances only too plainly indicated that if in the ensuing Presidential contest Republicanism triumphed, the slave-holding States would secede *en masse*. The Republican Convention assembled at Chicago, June 16th, 1860, and upon the second ballot nominated Abraham Lincoln, and adopted the old Whig platform, except in the matter of slavery, where it introduced, with some modifications, the

principle of the "free soilers." This selection became very popular, and Lincoln, in the fifty-second year of his age, having spent half of his years in a wilderness, born in the remotest obscurity, and for a long time subject to the rudest toil and meanest offices, was now placed before the nation as a candidate for the highest honor in its power to bestow; and from this moment he knew nothing of leisure. He was a wise candidate. He held his tongue. No abuse provoked him to utter a word in self-vindication. He had accepted the platform, his record was before the country, and he calmly awaited the result. This result was his triumph in the electoral college by a handsome plurality, the popular vote being for him 1,857,610; for Stephen A. Douglas 1,365,976; for John C. Breckenridge 847,953, and for John Bell 590,631. On December 16th following, South Carolina took the lead in secession, and before Buchanan's administration was ended she was followed by six other slaveholding States. In February, 1861, Lincoln went from his Springfield home to Washington, his journey being a continuous ovation on the part of the loyal North, and on the 4th of March took the oath of office, and delivered an inaugural which was moderate and conciliatory in tone. And now began the great work of his life, to which no limited sketch can ever do full justice. Treason was everywhere, and every department was infected, so that he could take no step which some spy in government employ did not convey to his enemies. The horizon was dark, and the black clouds were rising on every hand. It was no little satisfaction to him, with treason and falsehood all around, to feel that Douglas, his old senatorial opponent, was now his firm, loyal friend. With the fall of Sumter came a revival of patriotism, which silenced northern disloyalty, and turned a deaf ear to compromise. Thousands upon thousands readily responded to his first call for troops; and this call with his proclamation declaring the blockade of the southern ports, were the preliminaries of one of the most remarkable wars that have occurred in the history of the human race. In May, Douglas died. The President felt his death as a calamity, for he had been of great service in unveiling the designs of the rebels, and in bringing to the support of the government an element which a word from him at any favorable moment would have alienated. On the next meeting of Congress it was soon evident that it was ready to do all that the President asked, and even more, for the preservation of the Union. It placed at his disposal five hundred million dollars, gave him authority to call out half a million men, legalized all the steps he had thus far taken for the suppression of the rebellion, and labored in all ways to strengthen his hands and encourage his heart. In 1862 he had to contend not only with the gigantic labor involved in the war, but against the recognition by England and France of the rebels as a belligerent power, in which he succeeded perhaps not so much through the action of his cabinet and foreign ambassadors, as through the doubt of the expediency of such a recognition on the part of England

and France themselves. Perhaps the most noticeable of his efforts in the spring of 1862 was to secure an advance of the army under McClellan in Virginia, which had not up to this time struck a blow, though the North was clamorous for action. The President was impatient, for that General had then over a hundred thousand men, and was waiting for reinforcements before advancing. The result of this constant procrastination was the retirement of McClellan, and with this change, and movements along the coast, and in the Southwest, the new year of 1863 witnessed a considerable advance into the enemy's country. On September 22d, 1862, President Lincoln issued a proclamation, which declared free the slaves of those States in rebellion on January 1st, 1863, leaving to every rebel State an opportunity to save its institution by becoming loyal; on September 15th, 1862, he suspended the writ of *Habeas Corpus*; and on January 1st, 1863, the final proclamation of emancipation was issued, which changed the aspect of affairs. Though it was immediately followed by dark and doubtful days, the results indicated its wisdom. President Lincoln was re-nominated by the Republicans, at their Convention in Baltimore, June 8th, 1864. July of this year was memorable for the arrival of rebel ambassadors at Niagara Falls, to effect a compromise between the North and South. They anticipated that the Government would be only too willing to meet them half way; but when the President sent them word that "any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of slavery, which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States," they discovered that the President meant to concede nothing which was against the honor of the nation, and returned South without accomplishing their mission. The Democratic party, in convention at Chicago, named General McClellan for President, and George H. Pendleton for Vice-President. The result of the election was an overwhelming majority for Lincoln, New Jersey only, among the Northern States, giving a majority against him. The military operations of 1864 were of the most momentous character, memorable for Sherman's march to the sea, and the closing up of the Union forces around the Confederate stronghold at Richmond. Congress, during the session commencing in December of this year, finally passed the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery. On the 4th of March, 1865, President Lincoln was reinaugurated, and made his address immortal with these words: "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in." In the stirring campaign in Virginia, which was the beginning of the end of the war, he was constantly at the front, and entered Richmond with the army. The surrender of Lee and Johnston brought the great rebellion to a close on April 2d, 1865. Lincoln had now reached the pinnacle of his life,

by the forces of his nature and character, and without adventitious aids. He had saved a nation from wreck, and disenthralled a race. He had now no resentment to gratify, no revenge to inflict. His constant thought was to show the South that he entertained for them no ill will. While thus engaged, the mine was being laid which was to turn the joy of a victorious people to grief. While in a private box in Ford's theatre, on the night of April 14th, the President was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth, a young actor who had been openly disloyal throughout the war. At the same time, according to a preconcerted design, the murder of Secretary Seward was attempted. This terrible event thrilled the popular heart with anguish. The nation became one of mourners, and every house where loyalty existed was draped with the habiliments of woe. A just vengeance was speedily inflicted upon the conspirators, and the crime was as much abhorred by the majority in the South as in the North. On the 19th of April, the funeral ceremonies took place in the Capitol, and while these were in progress, similar services were taking place in every part of the country. On April 21st, the funeral train left Washington for Springfield, Illinois, the beloved remains lying in state in nearly every city on the route, and on May 3d, the interment took place in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, in the presence of a vast multitude. A grand monument, the tribute of a loving people, now rises above his grave. Abraham Lincoln was a man of powerful intellect, but it was not by this that he wrought out the grand results of his life. These were rather the work of the heart. He was a man of true piety, conscientious in his labors, and possessed with a strong sense of duty which he readily obeyed. "The name of Lincoln," says D'Aubigne, "will remain of the greatest that history has inscribed on its annals."

BOND, SHADRACH, the first Governor of Illinois elected to that office under the State Constitution, was born in Frederick county, Maryland, in 1773, and was raised by a pious father—Nicholas Bond—on a plantation. Agriculture was his pursuit in Illinois, whither he emigrated in 1794, when he had reached his majority, residing in the American Bottom, Monroe county, with his uncle, Shadrach Bond, Sr. He received in Maryland a plain English education, such as farmers generally bestow on their children. For some years he resided with his uncle, when he purchased a farm on a lake bank in the American Bottom and thoroughly improved it. Here he lived for many years a single farmer. While quite young he was elected to the General Assembly of Indiana Territory, which met at Vincennes. He made a good member and attended faithfully to the business of the people. In 1812 he was elected the first Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Illinois, and in this office he performed great and important services for

his constituents. By his exertions in that body the first Act of Congress was passed, in 1813, to grant the citizens the right of pre-emption to secure their improvements. This was the great lever that moved Illinois onward towards her present eminence. In 1814 he moved from his old plantation to Kaskaskia, and made a large farm near that village. He remained in Congress only one term, and was appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at Kaskaskia. In 1818, when Illinois was admitted as a State, he was chosen Governor without opposition. The duties of this new office were important, onerous, and difficult to perform, and called for prudence, circumspection, and much wisdom. He possessed these qualifications, and performed his duties to the general satisfaction of the people. Shortly after his term of office as Governor expired he was appointed Register of the Land Office at Kaskaskia, wherein he remained in his old age. He died April 11th, 1830, at Kaskaskia.

RAWLINS, GENERAL JOHN A., Lawyer, Soldier and Secretary of War, was born, February 13th, 1831, in Jo Daviess county, Illinois. The family on his father's side was originally from Virginia, but had at an early day removed to Missouri, and thence to the vicinity of Galena. He was educated in the common schools of the district, and attended an academy for a short period, but he was entirely indebted to his own exertions for the knowledge he possessed, and it was obtained under very adverse circumstances. His parents were very poor, and he labored on a farm until he was nearly twenty-three years old, occasionally working as a charcoal burner. In November, 1853, he entered the law office of J. P. Stevens, of Galena, where he made the acquaintance of General U. S. Grant. In October, 1854, he was admitted to the bar, and subsequently opened an office for the practice of his profession, and although he did not make a fortune he was tolerably successful. Thus he continued, taking considerable interest in the political movements of the day. He was a strong and earnest Democrat, but held no office prior to the war. In 1860 he was selected as Presidential Elector on the Douglas ticket for the First Congressional District of Illinois. He made a thorough canvass in his section of the State, delivering many addresses during the exciting campaign of that year. When the Rebellion broke out he deserted the Democratic ranks. A few days after the bombardment of Fort Sumter a meeting of the citizens of Galena was called irrespective of party. U. S. Grant was chairman of the meeting, in the course of which a Democrat arose and sought to throw the responsibility for the existing state of things on the Republican party. At this moment General Rawlins entered, and when the other had closed he sprang to his feet and gave utterance to the following: "I have been a Democrat all my life, but this is no longer a question of politics. It is simply, country or no country. I have favored every honorable compromise,

but the day for compromise has passed. Only one course is left us. We will stand by the flag of our country and appeal to the God of battles." Subsequently a regiment was being raised in and around Galena, when it was proposed to make Grant a Captain and Rawlins a Lieutenant; but soon after Grant was made a Colonel and then Brigadier-General, and as such was engaged at Springfield mustering troops into service. Meanwhile, Rawlins was at home chafing restlessly, and was about accepting the position of Major of the 45th Illinois Regiment, commonly termed the "Lead Mine Regiment," when one morning he read in the paper his appointment as Adjutant-General with the rank of Captain. This was in August, 1861. He received orders to report to General Grant on September 8th; owing to the death of his wife he delayed for a week, but finally reported for duty at Cairo, September 15th, 1861. From that date until March 11th, 1869, when he was commissioned Secretary of War, he was constantly with Grant, who appointed him Chief of Staff November, 1862, and his services were very valuable. He was present and participated in the battles of Belmont, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, the Tallahatchie Expedition to Oxford, in Mississippi, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Big Black, the crowning victory of Vicksburg, Chattanooga, the Wilderness, North Anna, Pamunkey, Toloobatomoy, Cold Harbor, Front of Petersburg and Richmond. During this period he was commissioned Major, February 16th, 1862, Brigadier-General of Volunteers August 11th, 1863, and on March 3d, 1865, Congress appointed him by special act Brevet Major-General of Volunteers to date from February 24th, 1863, and also Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff in the Regular Army at the same time. Upon the accession of General Grant as President, he was made Secretary of the War Department, March 11th, 1869. In this position he acted in direct opposition to the policy of Secretary Stanton. He was at all times subordinate to the President. While reflecting the views and enforcing the policy of General Grant, he brought to the discharge of his duties a high order of executive ability, which enabled him to dispose of the routine business in the most prompt and satisfactory manner. The earnestness with which he seconded the efforts of the President and General Sherman to inaugurate a system of economy in the vast machinery of which he was the head gave promise of great benefit to the public service. His first wife, by whom he had two daughters, died in September, 1861. During the Vicksburg campaign he made the acquaintance of a Miss Hurlbut, of Danbury, Connecticut, who was then an involuntary resident of the beleaguered city. After its capitulation, July 4th, 1863, and during the occupancy of the captured territory by General Grant, the acquaintance ripened into an attachment which resulted in their subsequent union. During this same year General Rawlins contracted a severe cold, and consumption was threatened. The progress of the disease was averted for a time, but soon after becoming

a Cabinet Minister the insidious disease reasserted its dominion, and terminated his existence at Washington, September 6th, 1869. He was buried with all the honors of war, the President, General of the Army, the Admiral of the Navy and Cabinet officers being chief mourners.

FOLEY, RT. REV. THOMAS, Bishop of Pergamus in *partibus infidelium*, Coadjutor and Administrator of the Diocese of Chicago, was born, March 6th, 1822, in Baltimore, Maryland, and is of Irish parentage. He is the son of Matthew Foley, of the county Wexford, Ireland, his mother being also a native of the same locality. These emigrated to the United States early in 1821. At the early age of ten years he entered the preparatory school of St. Mary's College, Baltimore, and after pursuing the prescribed course of study, matriculated at the college itself. He enjoyed there the best educational advantages that the institution afforded, and, in 1840, at the age of eighteen, graduated with the degree of A. B. Having determined to devote his future life to the service of the church, he next entered the Theological Seminary attached to St. Mary's, where he studied divinity, and passed six years in preparing himself for the sacred calling to which he was about to consecrate his being. Having received the minor orders in due course, he was ordained to the priesthood August 16th, 1846, at the Cathedral in Baltimore by the Most Rev. Dr. Eccleston, Archbishop and Metropolitan, by whom he was subsequently appointed to take charge of the Catholic Missions in Montgomery county, Maryland. In this charge there were four churches to be served, these being located at Rockville, the shire town, Rock Creek, Seneca, and Barnesville. After officiating in this field for a period of eight months, he was called upon to act as Assistant Pastor at St. Patrick's Church in Washington, District of Columbia, having for his senior the venerable Father Matthews, who had for fifty years ably filled the pastorate in the capital city, a most eminent scholar, and one who enjoyed the confidence and friendship of General Washington, as well as of all the Presidents during his lifetime. He passed two years in this parish, at the expiration of which he was called, in 1849, to the Baltimore Cathedral by Archbishop Eccleston. He here labored with acceptability for a period of twenty one years, and during that time filled several important positions. When the late Archbishop, F. P. Kendrick, was translated to that See, in 1851, he became his Secretary and Chancellor of the Archdiocese of Baltimore. He also filled a similar position under the late Archbishop Spalding. He also acted as Secretary and Notary of the Plenary Council, which was held in Baltimore in 1866. In 1867 he was made Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Baltimore, which office he filled, being eminently qualified for the same, until his removal to Chicago. He was appointed by the Holy See,

November 19th, 1869, to the present Bishopric, to occupy the Episcopate in place of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Duggan, who had become infirm, and unable to perform his official duties. He was consecrated to this high office, at the Baltimore Cathedral, February 27th, 1870, and repaired to Chicago to assume charge of that Diocese, and was regularly installed March 27th of the same year. He is an efficient and most able chief Pastor, and an ardent laborer in that important and ever-increasing field. At present he is using every exertion to rebuild the Cathedral which was destroyed by the great fire of October, 1871. He is a man of scholarly attainments and profound learning; very unassuming in manner, of a retiring disposition, and of pleasing address: on all with whom he is brought in contact is left the impression of his being an earnest, efficient and faithful laborer in his Master's service.



BLAIR, CHAUNCEY B., Merchant and Banker, was born, June 18th, 1810, in Blandford, Massachusetts, and is the third of a family of seven children, whose parents were Samuel and Hannah (Frery) Blair. When he was quite young, the family removed to New York State, where, in the course of a few years, both father and mother died. At the age of eleven years he returned to his native place, and resided with an uncle on a farm until he attained to man's estate, assisting in the various labors incident to the life of an agriculturist. In the spring of 1835 he removed westward, and during the two following years was variously employed in Michigan, Wisconsin and Indiana, principally, however, in land speculation. These were exciting times in that business, and many a one accumulated wealth and lost it; but as he was far-seeing, besides possessing a cool and clear judgment—which has characterized him in all his business life—all his ventures were fortunate and profitable. In 1837 he entered mercantile business at Michigan City, having associated his brother Lyman in business with him, under the firm-name of C. B. & L. Blair. The house was for many years well and favorably known throughout the Northwest, their extensive warehouse being at that time the only one in Indiana where produce could be received and forwarded. By this progressive and enterprising firm the first bridge pier on the east side of Lake Michigan was erected, and they became the pioneer shippers of grain to the East. They were ever alive to the demands of a growing business, and, in order to give the surrounding country every facility, the senior partner of the firm obtained a charter and contracted for the construction of a plank road, thirty miles in length, which proved of immense value until the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad and the Michigan Central Railway were opened, and superseded these avenues of transportation. In accordance with the charter privileges, which allowed the issue of notes upon the stock of the Plank Road, he at once converted it into a

banking corporation, and became its President. The notes of this company, known at that day as the "Union Plank Road Company," enjoyed a wide circulation for a period of twelve years, and were accepted by all the State banks of the Northwest, being redeemed in coin. During the War of the Rebellion some of them were held in the South, but were duly honored on presentation at the close of the conflict. From that period until the present time he has been actively and constantly engaged in banking interests. He became a large stockholder in the old State Bank of Indiana, and its branches at Michigan City and South Bend, and when the institution was re-chartered, under the name of "The Bank of the State of Indiana," he became owner of the principal interest of the Laporte branch, and for many years served as its President. In 1861 he removed to Chicago and acquired an interest in a private banking business, in which he continued until 1865, when he organized the "Merchants' National Bank," and became its President and principal stockholder. He has filled this responsible position to the present day with marked ability. It is but justice to remark especially the course he pursued during the financial excitements which have passed over Chicago since the summer of 1871. The great conflagration which occurred in October of that year, and the monetary panic which swept the country in 1873, were two formidable foes to encounter. At the time of the Great Fire his policy was against the judgment of all the banks. He insisted on the immediate and full payment to all depositors of the moneys held by his bank. This decision was the subject of remark and admiration from numbers of the leading public and financial men of the country at large; and the determined stand he took at this time resulted in establishing on a firm foundation the credit of Chicago both at home and abroad. But for his unwavering resolution to meet all demands on presentation at whatever cost, the recovery of the city from the disaster would have been at the best slow and difficult. During the panic of 1873, when the banks of New York, Boston, and other large cities had suspended, and most of the Chicago banks favored the same course, he took a determined stand at the clearing-house meeting, proclaiming his unalterable decision to pay all demands in full, and presenting unanswerable arguments in favor of such a policy. This action on his part was the origin of the course adopted by the Chicago banks, and these consequently passed through the panic unscathed, thereby placing their credit on a firmer basis than ever. Through his remarkably able management the Merchants' National Bank has become one of the most extensive and reliable monied institutions of the Northwest, and possesses the entire confidence of the mercantile community at large. He was married, June, 1844, to Caroline O., daughter of Amos T. Degraff, of Michigan City, Indiana. This estimable lady died in 1867, deeply mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends, leaving a family of six children, one daughter and five sons, of whom four survive: two sons having died, one in 1870 and another in 1874.



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O. B. Lewis

KING, JOHN LYLE, Lawyer, was born, 1823, in Madison, Indiana, and is a son of Victor King, a merchant of that city, who was one of the pioneer settlers of the section, and was for fifty years actively identified with the growth and interests of Madison. He was also one of the founders and most liberal patrons of Hanover College and of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Hanover, now the Theological Seminary of the Northwest at Chicago. John L. King graduated at Hanover College, in the class of 1841, the institution being then under the presidency of Rev. Dr. E. D. McMaster. From his relationship it was almost a matter of course that he should prepare for the legal profession. One of his uncles, I. G. Lyle, of Georgetown, Kentucky, and another uncle, Wilberforce Lyle, of Madison, Indiana, were eminent lawyers; while Joseph G. Marshall, and also of the latter city, the leader of the bar and of the Whig politics of Indiana, was also a near relative. He accordingly entered the office of Wilberforce Lyle as a student, and shortly after his admission to the bar, which was on circuit, in 1846, his uncle and preceptor died. He was in the following year admitted as an attorney of the Supreme Court of the State. He afterwards formed a partnership with S. C. Stevens, a former Judge of the Supreme Court, and one of the noted early abolitionists and free-soilers of the West; and this convention lasted for several years. In 1852 he was elected a representative in the Legislature, which was the first under the new constitution of Indiana. The session lasted nearly six months, during which the whole Statute Law of the State was revised, and the code of practice was also adopted; both of these yet exist. He was one of the frequent and prominent debaters in the discussions of the House, and was a warm advocate of reform in the law and practice. He was a great admirer of Kossuth, and he introduced into the House the joint resolutions of honor and homage to the great Magyar orator and patriot, which were passed; and, in the oration tendered the exile, the Madison Representative was Chairman of the Committee which presented the Hungarian to the Legislature. At a meeting of citizens of the capital he made a Kossuth speech which gave him great *eclat*. He was a Whig in political faith, though his party in the Legislature was a powerless minority. In a daily journal of his native city, of which Owen Stuart—who during the War of the Rebellion was Colonel of a gallant Chicago Irish Regiment—was part proprietor, and to whose columns he was a constant editorial contributor, he fulminated the first anti-Nebraska articles in the State. In the beginning of 1856 he removed to Chicago, and formed a copartnership with Joshua Z. Marsh, the then City Attorney, and mainly managed the law business of the city in the courts of record. He made a special study of municipal corporation law, and in 1860 was himself elected (on the John Wentworth ticket for Mayor) the City Attorney, over the late Colonel James A. Mulligan. Without any assistance, and relying

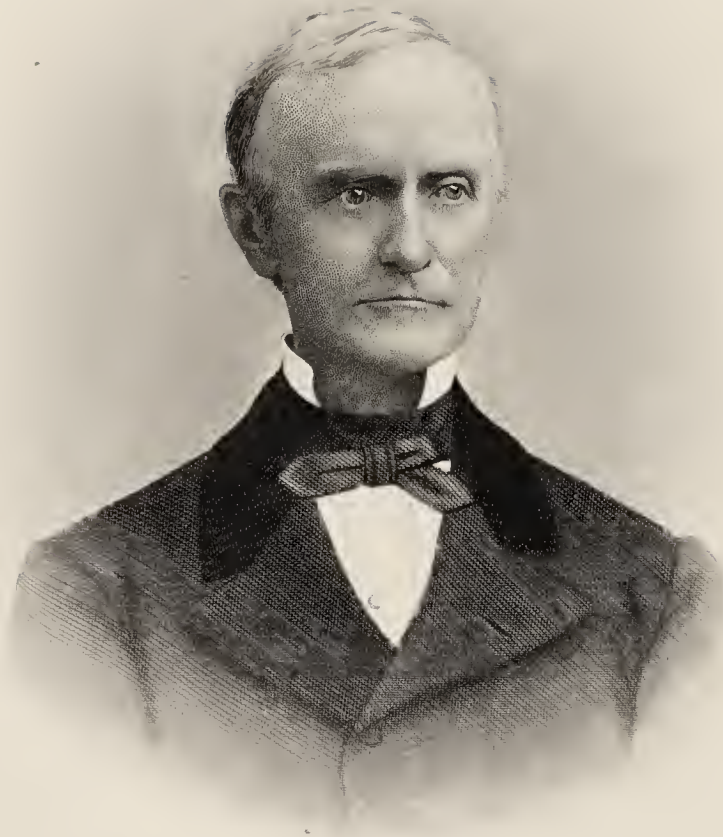
only on his own knowledge, industry, and vigor, he conducted the whole law business during his term of office. He subsequently acquired a large general practice, both civil and criminal, to which he has since exclusively devoted himself. Actions of tort, such as libel cases, and for personal injuries, in which readiness and advocacy before juries are so serviceable, were a specialty with him; and he has had much practice in them. In a celebrated libel suit, in 1869, against a prominent city journal, he particularly evinced his powers, and his speeches, together with those of his associate, Mr. Evans, were published, and had a wide circulation. He has also contributed numerous editorial and other articles, chiefly on legal subjects and favoring law reform, to Chicago journals. During his professional life his pen has been prolific. On his motion, the Chicago Law Institute, in 1872, adopted a resolution in favor of a change in the mode of reporting and publishing the decisions of the Supreme Court, so as to secure their speedier and cheaper publication. As Chairman of the Institute Committee, he prepared the "Address of the Chicago Law Institute to the Bar and the Press of the State," a pamphlet of unusual force and vigor. His biographical sketch would be incomplete without some reference to his merits and qualities as a lawyer and man. His sterling merits are appreciated by all who know him personally. He has a high sense of honor and principle, is a true and genial friend, and of unswerving fidelity to his clients, as also of untiring zeal for their interests; moreover, he is courteous and affable with his brother members of the bar. He is jealous only for rightful success, and commands the respect and attention of the Court, and before a jury is ranked among the foremost of advocates. His briefs in the Supreme Court are concise, and models of logic and legal acumen, and may be read as exceptional specimens of legal ability, industry and research, frequently relieved by allusions and illustrations which show the breadth, richness and variety of an extensive culture. His attainments in general literature show that he has liberally mingled the recreation of universal and elegant reading with the studies and labors of the law, which afford him a profuseness and variety of resources. He is still engaged in the active practice of his profession.

THOMAS, REV. H. W., D. D., Clergyman, was born, April 29th, 1832, in Hampshire county, Virginia, and is the fourth son of Joseph and Margaret (McDonald) Thomas, formerly of that section. In 1833 the family removed to Preston county, in the same State, where they commenced to clear and improve a farm, in which they were assisted by their son when he became old enough to aid them; working during the summer months and attending such country schools as the place afforded during the winter. He then left home, and labored for his board, in order

that he might be enabled to attend a better class of schools. When eighteen years of age he came into a religious experience, and as his mind was deeply impressed with the duty of endeavoring to preach he placed himself under the private instruction of Rev. Dr. McKisson, with whom he studied for two years, meanwhile employing such time as he could command in speaking and holding religious meetings. He next attended the Cooperstown (Pennsylvania) Academy, and subsequently the Berlin Seminary, becoming the pupil of Professor Eberhart, now of Chicago. During all these years he continued to preach on the poorer circuits of Pennsylvania, and during a greater portion of the time performed double work. His parents having removed from Virginia to Iowa, in the autumn of 1854, he followed them in the following spring, and sought to improve his health by working on their farm during the summer, but continuing to preach on Sundays. In the fall of that year he was attacked with typhoid fever, which almost proved fatal. When he had entirely recovered from this virulent attack he served as a supply on a circuit, and, in 1856, joined the Iowa Conference. He still continued his studies in private under the guidance of the late Rev. Dr. Elliott, of the Iowa Wesleyan University. He was successively stationed at Marshall, Fort Madison—passing two years additional as Chaplain of the State Prison—Washington, Mount Pleasant, and Burlington, remaining the full term allowed at each place, except Burlington, which he left at the close of his second year to accept a call from the Park Avenue Church, Chicago. Those early years in Iowa were not free from hard work and sacrifice, for the salary during the first four years was but \$300 per annum; but they were rich in friendships formed, and rewarded with encouraging success. He passed three years in the pastorate of the Park Avenue Church, which included the year of the great fire; at which time he pledged himself to share with his people whatever of trial or loss might befall them, and he left the church in a flourishing condition. He was then appointed to the First Church, which at that time was holding its services in a wooden shanty at the corner of Clark and Harrison streets. In the course of time the congregation moved into the lecture-room of the Methodist Block, and later into the large audience room. From a congregation of less than a hundred, the audience now ranges from five hundred to a thousand, the evening worshippers being among the finest in the city. He has been actively connected with the Philosophical Society from its beginning, and has been its President during the past year. He is also a member of the Literary Club; has taken part in the Sunday lecture course, and has been one of the editors of the "Alliance." He was warmly mixed up in the temperance excitement, taking very moderate grounds in the presence of the extreme actions of others, for which, at the time, he was censured by some, but he has been justified by events. His course in reference to the Swing trial created not a little excitement, and called forth

criticisms both favorable and unfavorable. His policy in all these things has been to state his position and opinions, and then calmly abide the sober judgment of the public. He is liberal in his views, and claims to belong to the progressive orthodox school. His pastorate at the First Church will expire during the autumn of 1875. An effort is even now being made to retain him at that place; should this, however, prove unsuccessful, he will not probably be called upon to leave Chicago. His whole life has been one of almost incessant labor, and his greatest inspiration a love of learning, with an abiding and all consuming desire to do good in the world.

TAYLOR, JOHN J., Banker and Real Estate Operator, was born, July 17th, 1818, in Milton, Saratoga county, State of New York, and is of Scotch descent. His ancestors settled at Boston, and one of his great-grandfathers was prominent in Revolutionary times in opposing the oppressive measures of the British Parliament and stubborn King. When the crisis came, his patriotism was intensely developed. On the occurrence of the famous "tea-party," when the Bohea was emptied into the harbor, the rising tide carried some of the herb ashore, and his daughter with some of her fair companions secured a quantity of the fragrant herb, which, when carried home as treasure trove, he required her to carry her portion back and throw it where she had found it. Subsequently, during the contest, he was employed by the government in the manufacture of guns, etc. John J. Taylor was educated in the district school of his native town, and finished his studies by a two years' course in the Academy, at Lenox, Massachusetts. When twenty-two years of age, he went to Fayette county, Kentucky, where he was engaged in teaching for eight consecutive years. At this time the "gold fever" broke out, and he was one of the many who emigrated to California, and engaged in mining. The then territory was in a semi-barbarous condition; no law or order except what those in possession chose to observe. He was moderately successful in the mines, but returned to the States in a year, and narrowly escaped shipwreck off Cape Hatteras on the home voyage. About the year 1854 he engaged in farming operations in Livingston county, Illinois. Previous to that period but little had been done in that section, and he may be said to have been one of the pioneer agriculturalists of the county. He was very successful, especially in growing wheat. He had been, since his return from California, occupied in buying and selling Illinois lands, and at one time during his career was the owner of over ten thousand acres. His great success in raising wheat attracted the attention of those seeking a home in the Great West, and induced a heavy emigration to the county. By his judicious investments, in that region, he realized very handsomely upon his real estate operations. At the outbreak of the



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rebellion he was quite extensively engaged at Springfield, Illinois, in purchasing and shipping grain to Southern ports, and much of his material wealth was lost by confiscation, and not only was he subjected to this heavy loss, but was mulcted in a large sum for storage, freights, etc. During the war, he had charge of the military stores at Springfield, Illinois. After the surrender of the rebel forces, and the consequent close of hostilities, he removed to Fairbury, in Livingston county, where he engaged in Banking and Real Estate, and still continues this business. He was prominent, among others, in securing the location of the Chicago and Paducah Railroad, so as to pass through Fairbury, and making that town a point on the line. He has proved himself one of the most useful and influential citizens of his section of the State, and is among the foremost in all enterprises to promote the interests of the community. Although not an active politician, he was urged to become a candidate for State Senator, but declined the honor, as his private business would not permit acceptance. He was married in 1855 to H. Elizabeth, daughter of James Cary, of Brunswick, Maine, and has three children, two daughters and one son.

GRIDLEY, GENERAL ASAHUEL, Lawyer and Bank President, was born, April 21st, 1810, at Cazenovia, Madison county, New York, and received his education at Pompey Academy, in the same State. When he had attained his majority he determined to remove to the West, and he reached Bloomington, Illinois, in October, 1831. Here he embarked in the mercantile business, carrying on a general country store, embracing dry-goods, groceries, hardware, drugs, medicines; in short, everything needed by civilization. His place of business was on the lot where the McLean County Bank now stands, and of which he is now President and sole proprietor. When he settled here fourteen families constituted the population of the town, which now numbers over 20,000 inhabitants, is the shire town of the county of McLean, and is, in many respects, an important place. Shortly after he had located himself at this place the "Black Hawk War" broke out, when he, in connection with General M. L. Covell, raised a cavalry company in the county, of which he was made first lieutenant. He so distinguished himself for bravery and ability, that he was soon thereafter elected a Brigadier-General, a title which he has since borne. At the close of the war he returned to Bloomington, and resumed his merchandising operations. For several years he purchased his goods at St. Louis, making his trips to that city on horseback, a distance of one hundred and fifty-six miles. Subsequently his principal purchases were made in New York and Philadelphia. He continued in this business until 1838. During this period of seven years his customers extended over the

whole adjacent country, and it is not too much to say, that he was known by nearly every inhabitant in that section; and that a very large share of goods disposed of in Central Illinois were sold over his counter. The ordinary mode of doing business at that time was on credit. Consequently, when the great financial crash of 1837 came, he was carried down, in common with almost every other business man of importance at that day who had done a credit business. So entirely prostrated was the business and credit of McLean county, that lands which had been selling for twenty dollars per acre could find no purchaser at ten dollars. The great question with him now was what to do to repair his fallen fortunes. He was advised by his friends to qualify himself for the practice of law, and this advice he followed. During his career as a lawyer he had few equals in the State, for he was distinguished for his rare abilities in all the points necessary to success. In 1840 the whole country was stirred up by the memorable Harrison campaign, the chief basis being the financial blunders of preceding administrations. In this campaign he took a prominent part, and proved himself to be an able and telling worker. His success in this direction aroused him to the consciousness of his new power. He was soon after elected to the Legislature, and immediately took high rank among the members of the Lower House, rendering efficient and important services to the State. Subsequently, in 1850, he was elected to the Senate for four years. It was during this period that grants of land were made by Congress to aid in the construction of what is now known as the Illinois Central Railway; and it was also at this time that the railroad since termed the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad was in process of construction. Through his skilful management and influence, both roads made Bloomington a point, which insured its future prosperity. This service alone would have entitled him in all coming time to the grateful remembrances of his people. After serving his term of four years in the Senate, rendering to his constituents other important services, he returned to his home. In 1853 he entered upon the banking business. He organized the McLean County Bank—the first Bank established in Bloomington—in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature, and became its President. He soon absorbed its entire stock, having long since become its sole proprietor. For a long time this was the only Bank for a vast circuit of country, reaching over fifty miles in nearly all directions; and it is fair to assume that a large share of the ample fortune accumulated by him results from this operation. In 1857, the Bloomington Gas Light Company having proved unsuccessful, he became interested in the enterprise, infusing new vigor into the almost prostrate corporation, and by his efforts in its behalf he succeeded in restoring it to more than its pristine vigor. Soon after coming into possession as sole owner, he erected new, costly, massive and thoroughly appointed works, and they proved an entire success, both practically and financially. In all enterprises looking to the benefit of the people

he has ever been foremost, and a very important part of the history of McLean county consists in the recital of his actions.

COLES, EDWARD, the second Governor of Illinois, was born in Virginia, December 15th, 1786, and was amongst the youngest of ten children. His father was a planter owning many slaves. During college life the question of property in man first presented itself to Edward's mind, and he returned home impressed with its moral wrongfulness and political impolicy, and the resolution that when he should become the owner of his portion of his father's slaves he would emancipate them. Apprehending that these sentiments would meet with no countenance at home, he kept them sacred to himself. Upon the death of his father, in 1808, he became entitled to twenty-five slaves and one thousand acres of land. His father had taken no share in public life, but his home had been the resort of nearly all the great statesmen of the day. Edward became the Private Secretary of President Madison. In person he was tall and graceful, with face of the Grecian style. To a benevolent disposition he added a wide fund of information, social tact, and conversational powers. By the judicious exercise of these he is said to have brought into new bonds of friendship Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe, and Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson, who had respectively been estranged. In 1816 he was sent in the sloop-of-war "Prometheus" on a special mission to Russia, as the bearer of important despatches to the American ambassadors at St. Petersburg. Before his return he made the tour of Europe. Shortly after his arrival home he determined to go West. The summer of 1818, in Illinois, witnessed the labors of the Convention at Kaskaskia to enact the first Constitution. In the following spring he removed with his slaves to Illinois. On the trip thither—made mostly on flat-boats down the Ohio—the negroes, ignorant of their destination, were, one clear moonlight evening in June, while the boat was calmly floating down the placid stream, called together and by their master addressed in a plain and short speech in which he pronounced them free. Their gratitude was so profound that they tendered him one year's service at the new home; this he refused. He gave besides to each head of a family one hundred and sixty acres of land in Illinois in the neighborhood of Edwardsville, aided them with money, and for many years exercised paternal care over them. In 1822 he was elected Governor of the State. In 1833, at the age of forty-seven, he moved to Philadelphia and was married to Sallie Logan Roberts, by whom he had one daughter and two sons. He died July 7th, 1868, in the eighty-second year of his age. On arriving in Illinois he received the appointment of Register of the Land Office at Edwardsville. His election to the office of Governor was the most important, exciting, and angry one that took place at that

early day in Illinois, caused principally by the slavery question thus soon introduced in the affairs of the State. To a man of strong convictions, such as Edward Coles had demonstrated himself to be possessed of, there was no middle course nor temporizing. He stood firm to his principles, and his election was consequently a great triumph of right. It was during his administration that the Marquis de Lafayette visited this country and also the State of Illinois, where he was entertained by Governor Coles.

RYAN, THOMAS B., Lawyer, was born in Alexandria, Virginia, on December 22d, 1828. His father was the Hon. Daniel Bryan, for many years Postmaster of Alexandria, and for some time representing his district in the State Senate. His mother was Mary T. Bryan, sister of Governor James Barbour, of Virginia, formerly United States Senator, Secretary of War, and Minister to England. Thomas Barbour Bryan prepared himself for college in the best schools of Virginia, and entered Harvard University, in Massachusetts. He maintained a high position as a diligent and successful student all through his collegiate course, and graduated with honors and received his diploma from the Law Department in 1848. During his collegiate course he gave special attention to the German language, and before graduating he wrote a book in that language which had a marked success. He is undoubtedly one of the most thorough German scholars in the United States, and is, moreover, proficient in the dead languages as well as French and Italian. In 1849 he moved to Newport, Kentucky, opposite Cincinnati, and in the next year was married to Jennie B. Page, daughter of Rev. C. H. Page, chaplain in the United States Army. Thence he went to Cincinnati, and for several years practised his profession there with great success, in partnership with Judge Samuel M. Hart. In 1853 he removed to Chicago and entered into the real estate business there, soon establishing a very large and prosperous business, and becoming one of the principal and most reliable of authorities on real estate matters in that city. His business soon amounted to hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. He was one of the pioneers of the Young Men's Library Association of Chicago, and has been among the foremost in all public-spirited movements. Twice has he been candidate for Mayor of the city, but has been defeated by small majorities each time. Although a Virginian, he voted for Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency, and was a warm, active, and earnest worker in the Union cause all through the war. He was President of the Chicago Soldiers' Home, was a prominent member of the Union Defence Committee, and was President of the Executive Committee of the last great Sanitary Fair in Chicago. He built and opened to the public years ago an elegant concert and lecture hall on Clark street opposite the Court

House, which, until Crosby's Opera House was built, was the place where all first-class entertainments were held. Afterwards it was devoted to mercantile purposes.

HIBBARD, HOMER NASH, Lawyer, and Register in Bankruptcy, was born in Bethel, Windsor county, Vermont, November 7th, 1824. His father's name was Samuel Hibbard, descended from an old Connecticut family, and his mother's, Edith (Nash) Hibbard, who died when he was five years old. On the maternal side he is eighth in line of descent from Thomas Nash or Nashe, who came to America from London, England, with the Rev. John Davenport's colony and landed in Boston, July 26th, 1637, and in 1638 settled at Quinnipiac, now New Haven. His mother was a woman of more than ordinary intellect and culture; poetry written by her when a school-girl gives evidence that had her life been devoted to literature, instead of the practical affairs of a New England farmer's wife, she would have attained some eminence in that direction. Homer attended the public schools of the neighborhood until his fifteenth year, when he entered the Academy at Randolph, Vermont. About this time, his father, who had engaged in the woollen manufacturing business, then to some extent an experiment in this country, met with reverses, so as to render any assistance to his son in obtaining a classical education beyond his means. Homer, now in his eighteenth year, left his home, and engaged as a clerk in the law office of J. C. Dexter, of Rutland, Vermont, and employed his leisure in a desultory course of law studies, having a predilection for that profession. His reading very soon showed him the necessity of a more extended education to prepare him for a successful professional career. How to obtain a thorough education without means, or even encouragement, was a question that many a less energetic mind would have left unsolved. And it may not be out of place to remark that the young men who forego youthful pleasures and pastimes to obtain an education, and thus fit themselves for a life of usefulness, are the really self made men. Homer began reciting to Rev. William Mitchell, which he continued for eighteen months, then went to Castleton Seminary, where he was fitted for college. In 1846 he entered Vermont University, supporting himself and paying tuition fees, as he had done while fitting for college, by teaching during the winter seasons. He graduated in good standing in the class of 1850, with Hon. Edward C. Palmer, Judge of the Supreme Court of Minnesota, Z. K. Pangborn, a prominent journalist and politician of Jersey City, New Jersey, Rev. Theodore A. Hopkins, Principal of the Vermont Episcopalian Diocesan Seminary at Burlington, and Rev. William T. Sleeper, of Worcester, Massachusetts. On leaving college, he was appointed Principal of the Burlington High School, and it was a source of much pleasure to him to assist and

make smooth the way for others to obtain an education, and the two years he spent here he regards as among the pleasantest of his life. He was assisted by S. H. Peabody, since Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering at Amherst, Massachusetts, and now Professor of the Natural Sciences in the Chicago High School, and Professor Buckingham, now Principal of the State Normal School at Buffalo, New York. He remained here two years, and then entered the Dane Law School of Harvard College, where he continued until the spring of 1853, when he returned to Burlington, where for six months he studied in the office of the Hon. Levi Underwood, when he was admitted to the bar. His examiners were Hon. G. F. Edmunds, now United States Senator from Vermont, and Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and Hon. L. E. Chittenden, First Register of the Treasury under Mr. Lincoln. In the fall of 1853, he removed to Chicago, in company with John A. Jameson, his companion at Dane Law School, with whom he formed a partnership, remaining in Chicago until the spring of 1854, when becoming impatient of the slow advance that young lawyers invariably make in large cities, they removed to Freeport, Illinois. In 1856 Mr. Jameson returned to Chicago and formed a partnership with Paul Cornell. Mr. Hibbard remained at Freeport, and formed a partnership with the late Hon. Martin P. Sweet, and soon acquired an extensive practice. While here, he was President of the Board of Education and Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court, and also City Attorney. In the latter capacity he drew the city charter and revised and published the ordinances which form the sub-stratum of the existing laws of that city. While residing in Freeport, he was married, in 1855, to Jane, daughter of William Noble, of Burlington, Vermont. In the spring of 1860, he returned to Chicago, and again became associated with his former partner, Mr. Jameson, the firm being then Cornell, Jameson and Hibbard, and continued until Mr. Jameson was elected to the bench of the Superior Court in 1865. Mr. Hibbard afterward became the head of the law firm of Hibbard, Rich and Noble, which continued until 1871. In January, 1870, he was appointed by the Hon. Thomas Drummond, then United States District Judge, upon the nomination of Chief Justice Chase, Register in Bankruptcy for Chicago, and has since filled the position with entire satisfaction to the Court, Bar and community. As a lawyer he has been successful. He sincerely hates shams, or any unprofessional conduct, and is much respected by the Bar and his fellow-citizens. He is a director of the National Bank of Illinois, Vice-President of the American Insurance Company of Chicago, and President of the Board of Directors of the "Chicago Botanical Gardens," and was formerly connected with the publication of the "American Law Register." He is a ruling elder of the Presbyterian Church, and a member of the Board of Education at Hyde Park, his place of residence. He was for several years the President of the Alumni Association of his Alma Mater, in

whose prosperity he still takes a great interest. He is a pronounced Republican, but not a politician, in the common acceptance of the word.

TRAWN, JACOB, Agriculturist and Stock Dealer, was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, May 30th, 1800, descending from English and Welsh ancestry. His paternal ancestor came over in the ship which brought William Penn. His father, Isaiah Strawn, had four sons and two daughters, and Jacob, the subject of this sketch, was the youngest of the family. These children were early initiated into the mysteries of farming, in which business the Strawn family in its various branches has since become so distinguished. Jacob Strawn inherited an unusual share of the hardy vigor and energy of his ancestors, and early manifested those tastes and facilities for agricultural and business pursuits for which in later life he became quite remarkable. He was born of the soil, and had for it a kind of filial regard. He took to farming naturally and from a love of the employment. It was the bent of his mind. But his special inclination was to the handling of cattle. When but ten years of age he had ideas of stock-raising, and began operations in that line, which foreshadowed the talent and success subsequently evinced in the same. These native tendencies were but little stimulated or modified by advantages of education, which at that time and in the rural region where his boyhood was spent were very limited. In the year 1817 the family removed to Licking county, Ohio, where they renewed the business of farming, but on a much larger scale. Two years later, at the age of nineteen, Jacob was married to Matilda Green, daughter of a Baptist minister in the neighborhood. He was soon settled on a farm of his own, not far from his father's, and at once began to breed and deal in cattle and horses, and was so successful in this line of business that in a few years he was worth several thousand dollars. But desiring to extend his operations beyond what was possible on a comparatively small tract of land in Ohio, he turned his eye towards the rich and cheap prairies of Illinois, and in 1831 settled upon a large farm in Morgan county, four miles southwest from Jacksonville, still the homestead of the family. At that time he was probably worth from six to eight thousand dollars. In the December following his wife died; she had borne him seven children, of whom three sons are living and largely engaged in agricultural pursuits. In July, 1832, he married Phoebe Gates, daughter of Samuel Gates, of Greene county, Illinois. He had no doubt a business-like way of dealing with the subject of matrimony, but the current stories about the "snap" method of getting his wives must be taken at a discount; however it may with truth be said that in both cases he evinced a wise discernment and appreciation. By his second marriage he had

five sons and one daughter, of whom three sons survive, and are owners of large agricultural estates, settled upon them by their father some years previous to his decease. His settlement in Illinois marks an era in Western farming, but especially in stock-raising. Once firmly fixed on his vast farm, exceeding eight thousand acres of rich and beautiful land, in a few years he had it all under fence and a large portion of it under cultivation. From time to time he added to his estates large tracts of valuable land in other places in furtherance of his vast plan of stock-feeding, and with a view of supplying the great markets of the East, South, and West. His vast herds were often seen passing from one of these farms to another. No one thought of competing with him in this business; no one could well do so, for if any had the necessary funds, they had not the required genius for enterprises of such a character, they had not the generalship which combines such numerous operations and successfully directs them to a single end. It is related that to defeat a formidable combination to break down his trade in St. Louis he sent out agents upon every road leading to that city with positive instructions to purchase every drove on the way thither, and so well was this movement conducted that for a time, ample enough to show his capacity to cope with any such clique, he held a complete monopoly of the trade. None of his great success was due to chance, or what is called good fortune; but it was all the legitimate result of wise foresight, prudent management, and a most untiring industry, while not a little was due to a ceaseless activity, both of mind and body, which few men would be capable of, whatever their talent or disposition might be. He had wonderful physical endurance. He did not spend much time in bed, or in the house, but he spent a great deal in the saddle, night and day, when gathering and directing the movements of his vast herds. His business was his pleasure; he got much of his sleep and rest on horseback. Certain maxims, which he published for the benefit of others, were the secret of his own prosperity. Some of them sound like Benjamin Franklin's, and are worthy to be placed with them: for instance these: "When you wake up do not roll over but roll out;" "I am satisfied that getting up early, industry, and regular habits are the best medicines ever prescribed for health;" "Study your interests closely, and don't spend any time in electing Presidents, Senators, and other small officers, or talk of hard times when spending your time in town whittling on store boxes, etc.;" "Take your time and make your calculations; don't do things in a hurry, but do them at the right time, and keep your mind as well as your body employed." It is well known that he made no professions of piety. Yet he believed religion important and necessary. He had faults peculiar to a person of powerful passions and strange eccentricities, but his life was an example of many worthy qualities and deeds. In uprightness he was severe, in honesty unquestioned. He had a high sense of honor. His word he held sacred. His promptitude in meeting



Jacob Strawn

promises was proverbial. He came to time in making payments, and required those who owed him to do the same. Yet he was kind as well as just; he was slow to take advantage of any person's necessities or misfortunes. He had no sympathy for the lazy, but he was a friend to the industrious poor; he had a warm heart for the laboring classes, and he did not turn coldly away from any well-authenticated tale of sorrow. During the late war he was strong in the Union cause, and generous in his expressions of regard for our soldiers in the hospital and the field. At one time he contributed ten thousand dollars to aid the objects of the Christian Commission. He was also instrumental in sending fifty milch cows to Vicksburg for the relief of the wounded and suffering troops at that place. He was a true patriot, and his habits were marked by extreme simplicity, as became the greatest farmer of the republic. He made no show of dress or equipage. He thought more of well-tilled fields and handsome stock than of all personal arrayments. He hated all show and sham, but admired all substantial worth. He had the strong temptations of opulence and passion, but he was remarkably free from the vices which often spring up in the midst of such influences. The young, especially, may profit from his example of industry, frugality, honesty, and strict temperance. In principle and habit he was a thorough total abstinence man, never using intoxicating liquor in any shape, and not furnishing it for laborers or for guests. He could not endure men about him who indulged in strong drink. Tobacco also he discarded as both unnecessary and injurious. He could not bear the presence or enjoy the company of persons given to any bad principles, vulgar habits, or low vices. After a life of almost unexampled activity, and of very unusual success in accomplishing the worldly objects at which he aimed, he died suddenly at his home, August 23d, 1865, from a disease to which for many years he had been subject. His funeral was largely attended, and on the 17th of September following, a commemorative discourse was delivered by Rev. L. M. Glover, D. D., the pastor of the family, in Strawn's Hall, Jacksonville. Mr. Strawn is buried in the beautiful "Diamond Grove Cemetery," an expensive and worthy monument marking the spot. The Strawn mansion is occupied by the surviving widow, who is spending the latter portion of a busy life in the method of elegant ease and hospitality.

HUBBARD, GURDON SALTONSTAL, Fur Trader, Merchant, and Ship Owner, was born, August 22d, 1802, in Windsor, Vermont, and is a son of Eleazur and Abigail (Sage) Hubbard, formerly of that town. He attended school until he was thirteen years old. In 1815, immediately after the Treaty of Peace had been concluded at Ghent, and been ratified by the Governments of the United States and

Great Britain, he removed with his father to Montreal, where he remained three years, and then engaged with the American Fur Company, as clerk, at a salary of \$120 per annum. He was the youngest employé of that concern, being only sixteen years of age. The party left Montreal, May 13th, 1818, in boats, passing up the Saint Lawrence river to Lake Ontario, and coasting its northern shore to Toronto. Thence crossing their boats by the land intervening between Lakes Ontario and Simcoe, a distance of eighteen miles, coasting the latter body of water to Nottawasaga, descending the river of that name to Lake Manitouline or Georgian Bay, and Lake Huron, and through that lake to Mackinac, now Mackinaw, where they arrived July 4th. That point was the principal trading-post and general rendezvous of the American Fur Company, and the traders from all directions brought in the furs, gathered during the preceding winter, to this place, where they received the necessary supplies for their next trading campaign, again returning to their respective posts to engage in another campaign. The rations furnished the men consisted of a pint of hulled corn and an ounce of grease. After he had remained at Mackinac six weeks, he was detailed with the Illinois Brigade—the different departments or trading divisions of the American Fur Company being designated as "Brigades"—Antoine de Shong having the command. This brigade consisted of ten clerks and about one hundred men. With twelve loaded boats they coasted Lake Michigan, and arrived at the present site of Chicago, November 1st. From that point they passed their boats through Mud Lake into Des Plains river, being compelled to carry their goods a great portion of the way, and were four weeks in reaching Ottawa, Illinois. They located trading posts about every forty to sixty miles on the Illinois river, commencing at the mouth of Bureau river, above Hennepin. He was detailed to keep the accounts at that trading-post, and was permitted to accompany Mr. De Shong to St. Louis, where he met his father, who had previously removed to Arkansas. The country, at that period, between Hennepin and St. Louis was entirely without settlement or cultivation. They returned to Hennepin in the fall of 1819, and met for the first time the Indian Chiefs Shaubanee and Waubee. With the son of the latter, he frequently hunted during the following winter, and became quite proficient in the Indian language. During this entire period he was engaged in keeping the accounts of the post. He continued in the fur trade for thirteen years, and during this period he frequently urged the substitution of pack horses for boats, wherever this was practicable. In 1826 the trading brigade was placed under his command, when he at once purchased horses, and their advantage soon became apparent to all. In 1828 he bought all the interests and franchises of the Fur Company, and continued the business on his own account. During the period that he carried it on the Black Hawk War broke out, and he was engaged with General Atchison in the contest with the savages. The

rapid settlement of the country began to have its natural effects on the fur trade, and he then engaged in other business operations. He was a member of the Illinois Legislature in 1832-3, and introduced the first bill authorizing the construction of a railroad in the State. It passed the lower House, but was defeated in the Senate by the casting vote of the President of that body. In 1834 he disposed of his business in Danville, and removed to Chicago. When he first reached Chicago, in 1818, the place consisted of a garrison fort (Dearborn) and two dwelling-houses, one occupied by John Kinsie, father of the late John H. Kinsie, and the other by Antoine Houquette. He was the first person to erect a brick house in the then town, which was put up in 1834; he had the bricks manufactured on the ground, and brought the necessary timbers from the Calumet river. This building was at the corner of La Salle and South Water streets, and was used as a forwarding warehouse, the La Salle street front being occupied by a branch of the State Bank of Illinois. During the same year he commenced the organization of a Navigation Company, and purchased from the United States Government the barque "Detroit," one of the vessels commanded by Perry in the Lake Erie fight, and also the "Queen Charlotte," the British flag-ship, captured by Perry in that memorable contest. He also built the brigs "Indiana" and "Illinois;" and these four vessels constituted the first regular line between Chicago and Buffalo. This line was continued until disposed of in 1844, to Pratt, Taylor & Co., of Buffalo. In 1835 the bill authorizing the construction, by the State, of the Illinois and Mississippi Canal, passed the Legislature, and he was the first Commissioner appointed. In the same year he commenced pork packing in Chicago, being the pioneer in that great business; the article was put up in bulk. At this time also he was the owner of a number of vessels on Lake Michigan, and also of a line of passenger sailing vessels plying between Chicago and St. Joseph, Michigan City, and Milwaukee. In 1844 he added the packing of beef, and continued in this business until 1870. The packing house was destroyed by fire the following year. In connection with A. T. Spencer & Co., he organized the first line of steamers in 1843, between Chicago and Lake Superior, consisting of the steamers "Superior," "Lady Elgin," side-wheel vessels, and the propeller "Oukana"; the latter vessel now belongs to Leopold's line. He is now engaged in managing his own real estate, having made large investments in 1834-5. In 1835-6 he acted as an Aide-de-camp to Governor Duncan, being appointed thereto by that executive officer. He was married in 1830 to Ellen, daughter of Judge Berry, of Urbana, Ohio; she died in 1838. After five years of widowerhood he was united to Mary Ann Hubbard, of Whittleboro, Massachusetts. One of the pioneers of the city, a man of conspicuous enterprise, clear judgment, and indomitable perseverance, he enjoys in high degree the respect, confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

FARWELL, HON. CHARLES B., Merchant and late Member of Congress, was born, July 1st, 1823, at Painted Post, New York, and was educated at the Elmira Academy. In 1838 he removed to Illinois, and was employed in surveying the public lands, and also in farming for a period of six years. In 1824 he went to Chicago, and engaged in the real estate and banking business. In 1853 he was elected County Clerk of Cook county, and re-elected to the same office in 1857. He subsequently became engaged in mercantile pursuits, and is at present a member of the well-known firm of J. V. Farwell & Co., of Chicago, one of the largest wholesale dry-goods houses in the Northwest. He was appointed, in 1867, a member of the State Board of Equalization; and in the following year was chosen as Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Cook county. In 1869 he was named a National Bank Examiner. He was elected, on the Republican ticket, a member of the Forty-Second Congress, and re-elected two years thereafter to the Forty-Third Congress, receiving 9212 votes against his opponent's 4952. During his first term of office he served as a member of the Committee on Public Buildings and Ground, and also on that of Banking and Currency; and as a member of the Forty-Third Congress, he was on the last named Committee, and also served as Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures. He was married, October 11th, 1852, to Mary E. Smith, of South Williamstown, Massachusetts.

DOUGLAS, HON. STEPHEN ARNOLD, Lawyer, Jurist, Statesman, and United States Senator, was born, April 23d, 1813, at Brandon, Vermont. His family was of Puritan descent, and his father was a physician of ability and reputation, who died early in his professional career, leaving his widow and child in very straightened circumstances. Young Douglas was unable to attend school more than one-third of the year, alternating during the other eight months between labor on a farm and employment in a cabinet shop. When he was eighteen years of age, he accompanied his mother and step-father to Canandaigua, New York, and entered as a student in the academy of that place, where he continued until 1833. In the same year he removed to Illinois, where he taught school for a support, and commenced the study of law, and finally adopted that as his profession. In 1834 he was admitted to the bar, and though but imperfectly trained in the law, he exhibited such abilities in his early efforts before the courts, that in the following year, when he was scarcely twenty-two years old, he was elected Attorney-General of the State. He had, at the outset of his professional career, opened an office in Jacksonville. He did not retain this position long, but resigned in order to accept a seat in the Legislature, to which he had been nominated and subsequently elected.



Photograph by M. P. Brady

F. A. Douglass

After his term of service had ended, he returned to the practice of his profession, and so continued until 1837, when he was appointed by President Van Buren Register of the Land Office at Springfield; he held this position for two years, forwarding his resignation in 1839. In 1840 he was made Secretary of State, and in the following year was elected by the Legislature of the State a Judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois. He occupied his seat on the bench for nearly two years, resigning therefrom on the occasion of his being nominated and elected a member of the National House of Representatives. He took his seat as a member of the Twenty-Eighth Congress, and was re-elected to the same position in 1845; and in 1847 was chosen United States Senator by the Legislature of the State for the term of six years from the 4th of March, which position he held until his death, being constantly re-elected, whenever his term was about to expire. He was a candidate for the Presidency in 1852, 1856, and 1860, and in the latter year received the nomination at the hands of the "Douglas wing" of the Democratic party. Although he received but twelve electoral votes, he was next to Abraham Lincoln in the popular vote, as the Douglas electors received 1,365,976, or nearly as many as both Breckenridge and Bell. While a member of the United States Senate, he made himself felt as a man of extraordinary talent, energy and determination. He possessed also that genial electric nature which drew around him a host of warm personal and political friends. He was by nature and conviction a Democrat; and amid all the clashing of parties, and the changes of political issues, he ever remained the friend and tribune of the people. He was for a long time Chairman of the Committee on Territories, and drew up most of the bills for the organization of new Territories, and the admission of new States. Although he was not the originator, yet he was the mover and earnest advocate of the celebrated "Kansas and Nebraska bill," and of the "Repeal of the Missouri Compromise." He was also the advocate and upholder, if not the originator, of the "Squatter Sovereignty Doctrine," placing in the hands of the settlers of a Territory, at the time of its organization, the power of determining its future *status* in regard to slavery. It was upon this point that the famous issue between himself and Abraham Lincoln was drawn, and the two political giants waged a warfare upon it that forms one of the most remarkable incidents in the history of the nation. This contest it was which brought Abraham Lincoln prominently forward for the Presidency, and in fact secured him the first honors in the arena of national politics. It was marked by extraordinary ability on both sides. He took a lively interest in the exciting troubles which commenced subsequent to the Presidential election of 1860. His views were freely and forcibly expressed in his place in the Senate; and his determination to sustain and defend the Government of the Union at every cost was duly declared. Soon after the close of the extra session of the Senate, which acted upon the

nominations made by President Lincoln, then just inaugurated, he left Washington for Chicago. On April 20th, 1861, he was detained at Belair, Ohio, in consequence of a railroad train missing a connection. When it was known that he was in town, the people gathered around the house where he was sojourning, and after cheering for him, as well as for Major Anderson, then the hero of the hour, for the old flag, and for the Union, he was called forth to address the people. He responded to the invitation, and delivered an able and patriotic discourse, denouncing the right of any State to secede, and urging the partisan to sink party and stand by the Government. On the 25th of the same month, the Legislature of Illinois assembled to hear an address from him, in which he discussed with considerable fulness the exciting topics of the day. He returned to Chicago, May 1st, somewhat indisposed with incipient stages of inflammatory rheumatism. On the 11th of the same month he addressed Virgil Hiccox, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, in a long letter, giving his views in a candid, friendly manner, on the posture of affairs, and this was probably one of the last letters he ever wrote. In it he arraigned those who advocated the right of secession as enemies of their country, and frankly stated the issue to be a question of "Government, or no Government, Country, or no Country." He cited the history of the Nullification excitement during General Jackson's administration; how, when that great President issued his celebrated Proclamation, Clay and Webster, the leaders of the opposition, who had previously carried on a bitter warfare against the administration, and the measures promulgated and defended by it, now sank the partisan in the patriot, and rallied to the support of him who said, "The Union must and shall be preserved." The course of these leaders of the great Whig party, both of the North and South, together with their friends in the Senate and House, and with their adherents in the States, was pointed out by Senator Douglas in this letter, as the course proper to be pursued by the Democratic party of the North, especially by that branch or wing which had supported him at the November, 1860, election. His health did not improve as the month rolled on, but his disease did not affect him, nor did he seem conscious of the imminent peril of death, which was slowly but surely approaching; neither did his complicated affairs give him any concern. The salvation of the Republic was uppermost in his thoughts by day and night, and almost his last coherent words expressed an ardent wish for the honor and prosperity of his country by the dispersion and defeat of her enemies. He had ever been a warm friend of education for the masses, and his noble gift of ten acres to the Baptist Society, whereon to erect a great University, is an evidence of his feelings in this respect. Sincerely mourned and respected by a great body of his fellow-countrymen, he ended his useful life, in the prime of manhood, in his adopted city of Chicago, June 3d, 1861.

WOODRUFF, GILBERT, Banker, was born, November 20th, 1817, in Watertown, Jefferson county, New York, and is a son of Frederick and Lodema (Andrus) Woodruff. Until the age of eighteen years he labored on a farm, attending school during the winter months only. In 1838, he went to Illinois, and was a clerk in his brother's store in Joliet for some six months; but returned to Watertown, and shortly after went into the grocery business, which proved successful. He sold out his establishment in 1845, and became engaged in real estate transactions, both in his neighborhood and in Western lands. He erected also many fine buildings in Watertown; prominent among these was "Washington Hall Block." In 1857 occurred a great financial panic, and he repaired to Dubuque, Iowa, where his principal investments had been made; there he was occupied until 1858 in arranging his affairs, and thence proceeded to Rockford, Illinois, where he finally concluded to locate. In the latter place he was engaged in exchanging his lands in Iowa for farms in the vicinity of Rockford, and so continued until 1871. The increase in value of this latter property within the past fifteen years is truly remarkable. In the latter year, as principal stockholder, he organized the Rockford National Bank, of which he was elected President, which position he continues to fill. It has a capital of \$100,000, and is only second in amount of business transacted by six similar institutions in the city. He has ever been an active public man, interested in all matters relating to the welfare and improvement of the community among whom he resides, and to the beautifying and adornment of the city. In political matters he has always manifested a deep interest, and earnestly labors to elevate to office those whom he considers will best execute the wishes of the people they represent. In 1873 he was elected Mayor of Rockford, and re-elected in 1874. Although his administration has not been characterized by any remarkable event, yet he has the satisfaction of knowing that the prosperity of the city has steadily advanced, and that his efforts in behalf of the people are appreciated by them. He is one of the Trustees of the Rockford Female Seminary, President of the Forest City Insurance Company, and a member and Trustee of the First Congregational Church of Rockford. He is apparently in the prime of manhood, is pleasant in conversation, yet seems to be a better listener than talker. His manner is kindly and courteous to all, both to those blessed with this world's goods and those who are not, which has made for him a large circle of warm friends and admirers. He has achieved a great success in life, and has been thus far the architect of his own fortunes. He is a brother of George Woodruff, President of the First National Bank of Joliet. He was married, 1842, to Nancy Foy, of Watertown, New York, and has a family of two sons and three daughters. His eldest daughter is the wife of M. S. Parmele, Cashier of the Rockford National Bank.

KERR, REV. THOMAS, M. D., Physician and Clergyman, was born, May 24th, 1824, in Aberdeen, Scotland, and is a son of Robert Kerr, a merchant of that city. He was educated at Marischel College, graduating in 1841. In 1845 he went to the United States, and for nearly a year remained in New York city, attending the lectures in the University; and in 1846 proceeded West, locating at Sharon, Walworth county, Wisconsin, where he commenced the study of medicine, prosecuting the same subsequently in the Medical Department of the Iowa University, from which institution he graduated in April, 1850, with the degree of M. D. He immediately commenced the practice of his profession at Elgin, Kane county, Illinois, where he remained and conducted a successful business until 1857. At this period he was ordained to the ministry of the Baptist denomination, and was settled at Dundee, in the same county, for two years. He was thence called to Waukegan, and ministered to a large congregation there for two years. Having received an invitation to become the pastor of the First Baptist Church of Rockford, Winnebago county, he accepted the same, and fulfilled its duties until 1867, when, at the request of the Baptist Home Mission Society, he removed to Hannibal, Missouri, to restore the interests of the Baptist Church in that section. Meanwhile, in the spring of 1861, as a delegate to the Evangelical Alliance, which convened at Geneva, Switzerland, he visited that city, and thence extended his travels through Italy, Egypt, and Palestine to Jerusalem; and visited Rome, thence travelled through France, stopping at Paris on his return. He also made a short stay in London previous to his return to America. He was absent about six months, having gained much useful knowledge, and been greatly benefited by the trip. In 1863 he saw much active service as a member of the Christian Commission in the Army of the Potomac, then under command of General Burnside, both as a spiritual adviser and physician. At Hannibal, Missouri, he remained about two years. Meanwhile, his religious views had been undergoing a change, and leaving that city, he settled in Chicago, and resumed the practice of medicine, intending to continue it until those views should become settled. During his residence in Chicago, he received from time to time urgent invitations from his former charge to return to Rockford and become their pastor again. In the winter of 1869 he removed there and resumed the pastorate he had left in 1867, continuing there until August, 1870. During this period his sermons were far from sectarian, and he allowed his thoughts to travel over a broader plane than that prescribed by the Baptist creed. It soon became evident that he was no longer a believer in the sectarian views of the evangelical churches, and as he realized the fact that he was not preaching the doctrines for which he had been called, tendered his resignation, which was accepted by the Society. This resulted in about seventy members leaving the church, who called upon him to organize another So-



Galaxy Pub. Co. Philadelphia

Gilbert Woodbury

ciety, and with this end in view, they held a meeting in Brown's Hall, Rockford, and, October 26th, 1870, a Society was formed under the distinctive name of the "Church of the Christian Union," with Dr. Kerr as pastor, which has since become one of the most successful religious organizations in the city, holding regular services in that hall every Sunday. He is not a sensational preacher, but believes and advocates freedom of thought, and the indestructible and everlasting productiveness of the human mind. He is a fine orator, and since January, 1871, his sermons have been preached entirely without notes or manuscript. In private life he is beloved by all who know him, and even those who differ with him in religious views are among his warmest friends and admirers. In 1872 he was the recipient of a fine residence on Church street, presented by the members of his Society, and which cost \$5000. Personally, he is tall, erect, and finely formed, with a large head and fully developed brain. He is vigorous and energetic, perfect in health, and with every promise of many years of usefulness in the future. He was married, 1845, to Sarah Jacox, of Sharon, New York, and has one son and one daughter.

GOODRICH, HON. H. O., Merchant, was born, October 3d, 1819, and is a son of the late C. H. and Lydia A. Goodrich, who were old settlers in Illinois, having removed in 1839 to Greene county, and subsequently to Jersey county in that State.

His ancestors were English, French, and Scotch. His father was for eight years Attorney for the First Judicial Circuit of Illinois, and was one of the most prominent lawyers in that portion of the State. He was a man of finished education and large general culture. He died at Jerseyville in 1868. His son, H. O. Goodrich, was educated at the Genesee High School, New York, which he left when eighteen years of age, and soon after became an apprentice to learn the harness maker's trade. After learning this occupation he went to Towanda, Pennsylvania, where he remained eighteen months, and then departed for the West, reaching Jerseyville in 1840, his total cash capital being seventy-five cents. He first worked at his trade in Carrollton, but soon after opened a shop in Jerseyville, which he carried on until 1846, and then engaged in the mercantile business, in which he was interested for eleven years. He afterwards erected a large mill and distillery at Jersey Landing, which he operated until 1859. Since 1847 he has been general agent for C. H. McCormick's Reaper, which business has proved very lucrative. In 1862 he became sutler to the Sixty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteers, in which capacity he amassed a considerable amount during the three years he was in the field. Shortly after his return home, in 1866, he engaged largely in the milling business. In political belief he is a Democrat, having previously been an old-line Whig. He has been three several

times elected Mayor of the city, and was one of the first trustees after its incorporation as a city. He is always prominent in every movement calculated to advance the interests of Jersey county, and was one of the pioneers in the organization of the Jersey County Agricultural Society, and was in November, 1871, elected its President. He is emphatically a self-made man, and has been very prosperous in all his undertakings, having acquired a handsome competence. Few men in Southern Illinois have a more extended business acquaintance, as well as reputation, than he. He was married, June 21st, 1847, to Jane Amelia, daughter of Dr. A. R. Knapp, and has a family of three children, one son and two daughters.

LITTLE, ALEXANDER C., M. D., Physician, Lawyer, and Soldier, was born, January 18th, 1838, at Rome, Oneida county, New York, and is the youngest of five sons, whose parents were John and Agnes (Rae) Little, both of whom were of Scotch birth. When Alexander was a year old his parents, who were farmers, removed to Lee, in the same county, and there he commenced attending the district school. In 1849 the family removed to Western, also in the same county, and after remaining there two years, left that place for Veronia, whence, after a short sojourn, they proceeded, in 1851, to Kendall county, Illinois. During all these changes Alexander had been attending school at such times as he could get an opportunity. From Kendall county, where they remained but a brief period, the family finally removed to Kane county, where the father died in 1861, and where his widow yet resides with her son Alexander. In the fall and winter of 1853-54, Alexander attended a select school in Aurora, which was somewhat in advance of the common district schools. Having decided upon the medical profession as his future sphere, he effected an arrangement with Drs. Harwood and Danforth, of Joliet, Illinois, to become their pupil, and in the autumn of 1855 he entered their office and commenced his studies. In the following summer he returned to Aurora, where he continued reading medicine with Drs. Young and Hard, as his preceptors, until the fall of that year, when he matriculated in the Medical Department of the Iowa University at Keokuk, and attended one course of lectures in that institution. At the close of the term, in 1857, he returned to Joliet, and commenced the practice of medicine with his first preceptor, Dr. Willis Danforth, meanwhile continuing his studies. In the autumn of the same year he again repaired to Keokuk, and graduated in the spring of 1858, receiving his diploma and degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1859 he attended the Clark Seminary in Aurora, and in the two succeeding years his time was occupied in home study and assisting in the culture of the farm. In 1862 he organized a company of volunteers, which were in readiness to be mustered into service, when

news was received from head-quarters that there was to be no draft in Illinois. The patriotism of a majority of the company was somewhat cooled, and they disbanded. But a few of the number, including Dr. Little, were determined to enter the service, and he enlisted as a private in Company K, 127th Regiment Illinois Infantry, which was mustered in at Chicago, September 6th, 1862, and immediately ordered to the front. This body of soldiery* joined the Army of Tennessee, then under the command of General Sherman. After the battle of Arkansas Post, January 10th and 11th, 1863, the Captain of Company K resigned, when Dr. Little was promoted from the ranks to that position, March 6th, 1863, being at that time but twenty-five years old. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg, which city capitulated July 4th, 1863, and subsequently, in the battle of Mission Ridge, November 25th and 26th, of the same year, and where the rebel General Bragg was so terribly defeated: in fact he bore a part in all the battles of the Army of the Tennessee from 1862 until the close of the war. In the spring of 1864 General Sherman commenced the Georgia campaign, so called; and Captain Little, while in command of his regiment on the skirmish line, near Atlanta, was wounded in the thigh, August 3d, 1864, which disabled him for service, and he returned home. After a sojourn of six weeks, he again went to the front, but did not rejoin his regiment—which was then with Sherman in Alabama—but was placed in command of a detachment left by the order of that General to guard and hold the posts in the vicinity of Cleveland, Tennessee, and protect the inhabitants from the depredations of the guerillas who then infested that locality. He remained at that point until he was ordered to North Carolina, and arrived at Newberne towards the close of February, 1865, and shortly afterwards moved with his men to Goldsboro, in the same State, where he rejoined his regiment: subsequently, these were stationed near Raleigh, where they remained until the close of the war. He then marched with his men North, to Washington, District of Columbia, and participated in the memorable review of the Grand Army, by the President and the General-in-Chief, which, moving in company front, occupied over six hours in passing. After being honorably discharged from the service, June, 1865, he returned home, and after a short rest, entered Antioch College at Yellow Springs, Ohio, where he passed six months, and took up a literary course. Returning to Aurora, he commenced the study of law with Hon. Charles Wheaton, and in the autumn of that year, 1866, entered the Law School at Ann Arbor, Michigan. In the spring of 1867 he went home, and was admitted to the bar of Kane county in the August of that year. In 1869 he was elected an Alderman of the city, and served one year in that capacity. In 1873 he was City Attorney, and during that year became associated in business with B. F. Parks. In 1874 he was elected Mayor of Aurora, which office he now fills. As a lawyer, he is regarded as one of the most successful in the Northwest. He is a man of a

high moral and social standing, and in his career thus far has exhibited energy and perseverance in all his undertakings. These qualities, conjoined to his rigid integrity and sense of honor, have tended to place him in a position in society which but few men can attain. He is still unmarried.

TURNER, JONATHAN BALDWIN, was born at Templeton, Massachusetts, December 7th, 1805. His ancestors were among the emigrants on the Mayflower. He studied at Yale, in which University he took a high rank, and where his determined energy and vigorous mind gave early promise of a useful and illustrious future. In October, 1835, he married Rhodolphia S. Kibbe, and became the father of seven children. He accepted the situation of teacher in various schools in Massachusetts, and at New Haven, Connecticut, before his graduation, and won the encomiums of his associates and the love of his pupils. He came to Illinois as teacher in Illinois College in 1832, and was soon after chosen one of the Professors of that institution, and held the position for fifteen years, when failing health, and what was then deemed overzealous resistance to slavery and sectarianism, compelled his resignation. He was deeply interested in educational problems, and as early as 1833 delivered in the State a series of lectures for the purpose of arousing popular sentiment in favor of a broad and permanent system of common schools; and while thus philanthropically engaged, during college vacations, on horseback and on foot, through that then sparsely settled commonwealth, on the vast timberless prairies, he concluded that they would remain undeveloped so long as the people were without the means of closing in their farms. This led him to the study of some device as a substitute for timber for fences. In his experiments in this public labor he exhausted his means and effects, and was repaid by the silly jeers of the incredulous. He tried various plants with little success for a long time, until he found the Osage orange; and this for a considerable period was always spoken of as "Professor Turner's Folly;" but at length, by the force of successful experiments, incredulity was compelled to admit the great benefits of his discovery. He interested himself in the advancement of agriculture, and was one of the originators of the modern methods for planting corn by machinery, and for the extensive use of machinery in the general cultivation of the ground. He was restlessly active, contributing to the magazines and journals papers on "Microscopic Insects," "Fungoid Growths, and Diseases of Plants and Trees," on "The Preparation and Rotation of Crops," on "The Analysis of Soils," and on kindred subjects, filled with practical suggestions of incalculable value to his fellow-men. His political discussions have at all times attracted the attention and study of statesmen. Daniel Webster pronounced his essay on "Currency" one of

the ablest papers he had ever read on that subject. His "Mormonism in All Ages," published in this country, and reproduced in Europe, was one of the keenest expositions of the character of a community which has long defied civil and military power. His numerous lectures, speeches, essays and papers against all modes of slavery and sectarianism and party drill, whether in church or in state, and his persistent defence of the absolute freedom of the individual man as against all unjust corporate power, are equally pointed and characteristic. As a lecturer and essayist he was voluminous, and widely varied in his productions; and his discourses on "Practical Education," "The Three Races of Men," "The Ocean Currents and Open Sea at the Poles," "Meteorology," "Practical Culture," "Metaphysical Analysis," "On Matter, Force, and Spirit," have been printed and distributed by the State Natural History, Horticultural and Agricultural and other Societies and periodicals. He was among the earliest advocates of a United States Agricultural Bureau in Illinois; and in 1851 produced a series of lectures and papers on the necessity for educating the working classes by means of schools and universities endowed by the State, which led to the endowment of our national system of industrial institutions. He was a strong advocate of a State Normal School. He is a man of broad church views, and abhors close sectarianism. His life-long study has been that of ameliorating the condition of the working classes through the medium of technical and variously graded industrial schools. His various labors have secured to his enjoyment a comfortable fortune, and though he has retired from the more active duties of life, he exhibits the same deep interest in the questions which from early age employed his thoughts. He is regarded in most honorable esteem by his fellow-citizens; and is solaced in his declining years by witnessing the fruits of those institutions which, in labor prompted by the true spirit of philanthropy, he aided in founding. For some years past he has almost wholly withdrawn from all private business and all public effort, to devote his time more exclusively to a renewed and thorough re-examination and review of the real ground-work and basis of those great religious, social, civil, philosophical and educational questions which have so much engrossed the public mind and his own past life.

ALLEN, EDWARD R., Merchant, was born, November 7th, 1819, in Courtland county, New York, where also he was educated in the common schools peculiar to those days. When fifteen years old he went to Lockport, in the same State, and entered the drug store of Dr. George W. Merchant as an apprentice. He remained there until 1839, when he received an offer from L. M. Boyce, a former clerk to his employer, and who was at that time carrying

on a similar business in Chicago, to become his employé, which he accepted, very much to the chagrin of Dr. Merchant, who was unwilling to part with so valuable an assistant. He remained in Chicago with Boyce for two years, and meanwhile made the acquaintance of George E. Peck, a merchant in one of the interior towns of Illinois, and subsequently in connection with that gentleman opened a store in Aurora, in 1841. It was at this time that his real battle of life commenced; for he had come to a new country an entire stranger, and with but little capital to commence business; the region itself afforded but a slender prospect for doing business, and the town at that period possessed no railroad communication whatever with the outside world; so it required all the firmness and decision of character with which he is so largely possessed to overcome the obstacles which daily presented themselves to his view. He remained in this business until 1852, during which time he had been associated with two partners, the latter being L. D. Brady. In 1846 he was commissioned Postmaster by President Polk, and held the office until the inauguration of General Taylor, when, owing to his political sentiments, he was removed; but, in 1853, was re-appointed by President Pierce. In 1860 he was elected a Representative to the State Legislature from Kane county, and served in that body until 1862, when he was chosen a Senator, and as such was in office for four years. He was one of the fourteen Senators who left the State, during the session in the spring of 1863, to prevent a quorum assembling when the pro-slavery members were using every effort to place Illinois among the seceding States. He was a Democrat of the old school, before Democracy became synonymous with secessionism, and when the war broke out he became a Republican. He had been previously honored, in 1857, at the time Aurora was incorporated as a city, by the Democratic nomination for Mayor, but was defeated by B. F. Hall. From his first residence in Aurora, in 1841, he has held various town and city offices, being first Supervisor and subsequently a member of the Board of Trustees. After the city government was perfected he has held prominent positions, as being a member of the Council, and for several consecutive years was an Alderman, during which period he acted as Mayor of the city for one term. He is one of the original stockholders and founders of the First National Bank of Aurora, and was for some time its Vice-President, being at present one of the Directors. In 1851, in connection with his partner, L. D. Brady, he erected the first grain warehouse in the city. About that time the construction of a railway from Aurora to connect with the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad was mooted, and considerable difficulty was experienced respecting the location, etc. In the discussions which followed, and the ultimate arrangements effected, he took an active part; in fact, in all the many enterprises undertaken in that section since 1841 he has ever been a leading spirit, and has expended much time and means for the purpose of

benefiting the condition of the community among whom he resides. Being the possessor of keen perceptive faculties, sober habits, unrivalled integrity and clear judgment, he has been enabled to fill the various positions to which he has been called with that degree of perfection which few attain. He is still regarded as a leading man in Aurora, though he has retired somewhat from active public service. He is yet, however, extensively engaged in the grain, coal and lumber business, through which he has amassed considerable means. He dissolved partnership with L. D. Brady in 1852; and was thereafter, and until 1867, associated with his brother, William B. Allen, in the concern. He has been thrice married; his first wife was Alice A., daughter of Wyatt Carr, of Aurora, to whom he was united in 1846. She was the mother of two children, the eldest of whom, Edward C. Allen, is in the employ of the Post-Office Department on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad as Mail Agent. She died in 1850, and in 1852 he was married to Mary A., daughter of Luke Gates, who died in 1865, leaving four children. In 1868 he married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Stewart.

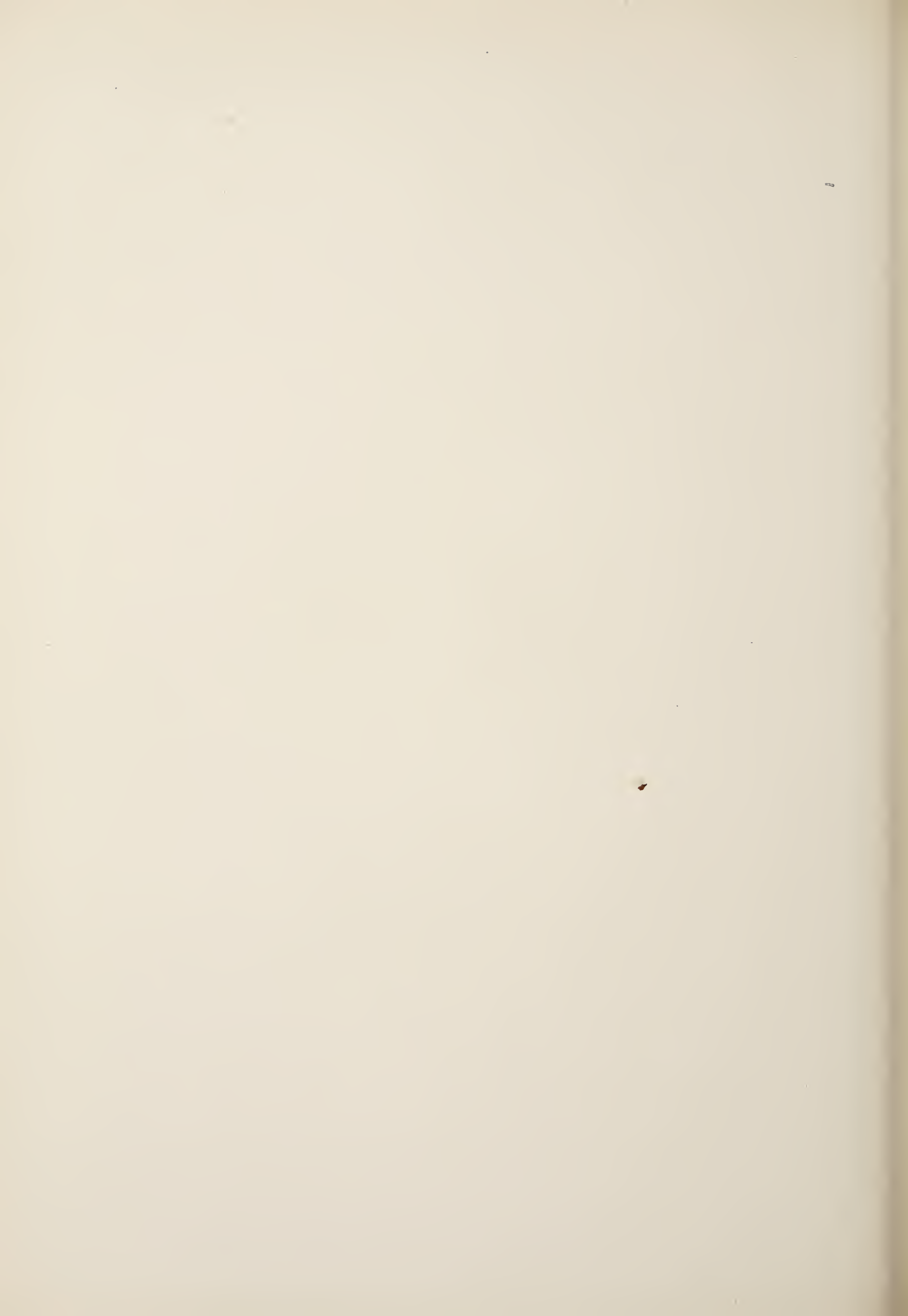
REENE, WILLIAM G., Agriculturist, Stock-dealer and Banker, was born, January 27th, 1812, in Overton, Tennessee, and is the fifth child of William and Elizabeth (Graham) Greene. His ancestors were of English descent. His grandfather, Jervis Greene, was one of the pioneer settlers of Kentucky, emigrating there from North Carolina, while the country was yet a wilderness. His life there was very insecure, and he was eventually killed by the Indians at the battle of Blue Licks, August, 1781. The son of the last-mentioned resided in Kentucky for ten years after his marriage, but removed to Overton, Tennessee, and engaged in farming on the Cumberland, near the mouth of Obey's river, and there six of his children were born. After he had resided in that section some fifteen years, he determined to remove to Illinois, although that name was subsequently bestowed upon it. The French settlers of St. Louis called it St. Gamie; and Sangama, Sangaman, and Sangamon were variations of this. The family reached a point, now in Menard county, near where Tallula is at present situated, and there settled, purchasing a farm, with a few improvements; and this was subsequently the residence of his father and mother until their death. William was but nine years old when they removed to Illinois; and his early education was only that obtained in the neighborhood. Although the facilities for receiving instruction were very limited, he, nevertheless, was a good student, and what he then learned became the basis of a sound and substantial education. His father's house was near Salem, and when Abraham Lincoln made that place his home, in 1831, young Greene became one of his acquaintances, and a friendship

was formed that lasted till the death of the latter. Lincoln was then twenty-one and Greene three years his junior; but as far as education was concerned the latter had the advantage, and from him Lincoln learned his first lessons in English grammar. The same year witnessed the breaking out of the Black Hawk war, and a call for volunteers was issued by Governor Reynolds. Young Greene responded, and became a private in a company of mounted rangers under Captain Adam Smith. No fighting, however, occurred during this campaign. In the spring of 1832 the war broke out afresh, and Illinois was invaded by the savages. Another call for troops was made, and this time he became a private in the company under the command of Abraham Lincoln. Their three months' service was one of hardships rather than glory. On Greene's return home he worked a year on his father's farm, and in 1833 became a student in the Illinois College, at Jacksonville, where he remained three years. It had some of the features of a manual labor school; the students were paid from six to eight cents an hour for their labor, but paid for their board, washing and tuition, the room-rent being free. He was a diligent scholar, studying late at night, and recited and labored by day. So industrious was he, that he not only paid all expenses, but had the means to enter 160 acres of government land. Richard Yates was a student in the institution at the same time, and a lasting friendship was formed between the two. On one occasion, while Yates was Greene's guest, during a vacation, they visited Salem and the latter introduced his friend to Lincoln; and thus the great war-Governor of Illinois and the great war-President began their acquaintance. At the conclusion of his college course, young Greene went to Kentucky, near Danville, where he first became a private tutor in the family of George Carpenter, a prominent man in that section. He also taught a grammar school by lectures for some time with great success; and then went to Tennessee, where he became Principal of the Priestly Academy in White county; and it was here where he formed the acquaintance of the lady to whom he was subsequently united in marriage. He returned to Illinois shortly after that event, where he resided about eighteen months, but returned to Tennessee, was appointed Deputy Sheriff of the county, and also became engaged in agricultural operations. In 1842 he removed to Mississippi and settled at Aberdeen; but owing to the insalubrity of the climate remained only six months, and thence repaired to Memphis, where, with a capital of a little over \$100, he started a family grocery and provision store. He resided in that city two years and a half, and during that period, beside carrying on his store, made several trips down the river by flat-boat to New Orleans with farm products. His business proved prosperous, and he acquired considerable property. In the spring of 1845 he returned to Illinois with his family, and purchased a farm in Mason county, on Quiver creek, and began operations as a general land dealer and farmer, in both of which he was very suc-



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W. G. Greene



cessful. In 1853 he disposed of his property in Mason county and purchased the farm near Tallula, on which he has ever since resided. He here entered largely into farming and stock-dealing, meeting with the same success that has attended almost every enterprise in which he ever engaged. He has also assisted largely in the railroad developments of the State. He was one of the original Directors of the Tonica and Petersburg Railroad, which has since become incorporated with the Jacksonville Division of the Chicago and Alton road, and was also interested in building up several towns along the line. Mason City is one of these. Greenview has its name from him, and he was one of the original founders of Tallula. His keen business foresight brought him in possession of several town sites along the route of the Chicago and Alton road, and subsequently, when the towns were built up, he was enabled to realize a handsome sum from his investments. The Jacksonville Division was in a very precarious condition at the conclusion of Yates' administration as President. At that time he was one of the Directors, and was persuaded to become President. The energy and business sagacity he brought to his duties were mainly effectual in placing the road on a firmer basis than it had ever before known. The company was saved from bankruptcy, and the judgment of the other Directors thoroughly justified in assigning him the task. He was active in obtaining the charter of the Springfield and Northwestern Railroad; was one of the original Board of Directors, and its first President. It was largely through his energy that subscriptions for the building of the road were obtained, and a portion of the line constructed. Upon the road passing into the possession of the present lessee, Mr. Greene retired from the management. His political convictions prior to 1860 led him to act mostly with the Democratic party. He, however, voted for his old friend, Lincoln, for President; and, indeed, he it was who paved the way and initiated the movement which made Yates the Governor of Illinois, and eventually secured the nomination of Lincoln for the Presidency. At the outbreak of the Rebellion his sympathies were warmly enlisted in the support of the administration, and Central Illinois knew no stronger Union man than he. Three of his sons enlisted in the army, and fought during the war. In the darkest hour of the conflict, when the Government called for money, none was more ready than he to furnish it. Upon the passage of the Internal Revenue Act considerable trouble was anticipated in the Ninth Illinois District, in which Menard county was embraced. He was appointed by President Lincoln to put the law in successful operation, and though he accepted the office with some reluctance, he thoroughly organized the system and all conflict with the people was avoided. His friendship with the President was still maintained, and he was frequently his guest at Washington. In his own section his assistance was important in preventing threatened collisions between agents of the Government and parties disaffected with the war measures. His influence was always

sought by aspirants from Illinois for political appointments at the hands of the President. He was an earnest supporter of President Lincoln to his life's end, and none mourned more sincerely over his untimely grave or lavished richer honors on his memory. He continued a Republican for some years thereafter, and in 1868 his name was brought prominently forward as the Republican candidate for Congress. Latterly, his views became conservative, and in 1872 he supported Horace Greeley for President. He has been closely identified with business enterprises near his home, and his energy and capital have done much toward the development of the manufacturing and commercial interests of the county. In connection with J. A. Brahm, in September, 1866, he established at Petersburg the first bank in Menard county. The institution known as the banking firm of "Brahm & Greene" is on a firm and substantial basis; and was one of the few banks that went through the panic of 1873 without a suspension of payments, though much of their deposits was locked up in other cities, and for the time beyond their control. He is also largely interested in the South Valley Coal Shaft, in Petersburg; and is one of the principal parties who have brought to their present successful operation the woollen mills of the same place. In the town of Petersburg he has ever taken a deep interest, and its growth has afforded him peculiar gratification. He has acquired a handsome fortune, and makes his wealth a means of comfort and happiness to himself and others. His residence is a model of quiet elegance and taste; his home is surrounded with every comfort, and with his wife he dispenses a genial and generous hospitality with the ease and grace of the olden time. His private life has been embellished by deeds of liberality, which honor alike his goodness of heart as they do justice to his wisdom and forethought. He is ever ready to assist young men of ability who are striving to battle for fame and fortune. In every public improvement he has been an active participant, subscribing for all measures looking to the public welfare with a liberality that has never been wanting. He was married, March 31st, 1837, to Louisa A., daughter of Woodson P. White, of White county, Tennessee, and they have had nine children, of whom seven, six sons and one daughter, are now living. The children inherit largely the peculiar characteristics of their parents. The sons are enterprising farmers; their only daughter, Katie, is securing her education at the old Moravian Seminary, at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.



HOUNG, DELOS W., M. D., Physician, was born, 1829, in Montgomery county, New York, where he received a common school education. In 1841 his parents removed to Kendall county, Illinois, and he remained on their farm until he was eighteen years old, when he went to Aurora, and commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Nicholas Hard, on whom he made a most favorable impression by

his industrious, studious habits, and his indomitable perseverance. In due course he obtained a medical diploma and entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he was eminently successful, few men in the State having equal reputation as surgeon, or better skill as a physician than he. He was naturally a public man, and commenced at an early age to take an active part in political matters and to hold public positions. He was always an earnest abolitionist and unflinching Republican, casting his maiden vote for John P. Hale for the Presidency. Soon after the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion he entered very heartily into the formation of the 36th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and was commissioned Surgeon of the same; he held this position until his resignation in 1874. He saw much service in the field, and matured and finished his natural skill in surgery. At home he filled many positions of trust and honor. He served in the Common Council in 1858, '59, and in 1870, '71, and at the time of his death was serving another term. He was elected Mayor in 1864, and re-elected in 1865 and 1866, being the only one who ever succeeded himself in that office. He also served in the Board of Supervisors, representing Aurora in 1865, '66, '67. The estimation in which he was held by his fellow-citizens is fully attested by the fact that at the time of his death he was not only a prominent member of the Common Council, but one of the Board of Education, and President of the Aurora Silver Plate Manufacturing Company. He was emphatically a self-made man, and took no small pleasure at times in recounting the struggles of the first years he passed in Aurora, when he labored from morning to night at menial work for his board, while he earnestly devoted all the time he could obtain to the study of the medical profession. In that profession he was an enthusiast. He took a leading part in the County and State Medical Societies, and several of his essays upon medical topics have been published. His library always contained the best known treatises, which were faithfully studied. In all public matters he had opinions and expressed them. He was largely instrumental in directing public opinion to the erection of the magnificent Central School-house in Aurora, and many other public enterprises were largely promoted by him. He was one of the best known men in the community. To his domestic relations he was much devoted; he was a tender husband and an affectionate father. He died, September 8th, 1874, after a brief but severe illness.

 TURTEVANT, JULIAN MONSON, D. D., LL.D., was born at Warren, Litchfield county, Connecticut, July 26th, 1805, his parents having been Warren Sturtevant and Lucy Tanner, both natives of the same place. He is a descendant of Samuel Sturtevant, who was a farmer in the old Plymouth Colony in 1642. During his childhood his father removed to what is now Summit county, Ohio, and

in the winter following this migration, which occurred late in 1816, the little household was domiciled in a log cabin in the heart of what was then an almost interminable forest of northern Ohio. Here he spent his youth, obtaining in the interim of the seasons of farm labor a good common school education, and here was developed a strong inclination for the work of the Christian ministry. In his thirteenth year, then ambitious for a collegiate education, he commenced the study of the Latin language with his brother, whose desires were kindred with his own, and together they labored diligently with the limited means placed at their advantage for self-culture. Thus he obtained a very good preparatory standing for a college course, and before his seventeenth year was thoroughly acquainted with the *Æneid*, *Georgics* and *Bucolics* of Virgil, with the works of Sallust and Cæsar, the orations of Cicero, and the more important productions of literature during the Augustan Age of ancient Rome. In the summer of 1822, in company with his elder brother and Elizur Wright, since not unknown to fame, he went to New Haven and was enrolled among the freshmen of Yale. By careful attention to his studies, by making the most out of all the advantages afforded him, he graduated with distinction in 1826, and in a class of 101 was regarded as one of its best scholars. Upon his graduation he assumed the office of Principal in an academy at New Canaan, Connecticut, and retained it for nearly two years, when he entered the Theological Department of Yale. While prosecuting his studies here he joined an association of his fellow-students whose object was the selection of some State in the Mississippi Valley where all should seek their homes; where they might unite their efforts for the founding of churches, schools, and a college, and the fostering of all institutions which tended to develop a Christian civilization. Their Eastern friends readily contributed to aid them in this noble mission, and, after considerable correspondence, Illinois was selected as their future home and field of labor. This State was then in its infancy, having in 1830 less than 160,000 inhabitants. In 1829 Dr. Sturtevant married Elizabeth Maria Fayreweather, of New Canaan, Connecticut, and soon after, accompanied by his wife and his life-long friend, Rev. T. Baldwin, he emigrated to Illinois. In December of that year he and his associates organized the Board of Trustees of Illinois College, at Jacksonville, and he was selected to open the institution for the reception of pupils. On the morning of January 4th, 1830, in an unfinished building, the southern half of what is now known as the Library, he met nine students, and with him as its individual faculty, and these few students as its first matriculants, the institution was inaugurated. One year after, Rev. Edward Beecher being selected as President of the college, he was chosen Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, holding that position until 1844, when he was elected to succeed Rev. Mr. Beecher in the Presidency of the institution. Since then he has confined his instruction to mental and moral science. Despite the numerous obstacles encoun-



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C. T. Milburn

tered, the college has steadily grown in influence and popularity, and now holds very high rank among our distinguished American educational institutions. It has a large and talented faculty; is under the constant process of amplification to meet growing necessities, and shows yearly a decided increase in the students attending. It has an interest bearing fund of \$130,000, and the aggregate value of all its property is from \$250,000 to \$300,000. It already counts among its alumni many of the most distinguished men of the State, prominent as statesmen, jurists and clergymen. In 1840 Dr. Sturtevant's wife died. He subsequently married her younger sister, Hannah R. Fayweather, who still survives. Three of his sons have graduated at Illinois College, one of whom is now a Congregational preacher in Denver, Colorado, and one a tutor in the institution. The third died at the age of thirty-seven. Dr. Sturtevant has written voluminously for the periodicals, and his articles in the religious weeklies, "The Advance," "Independent," "The Congregationalist," "The New Englander" (quarterly), and others, show him to be a writer of no ordinary culture. His style is smooth and fluent; his reasoning is clear and powerful; his descriptions the choicest specimens of word-painting. In 1863 he visited England and Continental Europe, and as this was during the Rebellion he had frequent opportunities for ascertaining with much precision the character of foreign sentiment regarding the North and South. Upon his return he delivered frequently and finally published a lecture on "British Feeling and its Causes." This discourse was republished in England, at the instance of Richard Cobden. Many years ago he received the degree of D. D. from the University of Missouri, and three years ago the degree of LL. D. from Iowa College.

TAYLOR, HORACE W., Lawyer, was born, February 1st, 1823, in Granby, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, and is a son of the late Willard Taylor, a farmer in moderate circumstances, and who died in 1834. He was thus left at an early age dependent upon his own efforts. When fifteen years old he was apprenticed to the blacksmith trade, but after serving for four years he determined to abandon it, as he desired to possess a better education than could be gained by following such a pursuit. He worked his way unaided through the preparatory course previous to his entering college, partly at the Amherst Academy and partly at Warren, Massachusetts. In 1844 he matriculated at Amherst College, where he maintained a high rank of scholarship, and graduated in 1848 with a rank among the first in his class, receiving in 1851 the degree of A. M. From 1848 to 1857 he was engaged in teaching, one year at Williston Seminary, at East Hampton, in his native State, and seven years at a Young Ladies' Seminary at Baltimore, Maryland. While at the latter city he became a law student, and in 1857 re-

moved to Rockford, Illinois, where he was admitted to the bar, and where he has since resided, and conducted one of the most successful practices in northern Illinois, occupying a prominent position in the several courts of that section. He is regarded as a safe, honest, and reliable counsellor, and in private life is esteemed and respected by all who know him. Since his residence in Rockford he has been actively identified with the educational and moral interests of his adopted home; and was for several years a member of the School Board of the city, and President of the County Sunday School Association. Personally, he is a genial, modest, unassuming man, of kindly disposition and winning manners; he is prominent in every enterprise looking to the development and improvement of the city, and the time others would spend in political affairs he gives to the advancement of temperance and other moral enterprises which tend to make his fellow-men wiser and better. He was married in 1854 to Anna A. Robinson, of Enfield, Massachusetts, a graduate of the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, and has a family of three children, one son and two daughters. He occupies a pleasant residence in the northern portion of the city.

WILBUR, C. T., Physician and Superintendent of the Illinois Institution for the Education of Feeble-Minded Children, was born, May 18th, 1835, at Newburyport, Massachusetts, his father being the Rev. Hervey Wilbur, a Congregational clergyman, who was one of the pioneers in the establishment of Bible-classes, and who was probably the first to compile and publish a Bible-class text book in this country. He engaged in many literary and scientific labors, and was the author of a popular work on Astronomy, the compiler of a Reference Bible, and a lecturer upon natural history and astronomy. His son was fitted for college in the public schools of Newburyport, but failing health compelled him to cease close mental application for a time, and at sixteen he entered a mercantile house in Boston, and remained thus engaged until his twenty-first year, when in 1857 he commenced the study of medicine. While a student he became connected with the New York State Asylum for Idiots as teacher, and was led to the investigation of the various forms of dementia by an elder brother, Dr. H. B. Wilbur, who established in 1848 the first institution for the care of idiots in the United States, at Barre, Massachusetts, and who was at this time Superintendent of the institution at Syracuse. In 1858 he was called to assist in the organization of the Ohio State Asylum for Idiots, at Columbus, and was for some time employed as its Assistant Superintendent. In 1859, in May of which year he was married to Miss L. C. Peyton, an assistant in the same institution, he went to Lakeville, Connecticut, and rendered invaluable labors in the establishment of a School for Feeble-Minded Children, which has since been successfully conducted by Dr. H. M.

Knight. In 1860 he took his degrees at the Berkshire Medical School, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and removed to Marietta, Ohio, where he commenced the practice of medicine and achieved decided success. In 1861 he entered the volunteer service, was commissioned as Assistant Surgeon of the 59th Ohio Infantry, served in Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi, under General Buell, and participated in the battle of Shiloh, and all the skirmishes and engagements incidental to the siege of Corinth. The 59th was the first regiment to enter that town. Resigning his post June 22d, 1862, on account of the malarial fever he had contracted in service, he returned home to recruit his health, and on the 18th of the following August was commissioned as Assistant Surgeon of the 95th Ohio Infantry, becoming Surgeon June 14th, 1864, and serving with this regiment until the mustering out in August, 1865. He participated with this command in the battles at Jackson, Mississippi, May 14th, 1863; Vicksburg, Mississippi, from May 18th to June 22d, 1863; Jackson, Mississippi, from July 10th to the 18th, 1863; Brice's Cross Roads, Mississippi, June 10th, 1864; Tupelo, Mississippi, July 13th and 14th, 1864; Old-Town Creek, Mississippi, July 15th, 1864; Nashville, Tennessee, December 15th, 16th, 1864; and at the siege of Spanish Fort, Alabama, from March 27th to April 8th, 1865. After the capture of Mobile the regiment marched north to Montgomery, Alabama, where they received the news of the capitulation of Lee. In September, 1865, Dr. Wilbur removed to Jacksonville, Illinois, and was selected for his ripe experience and learning to take charge of the Illinois Institution for the Education of Feeble-Minded Children, and under his wise and thoughtful management the most gratifying results have crowned the labors of this noble charity. In 1870 he received the degree of Master of Arts from the Wesleyan University, at Bloomington, Illinois. He has during his medical career closely studied the most practical methods of ameliorating the condition of the feeble-minded, and the application of the fruits of his experience has been fortunate in very many cases. The school which he now has in charge has accomplished, and is still accomplishing, so much that is beneficial to the State that the Legislature of Illinois has taken favorable action for the erection of larger and more appropriate buildings, to cost not less than a quarter of a million.



RANT, ULYSSES S., eighteenth President of the United States, was born, April 27th, 1822, at Point Pleasant, Ohio, descending from Scotch ancestry. He passed his boyhood in the village of Georgetown, Ohio, whither his parents removed in 1823, and by the appointment of Hon. Thomas L. Harmer, Congressman, entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1839. His name originally was Hiram Ulysses but the certificate of appointment to the academy

was made out for Ulysses S., and the latter has been ever since recognized as his name. He graduated in 1843, having in his studies shown a marked proficiency in mathematics. He ranked twenty-first in a class of thirty-nine, and was made a brevet Second Lieutenant of infantry, being attached very soon after as supernumerary Lieutenant to the 4th Regiment, stationed at that time in Missouri. In the summer of 1845 he accompanied this command to Texas, where it joined General Taylor's army, and on September 30th was made a full Lieutenant. His first service on the field of battle was at Palo Alto, May 8th, 1846, and subsequently he participated in the engagements at Resaca de la Palma and Monterey, and at the siege of Vera Cruz. In April, 1847, he was appointed Quartermaster of his regiment, and for conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Molino del Ray, September 8th, 1847, he was made a First Lieutenant on the field. He was brevetted Captain for his conduct at Chapultepec, to date from that engagement, which occurred September 13th, 1847. After the capture of the City of Mexico he returned with his regiment. In 1848 he married Julia T. Dent, sister of one of his classmates. In 1852 he accompanied his regiment to California and Oregon, and while at Fort Vancouver, August 5th, 1853, was commissioned full Captain. On July 31st, 1854, he resigned and removed to St. Louis, cultivating a farm near that city and engaging in business as a real estate agent. In 1859 he was employed by his father in the leather trade at Galena, Illinois. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion he took the command of a company of volunteers, with whom he marched to Springfield, Illinois, being there retained as an aid to Governor Yates, and acted as mustering officer of Illinois volunteers until he became Colonel of the 21st Regiment, his commission dating from June 17th, 1861. He joined his regiment at Mattoon, organized and drilled it at Caseyville, and then crossed into Missouri, where it formed part of the guard of the Hannibal and Hudson Railroad. He was on July 31st placed in command of the troops at Mexico, forming part of General Pope's force, and on August 23d was promoted Brigadier-General of Volunteers, the commission dating back to May 17th, and assumed at once the command of the troops at Cairo, who were reinforced shortly after by General McClernand's brigade. On September 6th he seized Paducah, at the mouth of the Tennessee, and Smithland, at the mouth of the Cumberland, on the 25th. His proclamation to the people of Paducah announced that he had nothing to do with opinions, but should deal only with armed rebellion, its aiders and abettors. He checked the advance of the Confederate General Jeff Thompson on October 21st, 1861; this being accomplished at the battle of Fredericktown, Missouri. When Halleck assumed command of the Department of Missouri in the following December, Grant was assigned to the control of the District of Cairo, which was then one of the largest districts in the West. In February of 1862, at the head of 15,000 men, he started on his memorable march



U. S. Grant

GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT

for the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, the former of which commanded the Tennessee river, and the latter the Cumberland. The gun-boats of Commodore Foote, assisted by Grant's army, compelled the surrender of Fort Henry on February 6th. Fort Donelson was only captured after a severe engagement on February 15th, in which the land forces under Grant distinguished themselves. The title of "Unconditional Surrender Grant," which he bore throughout the war, dates from this event. His terms of capitulation to the rebel General Butler being, "No other than an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works." The capture of this stronghold, and a very large portion of its defenders, may be regarded as the first substantial triumph of the Federal arms. Grant became the hero of the day, and the admiration of his martial skill was no less general than the admiration for the terse and pointed manner in which he couched the terms of capitulation. He was commissioned Major-General of Volunteers for his great services rendered in these engagements, the commission dating from February 16th, 1862, and in a very few days an army of 40,000 men, which had been sent up the Tennessee by General Halleck, was placed under his command. The memorable battle of Pittsburg Landing commenced at day-break on April 6th, 1862, when Grant's army which was preparing for an attack on Corinth was itself surprised by an overwhelming force under General A. S. Johnston and routed from its camp with heavy loss. Grant did not arrive on the field until 8 A. M., when he succeeded in re-forming the lines, and having been reinforced during the remainder of the day by General Buell, renewed the battle himself on the following morning, completely defeating the enemy at every point and recovering the prisoners and stores which had been lost on the previous day. In a few days he began the siege of Corinth, to which the Confederate troops had retreated after the battle, and in the latter part of May, 1862, succeeded in driving them from that stronghold. By the recall of Halleck to Washington on July 11th Grant became commander of the Department of Tennessee, with his headquarters at Corinth, and on September 17th he ordered an advance from that place to intercept General Price, who had concentrated a large force at Iuka. Here on September 19th a hot battle was fought, and a complete victory for the Federal arms gained. Grant pushed to the Ohio river to obstruct General Bragg's force, leaving General Rosecrans in command of Corinth, where he was attacked by the Confederates, Price and Vandorn, and succeeded in repulsing them with heavy loss. General Buell with a portion of Grant's command intercepted Bragg at Perryville October 8th, and routed his command in a hot engagement, and compelled his retreat to East Tennessee. The fall of 1862 was devoted by Grant to efforts for the reduction of Vicksburg, the Gibraltar of the Mississippi, which were unsuccessful. In December he moved his army down the east side of the river, defeating in the ensuing April the

enemy in the actions of Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill and Big Black, and preventing the junction of the Confederate Johnston's forces with those of Pemberton at Vicksburg. On May 18th, 1863, he laid siege to that city, and on July 4th it fell into his hands, together with 27,000 prisoners of war. For that strategic action he was promoted to the rank of Major-General in the regular army, and in the succeeding October assumed the command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, which then comprised the departments commanded by Sherman, Thomas, Burnside and Hooker. His reinforcement of Sherman on the Big Black river enabled that General to drive the Confederate forces under Johnston out of Jackson, Mississippi. Chattanooga being threatened by Bragg, Grant concentrated his forces for its defence, carrying by assault the Confederate positions on Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, respectively, on November 24th and 25th. Upon the retreat of Bragg's forces Grant sent relief to Burnside, then at Knoxville, which was closely invested by Longstreet, who was quickly compelled to retreat. Congress in its session of 1863-64 passed a resolution providing that a gold medal be struck for General Grant in honor of his achievements, and returning thanks to him and his army. New York and Ohio passed similar measures. On March 1st, 1864, Congress revived the grade of Lieutenant-General, and President Lincoln at once nominated General Grant for the position, the Senate confirming the nomination on the following day. On his arrival in Washington March 9th, 1864, Grant received his commission from the President, and on the 17th issued his first general order announcing that he had assumed command of the armies of the United States, with his headquarters in the field, and until further orders with the Army of the Potomac. This was the first time during the Rebellion that one General commanded all the national troops; and with nearly 700,000 men at his disposal, Grant planned two campaigns which were to be directed simultaneously against vital points of the Confederacy. One of these campaigns was to be under General Meade, with orders to operate against Richmond, then defended by Lee; the other to be under General Sherman, and to be directed against Atlanta, defended by General Johnston. At midnight on May 3d, 1864, the advance was made towards Richmond, and the army under Grant of 140,000 men pushed into the Wilderness and commenced that series of terrible engagements which are better known as the Seven Days' Fight. Lee was apprised of this movement on the 4th, and boldly taking the offensive tried to strike the Federal forces on their march. The immediate result was a bloody battle, which temporarily foiled Grant's attempt to interpose his army between Lee and Richmond. He made a second advance by the left flank, being again met by Lee at Spottsylvania, and after a terrible struggle, which was only a partial success, he repeated the movement and was again confronted by Lee on the North Anna river. A fourth advance brought him before the impregnable rifle-pits of Cold Harbor,

and after an unsuccessful assault on these, he once more moved his army by the left flank, crossing the James river, sending a despatch to the Government at Washington, "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." His losses in the campaign from the Rapidan to the James, covering the period from May 3d to June 15th, amounted to 54,551 in killed, wounded and missing, while Lee's losses were about 32,000. When Grant made his first advance towards Richmond, he announced that fact by despatch to General Sherman, who then opened his campaign against Atlanta, and commenced his historic "March to the Sea." Grant's flanking movements being foiled, with Lee still in the open field before Richmond, with which he had constant communication, the problem of the war in Grant's estimation was narrowed down to the siege of Petersburg, which he now began. While this siege was in progress there were other diversions of the campaign in Maryland and Virginia, in which Sheridan figured prominently. Johnston in Georgia was unable to check the advance of Sherman, and his successor in command, General Hood, was compelled to evacuate Atlanta and lost his army before Nashville. The siege of Petersburg ended after the Federal victory at Five Forks. In April, 1865, Richmond was evacuated by the Confederates, and Lee retreated westward toward Danville closely pressed by Grant, who finally compelled his surrender at Appomattox Court House on April 9th, Sherman forcing Johnston's surrender only a few days before. These unconditional surrenders of the only two Confederate forces then organized in the field virtually closed the war. On July 25th, 1866, Grant was commissioned General of the United States Army, Congress having created the rank for him. On August 12th, 1867, he acted as Secretary of War *ad interim*, when President Johnson suspended Secretary Stanton from office, holding the position until January 14th, 1868, the Senate having refused to sanction the removal of Mr. Stanton. President Johnson desired Grant to retain the office notwithstanding the action of the Senate, but the General closed a tangled correspondence relating to the affair in a terse and very plain letter announcing his refusal. The National Republican Convention on May 21st, 1868, at Chicago, made, on the first ballot, the unanimous choice of General Grant as its nominee for President of the United States, selecting Schuyler Colfax as his associate on the ticket. The result of the electoral vote was as follows: Grant and Colfax, 214; Seymour and Blair, 80. President Grant after his inaugural commenced to carry out the policy of reconstruction of the lately rebellious States which Congress had mapped out. In 1871 he urged the annexation of Santo Domingo, and secured to the United States a lease of the Peninsula and Bay of Samana for fifty years, but it being claimed that the treaties concerning Santo Domingo had not been confirmed by a popular vote of its people, President Grant, in conformity with a resolution of Congress, appointed a commission to visit Santo Domingo and report upon the condition of the country,

government, and the people. Although their report was favorable to annexation, the Senate refused to confirm the treaty. During 1872, the last year of his first term as President, the Court of Arbitration, which, with the approval of the English Government, had been appointed to decide the Alabama claims, concluded their labors at Geneva on September 14th, awarding the gross sum of \$15,500,000, to be paid by the British Government to the United States for damages to American commerce by Confederate cruisers fitted out in British ports. The treaty with Great Britain providing for this international arbitration was negotiated by the cabinet appointed by President Grant. The President enforced the provisions of the 14th amendment to the Constitution, and on October 17th, 1871, suspended the writ of *habeas corpus* in the northern counties of South Carolina, which had been the scene of what are called the Ku-klux outrages. In the same year he appointed a Commission on Civil Service Reform, which devised a plan for rendering the civil service of the Government more efficient; this, after trial, has been abandoned. On June 5th, 1872, the National Republican Convention, at Philadelphia, renominated President Grant by acclamation, Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, being selected as nominee for Vice-President. Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown were the candidates of the Liberal Republicans and Democrats. The result of the election was a popular majority for Grant of 762,991 over Greeley. The Forty-second Congress doubled the President's salary, making it \$50,000 per annum, increasing the salaries of the Vice-President, Speaker of the House, Justices of the Supreme Court and Heads of Departments 25 per cent.



SPRINGER, GEORGE ATWELL, Real Estate Dealer and Operator, was born, May 15th, 1815, in Hallowell, Kennebeck county, Maine. He is a son of the late Moses Springer, a captain in the merchant service, who in the year 1799 lost a vessel, captured from him by the French authorities off the West Indies; he himself was taken prisoner and discharged. The heirs are at present endeavoring by legal process to recover this claim from the United States Government, with whom the French Government long ago made a settlement for it, as there was no rightful pretext for its seizure. The son attended school in his native town until he was eighteen years old, when he went into his brother's store at Gardiner, in the same State, and remained there three years. In 1836 he sailed for the Bermuda islands, where his brother's vessels were constantly plying, and became a clerk in a store there; but returned to the United States the following year, and found employment in a dry-goods store in New York city. In the autumn of 1838 he went to Boone county, Kentucky, where he became a school teacher. He next repaired to St. Louis, where he entered into partnership with Nathan Starnes in the wholesale and



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retail grocery business, in which they continued until 1845, when they purchased a steamboat and engaged in the Ohio river and lower Mississippi trade, carrying both freight and passengers. In 1848 he went to Chicago and became interested in the real estate business, although the partnership with Mr. Starnes was not dissolved for some time thereafter. When, however, that event occurred, he associated himself with Colonel Josiah L. James in the real estate business, a connection which continued for a long period, and he is still engaged in the same calling. He has been thrice married. His present wife, to whom he was united in May, 1857, was Carrie C. Pierce, of Watertown, Wisconsin. He has seen Chicago grow from a city of 20,000 to its present noble proportions.

COULTER, JOHN RAYER, Banker and Railroad Constructor, was born, December 7th, 1825, in Kiskimetas, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, where he lived until he attained his majority. His parents were in humble circumstances, and could do no better by their son than teach him a trade and give him but a rudimentary education, such as could be imparted by the inefficient school system then existing. His father was a stonecutter, and instructed his son in the same hard but honest calling. The latter, however, was not satisfied with the limited knowledge he had obtained at school, but applied his spare moments to diligent study, reading much, and remembering everything, until his mind became stored with practical and useful information. This habit of acquiring knowledge followed him through life, and by the time he had grown to manhood his attainments were far above the average, and such as any college graduate might well envy. Being of an active, restless temperament, he went to the West as soon as the restraints of parental authority were removed, and entered into partnership with his brother at Charlotte, Michigan. This firm became extensively engaged in railroad building, and, among other contracts, they constructed an important section of the Michigan Central line. When the contracts for building the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad were being let, John Coulter went to Illinois and secured the responsible position of Superintendent of Construction on that line, and it was under his direction that most of the depots and important bridges along the main line were built. His last important work for that company was in erecting the magnificent bridge across the Mississippi, at Burlington, Iowa. Soon after the completion of this great work he quitted the employ of the company, and in connection with W. W. Bishop started a private banking house in Aurora. This was in 1869, he having previously been a resident of Princeton, Illinois. The banking business was found to be both profitable and agreeable, as every one had full confidence in his own and his partner's integrity, and the business community were not slow about intrusting their financial

affairs to the new banking house. In 1870 the bank was reorganized under the National Banking law, and it is now known as the "Union National Bank of Aurora." He was made President of the institution, and retained that position until his death. During his residence in Aurora he became widely known for his unostentatious works of charity and his untiring labors in behalf of his less fortunate neighbors. It was a peculiarity of his nature never to subscribe his name for any donation to churches or charitable purposes, but his gifts were always liberal and timely. In 1855 himself and Mr. Innis purchased a considerable tract of land, upon which a large portion of the city of Aurora now stands, and laid it out in town lots, which proved to be a profitable speculation. Lots were sold at very reasonable rates, yet at an advance above prime cost. The poorer classes were allowed very accommodating terms; and many a man of limited means has since realized a handsome amount from investments that he was encouraged to make in this property. John R. Coulter possessed rare qualifications for any responsible position, and it was a knowledge of this fact that induced his friends and neighbors to solicit his acceptance of different positions of honor and trust; but to the detriment and regret of the whole community he persistently refused. He was ever industrious, as well as far seeing, and at the time of his death, though he had scarcely reached the prime of life, had accumulated a large fortune. He was married in 1856 to Lucy Miner, of Princeton, Illinois; and his death occurred May 20th, 1873. He was buried in Spring Lake Cemetery, Aurora, under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity, of which he had been a prominent member. His estimable widow devoted a liberal sum of the princely fortune bequeathed her to the erection of a beautiful monument to his memory. Its cost was \$8000.

ROESBECK, ABRAM, M. D., Physician, was born, May 24th, 1810, in the city of Albany, New York State, where his father was engaged in the avocation of tanning. When eleven years of age he commenced attending the Albany Academy, where he remained five years and acquired a good education, including the classics and the French language. He also at this early age entered the office of Dr. Jonathan Eights, where he remained ten years. He was in boyhood and youth an unusually apt and thorough scholar. After leaving school, at the age of sixteen, he followed the study of medicine exclusively. In 1831 he attended the Barclay Medical College, New York; and on May 27th of that year was licensed by the New York State Medical Society. He subsequently entered into partnership with Dr. Eights, and was associated with him for five years. During this period he was chosen one of the ward physicians of the city for two years; and while filling this position he attended in 1832 the first case of Asiatic cholera which

ever occurred in Albany, and had charge of the Cholera Hospital during that memorably terrible season. Afterwards he was appointed Physician at the Albany Almshouse, where he continued for three years. He was steadily engaged in the practice of his profession in his native city for eighteen years. He received the degree of M. D. from the Albany Medical College January 23d, 1849. Later in the same year he removed to Kenosha, Wisconsin, where he purchased a large farm and resolved to become an agriculturist; but finding it likely to prove a very expensive experiment he abandoned it and returned to his profession, which he practised for seven years in that town. In 1856 he went to Chicago, where he at once entered upon professional duties, and where he has since remained, witnessing during that time much of the marvellous growth of the city. He was married October 20th, 1840, to Mary L. Williams, of Albany, New York.

COLE, DAVID, Builder, was born, July 28th, 1819, in Malta, Saratoga county, New York, where his father followed the occupation of farming. He enjoyed but limited advantages for obtaining an education, and at an early age commenced learning the trade of a carpenter and mason. In 1841 he removed to Syracuse, New York, where he was occupied for about fifteen years in building on his own account, and during this period constructed a portion of the Salt Works, the Park Church, and several business blocks. He then proceeded West, and during the following sixteen years filled various railroad contracts on the lines of the Michigan Southern, the Cincinnati and Marietta, the Illinois Central, and other roads in Indiana and Wisconsin, residing wherever his work rendered it necessary. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he was engaged in constructing the Southwestern branch of the Pacific Railroad, near Waynesville, Missouri, where he was attacked by the rebels, who captured his implements and drove away his laborers. He next became interested in shipping ice to St. Louis, and after pursuing this business for a few months removed to Chicago in 1863, where he resumed his former avocation as builder of houses, which he subsequently disposed of. In 1867, after constructing the "Cole Block," he ceased his building operations and entered into a regular real estate business, which prospered so well that it eventually became the heaviest of the kind on the western side of the city. In connection with S. S. Hayes he was the originator of the West-Side Park, and for several years was Commissioner for this chain of parks. He was likewise instrumental in procuring for the residents of the West-Side the convenience of a branch post-office; and was ever interested in devising and executing improvements for that portion of the city. In 1869 he associated his son, Charles D., in partnership, and two years thereafter his son-in-law, Mr. Newall. In June, 1874, he retired from the business, at which time

another son-in-law, Mr. Mosher, entered the firm, the surviving members of which still conduct the business which he had established. He passed the summer of 1874 in the Eastern States, and was preparing to go to the South in the following winter when he was attacked with typhoid pneumonia and survived only nine days. It is thought that while in fulfilment of his duties as Park Commissioner he incurred the exposure which brought on the fatal attack. In the report of the proceedings of the West-Side Park Commissioners, transmitted to his family on the occasion of their bereavement, his former associates testified their high appreciation of his ability and moral worth. He was married November 2d, 1842, to Cornelia A. Gardner, of Syracuse, New York. He died January 9th, 1875, leaving a large circle of kindred to mourn his loss, and the public at large had occasion to regret the decease of its friend, and of an energetic and useful citizen.

FELSENTHAL, REV. BERNHARD, PH. D., Jewish Rabbi, was born, January 2d, 1822, in Münchweiler, Bavaria, and is a son of Simon Felsenthal, an agriculturist of that place. He gained his preliminary education in the schools of his native town, and afterwards in his fourteenth year went to Kaiserslautern, where he pursued his studies in the college for three years. At the expiration of this period he repaired to Munich, where he passed two years in completing his education under the rare advantages afforded by its renowned university. After graduating there he became pastor of a Jewish congregation at Steinbach, in Bavaria. Having brothers in America he was led in 1854 to visit the United States. After passing a short time with a brother settled in Louisville, Kentucky, he became during the same year pastor of a congregation in Madison, Indiana. In May, 1858, he removed to Chicago, where he has since remained, and where he has won a high reputation for his ability and learning. A short time after his arrival in that city the Sina congregation was formed, of which he became the minister, and remained as such for six years. In 1864 the Zion congregation was formed, and he became their pastor, and for over ten years past has officiated as their religious teacher. In 1868 he published "A Practical Grammar of the Hebrew Language." He has also printed at various times several pamphlets in German. Among these may be mentioned *Judisches Schulwesen in Amerika*, or "The Proper Construction of Jewish Sabbath-schools;" and *Kritik des Christlichen Missionswesens*, a "Criticism on Christian Missionary Efforts among the Jews;" also a pamphlet on the "Reforms Desirable in Judaism." In January, 1872, he was invited to deliver a lecture in English in Standard Hall, before a public audience, on "The Wandering Jew," which was subsequently published in pamphlet form. He has on several occasions



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Isaac L. Morrison,

preached sermons to his people in English, which have been reported in the city press. He is an advocate of the modern or reformed school of Judaism, and is acknowledged to be a man of great learning, and a leading thinker and teacher among the Israelites of the Northwest. He was married, in 1862, to Henrietta Blumenfeld, of Chicago.

HILL, THOMAS EDIE, Teacher, Journalist, and Author, was born, February 29th, 1832, in Sandgate, Bennington county, Vermont; and is the second son of David and Elizabeth (Edie) Hill of that town. His father was of Scotch-Irish extraction, noted during his younger days as an athlete, and in his riper years for his great physical endurance and rapidity of executing the various labors devolving on him in the management of the farm. His mother was of Scotch parentage, and known among her acquaintances as possessing artistic taste, untiring industry, and all those graces of mind and body which characterize the true model wife and mother. Thomas inherited from this parentage the peculiarities of mind and character which have distinguished him in later years. His childhood, and until he was nine years of age, was mainly passed in the home of his maternal grandparents, in East Salem, New York, during which time he attended the district school at Eagleville, in that township, where he learned to read and write. He was thereafter transferred to his parents' home in Sandgate, and labored on the farm, attending the neighboring schools in the winter, and occupying his leisure hours in reading everything attainable in that isolated region. After finishing his manual labor and the task allotted to him by his father, he hastened to the perusal and study of his beloved books. When sixteen years old, he was allowed to leave the farm, for the purpose of studying at better schools than those to be found in the vicinity, and during the three succeeding years attended various private seminaries and the academy in Cambridge, New York; taking the greatest delight in all studies of a philosophical and scientific character, and paying particular attention to phrenology, which enabled him to read character from the contour and configurations of a living head. He commenced to teach at the age of nineteen, in Londonderry, Vermont, taking a public school during the winter months, and was so successful that the directors desired to engage him the following season at a largely increased stipend. But he chose to repair to Boston to qualify himself as a teacher of penmanship, and there he continued for fifteen years; giving instruction, during that period, to over fifteen thousand individuals, many of whom became, in their turn, successful teachers of the art. His classes, which were chiefly conducted in academies, seminaries, and commercial colleges, were regarded as among the most successful, as they certainly were the best attended of any of the kind ever

taught in the country. During these years he manifested those original traits of character which has made his name conspicuous in later times; as his method of teaching embraced a wide range of business instruction and correspondence, differing altogether from that course usually pursued by teachers. His published works on writing are quite numerous, though of limited circulation, being confined principally to the range of his own schools. United in marriage with Rebekah J. Pierce, at Londonderry, Vermont, he soon afterwards, accompanied by her, went West and settled at Waukegan, Illinois, in 1854, where he resided for twelve years, after which time he removed to Aurora, and in 1866 established the *Aurora Herald*, which under his administration proved a signal success from its very commencement, and is to day one of the leading journals of the Fox River Valley. Having at last acquired a competency which allowed him to carry out the great literary undertaking he had in view, he retired from editorial life, after three years' connection with it, and commenced the compilation of his work, entitled, *Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms*, which only one of his peculiar talent, education, and practical experience could prepare. As an evidence of its value, it may be stated, that it is a high-priced volume, and without any previous advertising, but relying solely on its own merits, over 20,000 copies were disposed of within a year of its publication. Its sale, instead of diminishing, is constantly increasing, with a fair prospect that the work, at least in its influence, will ultimately reach nearly every household in English-speaking lands. Being possessed of a versatile and superior business capacity, and also of literary talent, he at present is engaged with his publishers in aiding the sale of his work through subscription agencies; being at the same time occupied in the preparation of other works, which will be given to the world as soon as the relaxation from those duties at present devolving on him will afford him the opportunity.

MORRISON, ISAAC L., Lawyer, was born, January 20th, 1826, in Barnes county, Kentucky. By the death of his father the care and maintenance of his mother and sisters devolved upon him, at the early age of fifteen years. For five years, with unyielding energy he labored for the welfare of this household; and in this time accomplished so much, that in his twentieth year he felt himself at liberty to enter the Masonic Seminary, at Lagrange, Kentucky, and for two years pursued its studies. In the spring of 1848 he commenced to read law with A. M. Gaylay, and under this gentleman's careful guidance, and through his own individual persistence in study, he passed a highly successful examination in September, 1849, and was admitted to the Bar of Kentucky. He removed to Jacksonville, Illinois, early in 1851, where he has since lived and devoted

himself to the practice of the profession of the law. From the date of its organization, he has been a member of the Republican party, and was a delegate to the convention which first drafted and promulgated the doctrines of that party in Illinois. He was in the Convention at Baltimore, in 1864, which renominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. Though born and bred in Kentucky, he was always an emancipationist, and never hesitates to oppose the pro-slavery arguments of his friends and neighbors. He is now in the exercise of a very large and highly remunerative practice, and is one of the leading lawyers of Central Illinois. He has a profound knowledge of civil law, and has been prominently identified with many of the more important cases which, during the past fifteen years, have come up for adjudication in that section. He is a skilful cross-examiner, and is clear and forcible in argument. A citizen of much public spirit, he takes a deep interest in all questions of local improvement. He was married in July, 1853, to Mrs. Anna R. Rapelgie, eldest daughter of Jonathan Tucker, late of New York, and has a daughter and son.

EDWARDS, ALANSON WILLIAM, Secretary and Manager of the Protection Life Insurance Company, of Chicago, was born in Lorain county, Ohio, of American parentage, on August 27th, 1840. His paternal grandparents belonged to Connecticut; those on the maternal side were from Scotland. He received his education at McKendree College, Lebanon, Illinois, and started in life as a Railroad Express Agent, and subsequently became a Telegraph Operator. He published a Democratic newspaper until the breaking out of the war in 1861, and was elected Surveyor in Macoupin county, Illinois, on the Democratic ticket. His patriotism would not allow him to stand by while the deadly struggle for the preservation of the Union was convulsing the country, so he enlisted as a private soldier in the 122d Illinois Regiment, in which capacity he served two years. Rising step by step in the service,—Lieutenant, Captain, and then Adjutant-General on the staffs of Generals Vandeventer, Corse, Smith, and others during the Vicksburg and Atlanta campaigns in 1863, he was also with Sherman in his march to the sea; and finally was mustered out at Washington, District of Columbia, in November, 1864, as a Major of Volunteers, having been a participator in the grand review at Washington after the cessation of hostilities. He then returned to Macoupin county, Illinois, and in January, 1865, commenced the publication of the *Union Gazette*, at Bunker's Hill, which he sold out in 1867 and secured a half interest in the *Carlinville Democrat*, a Republican organ. In 1872 he was appointed Warden of the Illinois State Penitentiary, and performed the arduous task of reorganizing the prison, establishing a management so successful that he was

enabled to make the first report to the Legislature in the history of the State without requiring to ask an appropriation on behalf of that institution. In 1874 he was called to the position of Secretary and Manager of the Protection Life Insurance Company, of Chicago, for the duties of which office his rare financial and executive powers eminently fit him. The energy and business aptitude he displayed in raising the Illinois State Penitentiary from a dependent to the self-supporting basis in which he left it, proves his ability to administer the affairs of corporations where heavy interests are at stake; and his company fully appreciate and realize the benefit of his experience and qualifications. He is still a young man, and of remarkable physical as well as mental powers, and it is safe to predict for him a brilliant future from the success he has already achieved as soldier, journalist, public officer, and financier.

ALIHOON, JOHN B., Railway Land Commissioner, was born, January, 1822, in Cornwall, Litchfield county, Connecticut, where he also was educated. In 1846 he removed to Bridgeport, in the same State, and entered the General Office of the Housatonic Railroad Company, in which service he remained six years. He subsequently migrated to Chicago, where he received the appointment of Local Treasurer of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and in 1860 was transferred to the Land Department of that corporation. In 1866 he was promoted to the charge of that department, as Commissioner, and held that position until 1871, by which time nearly all the lands under his supervision were disposed of. He was then appointed to a similar official station in Iowa, being named as Land Commissioner of the Iowa Railroad Land Company, comprising territory on the lines of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, and the Dubuque & Sioux City branch of the Illinois Central Railway, which position he still retains. He was married, in 1850, to Frances Thompson, of Bridgeport, Connecticut.

FULLER, MELVILLE W., Lawyer, was born in Augusta, Maine, February 11th, 1833, and received his collegiate education at Bowdoin, from which institution he graduated in 1853. He pursued the study of law with his uncle, George Melville Weston, at Bangor; and likewise attended lectures in the Law Department of Harvard University. In 1855 he commenced the practice of his profession in his native city, but devoted himself chiefly to editorial duties upon *The Age*. He was elected, during the following year, a member of the Common Council of Augusta, of which body he was chosen President; and to

this official position was added that of City Solicitor. These honors proved insufficient to attach him to the city of his birth, for the West presented to him temptations, as it did to most young men of New England, and to these he yielded; he resigned his official positions and removed to Chicago. In this new field he at once attracted most favorable attention. He commenced a successful course in his profession, and soon established a reputation as an able lawyer. Predisposed to political life, which then excited the ambition of an honorable man more than it does at the present day, he took an active part in the Presidential campaign of 1856, giving his support to the Democratic candidate; but although he exercised a large influence upon the public, he was no seeker for official station. In 1861 he was induced to accept a nomination for Delegate to a Convention to form a new State Constitution. John Wentworth was his colleague, and they were both elected. In the following year he was elected a Representative to the Legislature from the Sixty-first District. Although nominations for other offices have been repeatedly tendered him, he has steadily refused acceptance. He was, however, a Delegate to the National Democratic Conventions of 1864 and 1872, and has frequently represented his party in State Conventions. In the Constitutional Convention of 1861 he took high rank among older men, and left the impress of his views in the instrument adopted. The Legislature of 1863 sat during the war, and was one of the most noted assemblages in the history of Illinois. In it he became the leader of his party, which was in the majority in the lower House, and he maintained the position with great credit to himself. Among the numerous public addresses which he has delivered, one of welcome to Senator Douglas, at Michigan City, in 1860, and another in commemoration of the death of that distinguished statesman, in 1861, attracted much attention throughout the entire country. He has devoted his best energies to his profession, and, in this field, has won marked distinction. On his arrival in Chicago, in 1856, he entered upon a successful career, and very soon took rank among the leading members of the Bar in that city. In 1863 he was notably connected with the cases in the Supreme Court of Illinois, arising out of the prorogation of the Legislature by the late Governor Yates, which presented some of the most important public questions of a political nature. In 1869 he assumed the defence of Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, who was tried before an ecclesiastical tribunal at the instance of his Diocesan, the late Bishop Whitehouse, for his having omitted the word "regenerate" from the office of Infant Baptism. The litigation, thus commenced, continued in some form until a recent date, and at all stages Counsellor Fuller exhibited a profound research and knowledge of ecclesiastical law, rarely acquired by any man. His argument before the Supreme Court, in January, 1870, in one of these cases was one of the most brilliant ever delivered in the State. In this connection, it may be

stated that the defendant is now the leading Bishop in the Reformed Episcopal Church, which organization owes its existence largely to the prosecution thus instituted. The range of his practice has been very extended; and in all the departments of his profession he has shown himself a master. While yet a student in college, he proved himself a poet of no mean character; and during succeeding years, he has exhibited a familiarity with all the branches of polite literature, rarely attained by one so much occupied in the active pursuits of life. His public speeches and legal arguments are eloquent, and illustrated by references to classical and modern literature, which seldom fail to convince, and are always pleasing. He is now in the prime of life and on the full tide of success. His future can scarcely be predicted; but it is safe to assume that with his brilliant imagination, convincing logic, and nervous force, he will attract attention as one of the prominent men of Illinois. He was married, in 1858, to Calista O. Reynolds; and after her decease, he was united, in 1866, to Mary Ellen, daughter of Hon. William F. Coolbaugh; and he counts seven children around his hearthstone.

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PALMER, HON. FRANK W., Editor-in-chief of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, was born, October 11th, 1827, in Manchester, Dearborn county, Indiana. During the ensuing year his father's family removed to Chautauqua county, New York, where his childhood and the early portion of his manhood were passed. When fourteen years old he was apprenticed to learn the printer's trade in the *Jamestown Journal* office. At the expiration of his three years' term of service, he proceeded to New York city, and engaged as a journeyman compositor in the establishment of J. & E. Winchester, publishers of the *New World*. He then returned to Jamestown and became foreman of the *Journal* office, and in June, 1848, was associated with F. P. Bailey as joint owner and editor of that paper. Holding pronounced opinions, and expressing them forcibly in his editorial columns, he soon found his political influence widening, which fact was attested by his election and re-election to the State Legislature in 1853 and 1854. In 1858 he removed to Iowa, and became the editor and part owner of the *Dubuque Times*. He remained in that city scarcely two years, but in that period raised the paper from obscurity to a position of rank and dignity, wielding an influence throughout the State. In the winter of 1860 he was elected State Printer of Iowa, and was re-elected in 1862, 1864, and 1866. In 1861 he removed to Des Moines, the capital, where, having purchased the *Register*, then as now the foremost journal of the State, it became under his management a strong leader of public opinion. On all the momentous questions brought to the surface by the Rebellion, the *Register* was pronounced and outspoken;

and in the contest which involved the nation's life, "conservatism" appeared to its editor to be synonymous with cowardice, and he stood in the front rank of the radicals. The war measure best calculated to crush the enemy received his most ardent support; and the platform which pledged the Republican party most firmly to the doctrine of the equal rights of man met with enthusiastic favor. He urged and sustained with all his force and ability the Emancipation Proclamation, proposed and battled for Negro Suffrage, while timid leaders hesitated. Although at first the paper lost many subscribers by this course, neither the cowardice of friends nor the desertion of patrons served to shake his purpose. He supported every radical measure of President Lincoln's administration, and when the great Chief was stricken down by the assassin's hand, he was selected by his fellow-citizens at the State Capital to commemorate the terrible event in a public address. It was an elaborate effort, and comprised a succinct review of the great acts of that administration, a clear analysis of the late President's character, a touching delineation of the broad charity and abounding generosity which characterized his rule. At that period of his editorial career, he exhibited great power as a writer; and with remarkable foresight expressed his doubts as to the true character of the man upon whom the Presidential mantle had fallen. And when, at a later date, President Johnson's so-called "policy" was revealed, and his antagonism to the party which had placed him in power was made manifest, Mr. Palmer promptly denounced him as a recreant; and though the former was censured by some of his party, yet time and the course of events proved him to be right. In 1868 Mr. Palmer was nominated by acclamation as the Republican candidate for Congress from the Fifth District, and was elected by 7007 majority. On taking his seat he was made a member of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad; also a member of the Select Committee on Postal Telegraph Lines; and of the Joint Committee on the Library. The duties falling upon him in connection with these committees he performed industriously and with rare fidelity to the interests of the public, never permitting any private interest, however great, to overshadow the yet greater. In the House he early took and held a high rank as a conscientious, pains-taking legislator. He had little confidence in the good faith of the South in the acceptance of the terms of reconstruction, preparatory to the readmission of the rebellious States to the Union; and stood almost alone, even in his own party, in opposition to the bills for the readmission, January, 1870, of Texas, Mississippi, and Virginia, against which he delivered a telling speech. Although attacked with questions on all sides, he met them with prompt ingenuity, and established himself, in the opinion of the House, as an able and skilful debater, on the strength of a single effort. On the final reading of the bill, he, with Hon. George F. Hoar, of

Massachusetts, alone of all the Republicans, voted in the negative. Before the close of his second term in Congress, having been re-elected by a majority of 7282 votes, he was solicited to resume his editorial labors in a wider field. The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* required, to direct its course, a man of acknowledged high character, of unsullied reputation, of experience in editorial life, and of executive ability, suited to the prosecution of great enterprises. It was believed that he combined all these qualifications in a remarkable degree; and the rapid growth in circulation and influence of the *Inter-Ocean* since the change in its management warrants the conclusion that his selection as Editor-in-chief was a stroke of policy on the part of the stockholders. He retired from Congress March 3d, 1873, his course approved by the people of his district, and of the State, with no stain of dishonor on his name, or upon his official record as a representative. In 1866 he disposed of his interest in the *Register*, but was retained as Editor-in-chief by the new proprietors, and so continued until his nomination for Congress, in 1868. When he assumed the management of the *Inter-Ocean*, he found it a strong paper, but he has made it stronger in all its departments. It was then an awkward folio, and he transformed it into a broad-columned quarto; imperfect in some of its departments, he strengthened the weak places, and made of it a symmetrical whole, "a brief chronicle of the time." He is very solicitous that the journal under his control shall be chargeable with no inconsistencies, no injustice to individuals, no outrage upon society, and that it shall not declare that to-day, which it may be called upon to unsay to-morrow. He joins to the onerous duty of Editor-in-chief that also of Managing Editor, with its exacting demands to a multiplicity of details. He is a man of great moral courage; and what he believes to be right, he dares to advocate and defend. As a speaker he is concise in statement, clear and forcible in argument, and impassioned when roused to the discussion of questions affecting human rights. As a writer, he is vigorous, direct, and logical. Indulging neither in extended introduction nor ornate peroration, he proceeds directly to the marrow of his subject, rendering his position impregnable by a syllogism, or forcing conviction by that style of vigorous statement which, instinct with the unalterable faith of the writer, compels belief in the soundness of his proposition. His social qualities are of a high order; a keen observer, familiar with the best society, and associated all his life with public men of the first note, he possesses a great fund of information and anecdote which rare conversational powers enable him to devote to the entertainment of the social circle. His domestic relations are of the most happy character; his wife is a woman of culture and refinement, adorning his home with all the graces of true womanhood, and presiding over the household with that repose of manner which constitutes the indefinable, inexpressible charm of the privacy of the family circle.

HILLIARD, LAWRIN PALMER, President of the Protection Life Insurance Company of Chicago, was born in the town of Plainfield, Otsego county, New York, on October 11th, 1814. Shortly after attaining his majority, he came West, settling in Chicago, when it was but a primitive village, and the water consumed by the inhabitants was drawn from the lake in casks, for distribution as required. He was first engaged in retail, then in wholesale merchandising, until 1848, when he commenced business on a large scale in the general lumber trade, and at present is interested in the extensive concern of Hilliard, Churchill & Co., manufacturers of lumber, lath, and timber, at Alpena, Michigan. The Protection Life Insurance Company was instituted in 1870, and he filled the office of Vice-President until two years ago, when, on the retirement of Mr. Skinner, he became its President, and his high-standing and experience have contributed in no small degree to bring the institution to the firm and prominent position it now holds among Western life insurance companies. He has been closely identified with the interests of the city in every step of its remarkable progress, stands in the foremost rank of its solid capitalists and financiers, and holds no secondary position for moral worth.

BRAZEE, CHRISTOPHER M., Lawyer and Soldier, was born, March 10th, 1832, in Lockport, Niagara county, New York, and is the youngest son of Andrew and Sarah (Washburn) Brazee. Both of his parents died while he was quite young, his father having been a farmer in moderate circumstances. His education was obtained largely in the common schools, yet he was so proficient as to become himself a teacher in the schools of his neighborhood. He subsequently attended the Wilson Collegiate Institute in Niagara county, and graduated in 1854. He then commenced to study law with his brother, Andrew W. Brazee, who is now United States Judge in Colorado Territory. He continued with him until 1856, when he went West, and was for two years employed in the engineer corps making Government surveys in Iowa and Minnesota. In 1858 he located at Rockford, Illinois, and at once resumed the study of law with Miller & Taylor, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1859. In the spring of 1860 he was elected City Attorney, and commenced a successful practice. When the war broke out, in 1861, he became an ardent supporter of the Union, and the following year assisted in raising a company of volunteers for three years' service, of which he was elected First Lieutenant, and his company was mustered into service August 17th, as Company C, Seventy-fourth Regiment Illinois Infantry, and immediately ordered to the front. In December, 1862, he was detailed, and placed in command of a company in the Pioneer Brigade of the Army of the Cumberland, where he per-

formed much active and valuable service. In February, 1863, he was promoted, and received a Captain's commission, and was assigned to duty on General Rosecrans' staff, as Assistant Quartermaster of the Army of the Cumberland, which position he retained until January, 1864, when ill health compelled his return home. While in the service, he participated in the battles of Champlin Hills, Stone River, and Chickamauga, and several others of minor importance, performing signally good service, and left an honorable military record. As soon as his health permitted, after his return, he resumed the practice of his profession, was reappointed City Attorney, and has held that office to the present time. He is no politician or office-seeker, in the common acceptance of those terms, but has ever taken a deep interest in the success of the political principles in which he was reared, and to which he has constantly adhered—first as an old-line Whig, and subsequently a loyal Republican. His influence has ever been freely used for the benefit of the community, and he has carried out the wishes of the people he represented, when chosen as a delegate to numerous county and State conventions. He is yet comparatively young, of robust, commanding appearance, enjoying his hereditary vigor, that promises years of active usefulness. He gives to his profession his full time and attention, and his energy and enterprise have achieved for him a marked success, and a leading position in his profession. He was married, 1861, to Lydia L. Holmes, of Niagara county, New York, and has three daughters.

TOWN, MORRIS CLINTON, Merchant and Banker, was born, February 7th, 1818, in Granville, Washington county, New York, and is a son of Bester and Betsey (Martin) Town. His father was a merchant, farmer, and manufacturer, and an active man of considerable importance in his time. About 1824 his parents removed to Erie county, Pennsylvania, where he was educated. When sixteen years of age, he left school and entered his father's store as clerk, and in 1840 became a partner in the business. He remained such until 1846, when he removed to Chicago, and opened a drygoods and grocery store, which he carried on very successfully for eighteen months. Having previously purchased a stock of goods in Elgin, he disposed of his business in Chicago, and removed to that town in 1847. He remained there for two years and a half, at the expiration of which time he disposed of his stock, and opened a banking office, which was the first in Elgin. This was in 1851, and the next year a State charter was obtained, and it became known as the "Bank of Elgin," of which he was the President, and it was the first bank in Kane county organized under the State Banking Law. In 1858 the business was closed up, and he removed to Chicago, where he became interested in the Board of Trade for about two years,

when he returned to Elgin, and engaged for a year in mercantile business. He then formed a partnership for resuming banking, the firm being Lawrence, Pease & Town, and this was subsequently merged into the First National Bank of Elgin, of which he became Cashier, a position he has retained to the present time. He has been very active also in public life. He was Alderman in 1862-63, and has been one of the Trustees of the Elgin Academy since its incorporation in 1854. He was a Director and the Treasurer of the Fox River Railroad, from the commencement of the organization until it was transferred. He is Manager and Director of the Elgin City Banking Company—a savings institution—and was, at one time, a Director of the Wisconsin Central Railroad. Personally, he is of a frank, hearty, cordial disposition, with an abrupt good humor, inspiring friendship and confidence. He is quick and nervously active in his movements; and being shrewd, far-seeing, and industrious, has made the institution he conducts one of the most successful banks in the northwest. Financially, he has been remarkably successful. In 1874 he erected a large and elegant block at the corner of Chicago street and Fountain Square, which is one of the finest in the city, at a cost of over \$30,000. His residence is among the finest and best in Elgin, and is situated in the west portion of the city, on an eminence commanding an extended view of town and country. He was married, 1840, to Hannah S. Oviatt, of Ohio; she died in 1843, leaving one daughter. In the autumn of 1844 he was united to Maria Selkregg, of Erie county, Pennsylvania, and has one son and three daughters from this union.

 ANDERS, WILLIAM D., D. D., Scientist and Educator, is a native of Huron county, Ohio, and the son of Dr. Moses C. Sanders, a distinguished physician and surgeon. He prepared for an academic career at Huron Institute, Milan, Ohio, and in 1841 entered the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, and received its degrees in 1845. During the three years immediately following his graduation, he was Principal of the Richfield Academy, in Summit county, Ohio. In 1848 he entered the Hudson Theological Seminary, completing its course of study in 1851. During this period there occurred a crisis in the financial affairs of this institution, which threatened its complete ruin; and in this emergency he was importuned by both trustees and faculty to lead a forlorn hope for its rescue. He was absent from the institution in this generous service over a year, and in this time executed a plan which rescued the college from great peril, and added over one hundred thousand dollars to its resources. Upon the ending of his studies in this institution, he was married, in Cleveland, to Cornelia R. Smith, and soon after was ordained to the ministry by the Presbytery of Portage, and took charge of a

church in Ravenna, Portage county, Ohio. Here he labored for three years with very remarkable success, and was then called to the Chair of Rhetoric, Elocution and English Literature, in Illinois College, at Jacksonville, Illinois. He entered upon the duties of this professorship in the autumn of 1854, and performed them with enthusiasm and fidelity for the protracted period of fifteen years. While thus laboring, he was called upon, as in a former instance, to rescue the institution from an embarrassing financial situation, and though the work was an exceedingly grave and difficult one, the greatest success crowned his efforts. Upon his resignation of his professorship in 1869, an appropriate tribute to his talents, his culture, and his generous services was paid him by the trustees of the college. During the Civil War, his allegiance to the Government was never in doubt, and one of the most eloquent of patriotic appeals was pronounced by him in Strawn's Opera House, to the Hardin and Union Guards, on the Sabbath preceding their departure for the field. Among other oratorical efforts which gave him great celebrity were his welcomes to General McClelland in 1862, to General Benjamin Grierson in 1863, his oration at Carlinville in the same year, and his discourse at Quincy, upon the fall of Richmond. His name, however, will perhaps be perpetuated longer as that of the founder of institutions of learning, than from any other cause. He was the originator of the "Young Ladies' Athenæum," a school established in 1864, which has enjoyed the patronage of the wealthiest and most intelligent families, and which under his superintendency is occupying a daily enlarging field of usefulness. The "Illinois Conservatory of Music" is also the offspring of his untiring energy, and its faculty now embraces many of the finest European and American professors in both theory and practice, and comprehends a scale of instruction in vocal and instrumental music which can elsewhere be scarcely equalled. Attached to the Conservatory is a large hall for musical soirees. The average attendance is now over two hundred pupils. Professor Sanders is also the founder of "The Central Illinois Loan Agency," and is its leading actuary, and by its intermediary offices, millions of eastern capital have been invested in Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, and the business now flowing in the channels it has created has grown into immense proportions. Its principal office is at Jacksonville, branch offices being located at various points in Missouri and Kansas. Amid all the multiform labors growing out of his intimate connection with these educational and financial institutions, Professor Sanders has been often called to the assistance of the church, and has repeatedly filled the pulpits of Jacksonville. For eight years he was the regular supply of the church at Pisgah. At various times he has received calls to the pastorate of churches in Chicago, Cincinnati, and elsewhere, but has been compelled to decline them. It may be readily inferred that, in founding and fostering so many important institutions, he is in the fortunate possession of powers of mind



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Wm. Sanders.

and body rarely bestowed upon a single individual. He has a keen faculty for organization, and wrings success out of every enterprise in which he sets out. His entire career is an exemplification of remarkable power of concentrating thought and of indomitable persistence. He is a man of strong convictions, frank utterance, warm impulses, and ceaseless vigilance over the welfare of the interests with which he is identified. He is now fifty years of age, and despite his arduous and ceaseless labors is in the enjoyment of excellent health. He has five children, all of whom are living and two of whom are college graduates.

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WATSON, WILLIS HARRISON, Merchant and Soldier, was born, June 22d, 1840, in Vincennes, Knox county, Indiana, and is a son of Louis L. and Lydia (Fellows) Watson. He received his education in the public schools of that city, and when fifteen years old started as a newsboy on the railroad. He continued in this occupation for two years, and then became a messenger of Adams' Express Company, but the labor was too arduous for one so young, and he left the road to accept a clerkship for some railroad contractors, with whom he remained about a year. He next obtained the clerkship on a Mississippi steamer, which he filled until 1859, when he returned to Vincennes and opened a book and music store. In August, 1862, at the request of Governor Morton, he accepted a Lieutenant's commission for the purpose of raising a company of volunteers for three years' service. At that time there were several officers endeavoring to recruit companies in Vincennes and vicinity, but without great success. Such was Lieutenant Watson's popularity, however, together with his activity, he was enabled to fill his company to the required number—one hundred and one men—in a very short space of time. He was unanimously elected Captain, and received his commission as such August 20th, 1862; the company went into Camp Gibson, at Princeton, Indiana, as Company G of the 80th Indiana Infantry. On September 20th, 1872, his command was ordered to the front, and joined the Army of the Ohio under General Lew Wallace. At the battle of Perryville, which took place October 8th, 1862, he was wounded and disabled for service, being absent from the field for about three months; at the expiration of that time he returned to his regiment and performed active duty for several months, but on account of a diseased condition of the lungs was compelled to resign, and in the autumn of 1863 he returned to Vincennes. As soon as his health permitted he went back to his book store. Early in 1864 he opened a book store in St. Louis, Missouri, and divided his time between the two places; this lasted for several months, when he finally closed out both concerns, and in the autumn of the same year opened a hosiery and notion store in Decatur, Illinois. He remained there, how-

ever, but a short time, disposed of his establishment, and, in company with his father-in-law, engaged in the furniture business at Jacksonville. His health again failed, and he went South for recuperation. In Washington he received an appointment as Assistant Postmaster of Savannah, Georgia, where he arrived in May, 1865. But the work was too laborious for his delicate health, and he wrote to President Johnson, asking to be appointed Internal Revenue Assessor of the Fourth District of Georgia, which was immediately granted, and he received his appointment July 18th, 1865. He remained there until the spring of 1869, when he resigned his position May 20th of that year. During his residence in Georgia he occupied many responsible political positions. He was a delegate from that State, in 1868, to the Chicago Convention which nominated General Grant to the Presidency, and also a delegate to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention in Chicago immediately previous, and was one of the Vice-Presidents of the latter organization, and a member of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Executive Committee. He was also Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee of Georgia. In September, 1869, he concluded his business affairs in Washington and removed to Aurora, Illinois, where he opened a book store, which has occupied his attention to the present time, and which has yearly increased in sales until it is now one of the finest stores in the city. He is a thorough business man, and since his residence in Aurora, although holding no public office, he has interested himself in public matters, and been a delegate to various county and State conventions. He has been twice married; his first wife was Emma Anderson, of Jacksonville, Illinois, to whom he was united in August, 1864, and who died in November, 1872. On May 26th, 1874, he married Alice Jenifer, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

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TEFFT, JOSEPH, M. D., Physician, was born, August 29th, 1812, in Lebanon, Madison county, New York, and is a son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Collins) Tefft. His early education was obtained in the schools of his native town, and his medical education was prosecuted in the office of his uncle, Dr. Stephen P. Collins, and subsequently in the Medical Colleges of Castleton and Woodstock, Vermont, from which latter institution he graduated in 1833. He then commenced the practice of his profession with his uncle in Casenovia, New York, and was very successful. In 1835, in company with his entire family and other relations, consisting of eighteen or twenty persons, he started for Illinois, travelling the entire distance in carriages, and arrived at Joliet in the autumn of that year. He established himself in the valley of Fox river, on the site of the present village of Clintonville, and commenced the practice of medicine, being the first regular physician in that sec-

tion. He shortly afterwards removed to Elgin, before that town had a name, and in 1838 built the first frame house there. Being possessed of an active disposition, and desirous of promoting the interests of the settlement, together with his natural ability and superior education and attainments, he was soon regarded as a leading man in the community, and has retained that position to the present day. In 1854, through his untiring labor, the charter for a city was obtained, and the framing of that charter was chiefly performed by him. He was chosen the first Mayor of the new city, and has been elected to that office several times since. He was also the first Police Magistrate of Elgin, and was Supervisor for the town during the years 1842, 1850, 1852, 1860, and 1861. He has been President of the Board of Trustees of Elgin Academy—a school well known throughout the State as one of the best institutions of the kind in the Northwest—and has continued as such since its incorporation in 1854. He was one of the originators and founders of the first library of Elgin, and contributed much to its support. He was also one of the first Directors of the Fox River Railroad, and labored earnestly in completing arrangements for the same. He was the prime mover in the establishment of the present Board of Trade for dairy products in Elgin, and is President of the organization. Its present prosperous condition is due, in no small amount, to his energy and perseverance. He was President of the Agricultural Society of Elgin, and was largely instrumental in its organization. In political affairs he has also taken an active part; in his earlier life he had been a Democrat, but in later years he became a firm supporter of Republican doctrines. He is one of those men whose life offers most striking lessons of encouragement to young men who are seeking success in business life. Honorable in character and tireless in energy, he has attained the goal of his ambition, leaving at every step, in both his actions and their results, faithful lights to direct others on their way. He retired from the active duties of his profession several years since, and resides with his family in a beautiful residence on the east side of the city, where he occupies a great portion of his time with his books and in making microscopic examinations of various specimens of anatomy, botany, etc. Few men have passed through such a busy, bustling life as he has; and few have been so energetic and determined. He is truly the architect and builder of his own fortunes. He has been twice married; his first wife was Emeline Gilbert, to whom he was united in 1834, previous to his removal West; she died in 1844, leaving one daughter; she was a most estimable woman and calmly endured the privations to which the early settlers were subjected, and was ever ready to lend a helping hand in time of need. In 1846 he married Mrs. Lavina Ormsby—a widow lady with one daughter. The result of this union has been one son, who is married and resides on and cultivates his father's farm of two hundred and fifty acres to the eastward of the city.

BATCHELDER, GEORGE W., Bookseller and Stationer, was born, February 26th, 1817, in Bennington, Vermont. He is of Puritan ancestry, and a descendant of a dissenting clergyman who was among the first settlers of New England. His paternal grandfather, Deacon Simon Batchelder, was a pioneer settler of Northwood, New Hampshire, and among the first to enlist in the war of the Revolution. He shouldered his gun and travelled through the wilderness to Boston, leaving his young wife to take care of the opening he had been making in the forest which he had selected for his home. His maternal grandfather was Colonel Isaac Waldron, of Barrington, New Hampshire, and a relative of the Waldron whom the Indians tortured and burned. While yet an infant, his father with his family went to the Western country, passing down the Ohio river to New Albany, Indiana; and thence proceeded to New Madrid, Missouri, where he resided two years, and during that period lost all his family except his step-son and his son George. Leaving this place with these two he went down the river to New Orleans, where he embarked on a sailing vessel bound to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and on his arrival there returned to the old homestead, where he reared his son, who, for the next fifteen years, labored on the farm, meanwhile attending the neighboring district schools until he was seventeen years old, and then himself in turn began to teach. He also attended the academy until he was twenty, alternating with teaching; and as the state of his funds permitted acquired a thorough academical education, including the languages. As an evidence of his studious habits and thrift it may be stated that he was wont to gather and store the pitch pine-knots and shavings of wood, which, being ignited, afforded sufficient light from the fireplace to enable him to con his books and gather from them the learning sought. With the sum of twelve dollars in his pocket he left home and for seven years thereafter was either employed as a teacher or a clerk in a store, meanwhile pursuing his studies during leisure hours. In 1844 he went to Zanesville, Ohio, to superintend the public schools there, which then occupied a somewhat anomalous position, the most influential citizens of the town being opposed to the public school system entirely. In addition to this the founder of the town had bequeathed a sum of money for establishing a school for the benefit of the indigent of the place, which was deemed sufficient for all necessary purposes; and as the public schools, properly so called, were sustained partly by a property tax and partly by an odious rate list, it was not surprising that these latter were regarded as unnecessary. However, under the new superintendent, who now assumed the charge, they attained an ascendancy which they have maintained ever since. He remained in this position for eleven years, and in 1856 was engaged by the house of G. & C. Merriam, of Springfield, Massachusetts, to canvass the West and visit the prominent educational institutions,



Galaxy Pub Co Philadelphia.

Geo W Batchelder



both Roman Catholic and Protestant, in behalf of their great edition of "Webster's Quarto Dictionary," and introduce it in the colleges and academies. The following year he became a general agent for the great publishing house of W. B. Smith & Co. of Cincinnati, in whose employ he remained until 1868, during which time their text-books were introduced very largely into the schools of the entire Northwest. In the last-named year he assumed an active position in the house of Maxwell, Batchelder & Co., of Bloomington, Illinois, in which he had purchased an interest three years previously, and which business has assumed larger proportions as time rolled on, until it has, at the present time, become the largest book and stationery house in Illinois outside of Chicago. During his career as agent for the Cincinnati publishing house, he was regarded by all as a fair, honorable, and trustworthy business man; and in his present vocation this standing is enhanced by the community among whom he resides, by whom he is regarded as a man of great moral worth and high intellectual status. He was married, in 1848, to Adaline Willard, of Oneida county, New York, herself also a descendant of the Puritans. His family consists of two sons and a daughter.

AM, CHARLES HENRY, Lawyer and Editor, was born January 22d, 1831, in Canterbury, New Hampshire, and is the son of Joseph Ham, a farmer of that section, who is yet living at the great age of eighty-seven years; his mother also survives at a very advanced age. He was educated in the district school, which was unexceptionally good, and to it he was indebted for whatever instruction he received. He, however, devoted half of each year to labor on the farm; but his health was poor, and finally, when eighteen years old, he was forced to abandon his studies and accept the forlorn lot of an invalid. He hoped, however, that a change of scene and occupation might prove advantageous, and he found a position in a country store at London, where he quickly regained his health and spirits. At the end of two years he resolved to go to Boston, but the attempt proved unsuccessful. However, an opening of a very promising character was found in Lowell, but this he was soon compelled to abandon in consequence of illness, and after some months he recovered sufficiently to accept a position in the office of the Concord Railway Company, where he remained five years. During this time, however, he was repeatedly prostrated by severe attacks of illness, and finally he shipped on board of a cod fishing vessel for Labrador, and by this means hardened his constitution, and his health was improved. While pursuing his duties in Concord, he had studied law as a relief to the routine drudgery of office work, but with no definite idea of entering upon the practice of that profession. In 1856, having failed of promotion, finding small scope for

ambition, and chafing under the dullness of clerical occupation, he resolved to visit the West. On his arrival at Chicago, in the spring of that year, he immediately secured a situation in the banking house of R. K. Swift & Co., at that period an exceedingly prosperous firm; but in the autumn of 1857 the house went down in the general financial crash of that year, and after he had remained with them some months in a confidential capacity in the settlement of its business, he found himself not only unemployed, but without having made any substantial advance on the road to success. He now resumed the study of law with a view to a certain independence, and within a few months was admitted to practice. Shortly after this event he was offered and accepted a very advantageous legal partnership with an old friend who had already achieved distinction at the Chicago bar. Notwithstanding he had received merely a common school education, still this furnished a sufficiently well-grounded basis for the subsequent acquisition of more extended knowledge, and his habits of close application as a student enabled him to obtain a mental growth which more liberal advantages could not have enabled him to exceed. As a lawyer he was distinguished for careful and methodical business habits, close scrutiny of the points arising in a given case, accurate and reliable conclusions, and particularly for skill in the preparation of instruments and examination of titles. Early in 1866 a flattering proposition growing out of a complicated business controversy, to the disentanglement of which he had given professional attention, was made to him to embark in mercantile life, and he yielded to its apparent promise and accepted it; but the enterprise after some years proved unsuccessful. About this period the *Inter-Ocean* was founded, and he became connected therewith, and has since remained as one of its leading editorial writers. Although up to this time he had no journalistic experience, yet he acquitted himself admirably from the first, and speedily became not only proficient, but superior in the performance of the duties to be discharged in his new field of labor. His legal education, and the experience derived from the pursuit of both the banking and mercantile business, enabled him to grasp in detail and comprehensively treat all the varied topics of popular and political interest, as well as to aim at and express deliberate and instructive conclusions upon passing events. His style acquired fluency as he progressed, and is now characterized by ease of expression as well as clearness and force. His articles on the subject of finance are noted for their unusual vigor and ability, and he has advocated the cause of expansion rather than contraction, as demanded by the exigencies of the times. In the conduct of a political journal his wide acquaintance with national and State politics fitted him to become at once a valuable auxiliary, to which his thorough-going belief in the principles of his party, coupled with years of experience in giving reasons for the faith that was in him, have largely contributed. In 1868 he was chosen

a member of the Board of Supervisors of Cook county, and served with credit. In the following year he was the nominee of the Republican party to the office of County Treasurer, but the entire ticket was defeated by a bolt headed by the *Chicago Tribune*. In 1871 he was appointed United States Appraiser of Merchandise for the Port of Chicago, which office he still holds. He is eminently social, and his fine conversational powers render him highly attractive in society. He is now in the prime of life, has a charming wife and one child; and from the fact that it is only within a few years that he has obtained the opportunity of giving free scope to his talents, it may be fairly presumed that he has but just entered upon the threshold of a brilliant career.

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PIERCE, COLONEL GILBERT ASHVILLE, Lawyer, Soldier, and Editor, was born, January 11th, 1838, at East Otto, Cattaraugus county, New York, his parents being of New England descent. He received a fair education, and in 1854 removed to the West and joined his father, who was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Porter county, Indiana. He subsequently attended the law department of the University of Chicago, where he made rapid progress in his legal studies, and was duly qualified as an attorney and counsellor at law. In 1859 he settled at Valparaiso, Indiana, and commenced the practice of his profession, and was meeting with much success when the rebellion broke out. He had taken an active part, during the presidential campaign of 1860, in favor of the election of Abraham Lincoln, and at this juncture did not hesitate to defend the principles he had advocated. In company with about eighty others, he volunteered and joined the camp at Indianapolis. At that place he was elected Second Lieutenant of his company, which became a portion of the 9th Indiana Regiment, and served through the three months' campaign. At the termination thereof he was commissioned a Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, this being the third appointment in that corps by President Lincoln, and from that date until after the close of the war he was almost constantly in active service. For a time he was stationed at Paducah, Kentucky, and supplied the army under Grant with forage, wagon trains, clothing, and the numberless articles required by so vast a body of men, which necessitated also the employment of a large fleet of steamers and barges. He was at Forts Henry and Donelson, Shiloh, and passed some days at the front during the siege of Corinth. In the spring of 1863 he joined the army under General Grant, then engaged in the siege of Vicksburg, and entered that city with the command on July 4th, after its surrender. When Generals Grant and Sherman proceeded to Nashville, he was ordered to join them, and did so. He entered upon his duties as disburs-

ing officer at the front, but shortly after received news of his promotion, some months previous, to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster of the 13th Corps, then stationed in Texas. He at once proceeded to join that command, but after a few months of service there was compelled on account of illness to relinquish the position and return to the North. He passed three or four months in recruiting his health, at the expiration of which time he was appointed, under a special Act of Congress, Inspector of the Quartermaster's Department, with the rank of a Colonel of Cavalry. He was also constituted by Secretary Stanton a Special Commissioner of the War Department, and, as such, visited most of the military posts of the South. He participated, while on this duty, in the battle of Pocataligo, South Carolina, and in the siege of Mobile, Alabama, entering the latter city with the United States fleet. He was afterwards on duty in New Orleans, and finally left the service in October, 1865. Beside the rank held under the appointments mentioned, he was thrice brevetted for faithful and meritorious conduct. He now returned home, where he resumed the practice of his profession, and in 1868 was elected to the Indiana Legislature, and served on several committees therein, and was appointed Chairman of that on Benevolent Institutions. He was subsequently named as Assistant Financial Secretary of the United States Senate, but resigned the latter place to accept an editorial position on the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*, entering upon these duties in July, 1872. During the Presidential campaign which shortly followed, he contributed a full share of the strong but courteous articles that gave to that journal a national reputation as the leading Republican newspaper of the Northwest. He is very much attached to his profession, and takes a becoming pride in being a member of the editorial fraternity. He is the author of a number of sketches, some of which have received the indorsement of very high critical authorities. He is also the author of the "Dickens Dictionary," a work published by Osgood & Co., of Boston, which has become a necessity in the library of every literary man. He was married, in 1857, to Ann Maria, daughter of Joseph Bartholemew, of Tassinong, Indiana, and grand daughter of General Joseph Bartholemew. Four children are the result of this union.

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JACOBS, GEORGE P., Lawyer, was born in Fall River, Massachusetts, August 20th, 1835, being the only son of Pyam Jacobs and Clarissa Hathaway Jacobs. When five years of age he moved with his parents to Galena, Illinois, and remained there until his eighteenth year, when he entered Beloit College, taking his degrees from that institution in 1857. Upon his graduation he located in Oregon, Ogle county, Illinois, and commenced to study law with H. A. Mix. In 1860 he was admitted to the bar, and entered at

once into a partnership with his preceptor, an association which was only dissolved a short time before the death of the latter in 1867. In 1863 he was commissioned Commissary of Subsistence by President Lincoln, and assumed his position among the active officers of the army. Being ranked as Captain, he served with distinction on the staffs of Brigadier-General William Vandever, Major-General Frank Heron, General M. M. Crocker, General Giles A. Smith, and others, remaining in the field until the close of the war in 1865, and then retiring from it with an honorable record. Returning home, he reassumed the practice of his profession, and in a short time took a position as one of the leading lawyers of Ogle county. In 1872 he was elected to the State Senate from the Twelfth Senatorial District, composed of Ogle and Lee counties. In this public office he distinguished himself as a ready debater, and in the broad and comprehensive view which he took of the necessities of a great and growing commonwealth. During the sessions of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly of Illinois he was Chairman of the Committee on Corporations, and in the Twenty-ninth he was on the Committees on Judiciary, Banks and Banking, Revenue, and others of lesser importance. His public-spirited labors have made for him a lasting reputation, confined not alone to the circle of his constituents. He manifests a deep interest in the prosperity of the city of his residence, aiding through his means and influence its development in all those departments which make a municipality great—government, industry, education. He is a gentleman of scholastic training, of marked refinement and courtesy. He is now in the fullest vigor of life and unmarried.

ALCII, WILLIAM STEVENS, Clergyman, was born, April 13th, 1806, in Andover, Windsor county, Vermont, and is a son of Joel and Betsy Stevens. His parents were farmers in very moderate circumstances, and he, like others, labored hard during his boyhood days. His education was principally obtained during the winter months in the district school, and he was wont during his leisure hours to study at home, and review his studies acquired at school. He became a teacher during the winter of 1821-22, and the following summer his brother, who was a resident of New York city, sent for him to become an Assistant Preceptor in St. John's Academy. He travelled a greater portion of the distance on foot, but on his arrival, being dissatisfied with city life, returned home to Vermont within four months. He resumed his studies there for eighteen months, during a portion of which time he taught school; but desiring a collegiate education, and in order to defray the expense attending the same, returned to New York and renewed his connection with the St. John's Academy. His next venture was as a lecturer, and he

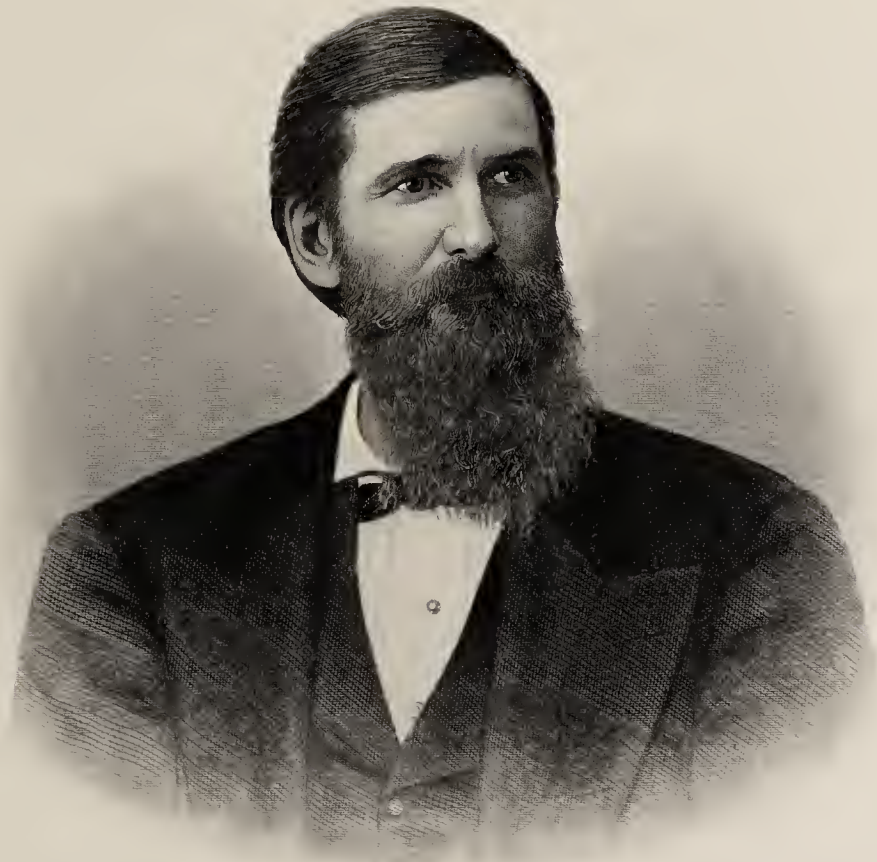
delivered his maiden effort in Poughkeepsie, on the *English Language*. Soon after this he resolved to devote himself to the ministry, and was fellowshipped with the Universalists at their general convention, held, 1827, at Saratoga, entering at once upon the duties of his vocation. His first salary was five dollars each Sunday, in Newfane, Vermont. He was soon after invited to settle in Albany, New York, but his failing health compelled him to remain in the country, and he passed two years in Watertown, Massachusetts. He thence removed to Claremont, New Hampshire, and preached there four years, and where, through his energy and perseverance, a fine church edifice was built. He next officiated in Providence, Rhode Island, where he passed six years; and during this period was identified with "Suffrage Reform," having for its object the abrogation of the Royal Charter of Charles the Second, which had remained in force long after the American Revolution. He was urged to accept office, but declined the honor, as he ever despised those who sought official position for the sake of its emoluments. In 1842 he received an urgent call to settle in New York city, which, after mature deliberation, he accepted, and ministered to the congregation of the Bleecker Street Church for seventeen years with great acceptability. During this period he twice visited the Old World, and on his second trip extended his travels through Greece, Turkey, Palestine, and Egypt. On his return from his first tour he wrote and published a work entitled, *Ireland, as I saw it*, which was most favorably received by the Irish people. During his residence in New York, he was for some time Editor-in-chief of the *Christian Ambassador*, a weekly journal devoted to the interests of Universalism, and under his management it was raised from apparent obscurity to rank as one of the popular papers of the city. Becoming, however, dissatisfied with the growth of vice, and the evil tendency of the morals in the great city, he returned to Vermont, and located at Ludlow, where he remained for seven years, during which time he was twice elected a Representative to the State Legislature, the first time without being conscious of his being a candidate. In 1865 he removed to Illinois and settled at Galesburg, where he passed five years, during which period he was urged to accept a Congressional nomination, but declined. In 1871 he removed to Elgin, which he has made his permanent residence. Though he suffered many years from dyspepsia, the result of too much mental and but little physical exercise, yet he is now, at the age of sixty-nine, a hale and vigorous man, officiating twice every Lord's day, beside lecturing four or five times during the week, and being fully occupied in pastoral duties. He has ever been active in the cause of Temperance, the Abolition of Slavery, and those other reforms which tend to improve mankind. His study and effort has been to make his fellow-men wiser and better, holier and happier, and to learn to obey the laws of God mentally and physically, so as to attain a bright hereafter. He has been twice tendered the degree

of D. D., but refused the honor as not being in accordance with the spirit and dignity of Christianity. He was united in marriage to his first wife, Adeline G. Capron, in 1829, by whom he had eight children; his eldest son is the present Mayor of Charles City, Iowa. In 1856 he was married to Mrs. Mary A. Waterhouse, of New York, and has since had three children.

REA, ROBERT L., M. D., was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, July 1st, 1827. He is the son of Robert and Patsy (Adams) Rea. His early education was such as the imperfect schools of his native place afforded. When about seventeen years of age he removed with his family to Fayette county, Indiana, and was for the two succeeding years engaged in farming. This life not being congenial to his tastes, and having ambition to rise in the world, he received an appointment as district school teacher through the personal influence of his life-long friend Absalom Manlove. This vocation he followed for five years, during which time the teacher was also the scholar, using his vacations for pursuing his own studies at a neighboring academy; this period being the commencement of some new study that was finished during the ensuing session of his school. Thus, by close application and wholly from the fruits of his own labor, he acquired his education and fitted himself for the practice of medicine, having chosen this profession during his years of teaching, and pursuing the study of it under the tutorship of Dr. W. P. Kitchen. He began practice on September 17th, 1851, at Oxford, Butler county, Ohio, and four years later, having passed the regular course in the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, he graduated therefrom in March, 1855. Thereupon he was chosen by the faculty, on a competitive examination, as Resident Physician to the Commercial Hospital of that city, where he remained one year. At the same time he was elected to the position of Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical College of Ohio. This connection he continued until the spring of 1857, when he returned to Oxford, his former field of practice. During his residence here he delivered annual courses of lectures on anatomy and physiology at the Western Female Seminary, of which he was a trustee. In 1859 he removed to Chicago and was appointed Professor of Anatomy in the Rush Medical College of that city, delivering his first course in the session of 1859-60. Dr. Rea has been a diligent practitioner of his profession, and is acknowledged to be one of the most successful and thorough teachers of anatomy in America. During his long connection with the Rush Medical College—some sixteen years—he has never failed to lecture at the appointed hour (a fact of special pride to him), notwithstanding the demands and labors of a large and lucrative

practice. In 1851 he was married to Adeline Tuttle, of Fayette county, Indiana, and in 1874 to Nellie R. Manlove, of Indianapolis, Indiana.

DUNCAN, HON. JOSEPH, Soldier, Statesman, Member of Congress, and Governor of Illinois, was born, February, 1794, at Paris, Bourbon county, Kentucky, and was the youngest son of Major Joseph Duncan, a native of Virginia, who removed to Kentucky at an early period of its settlement, where he died during the childhood of his youngest son. The latter was, in consequence of this event, called at a very tender age to share with his widowed mother the responsibilities of her bereaved family. In this situation he was distinguished for firmness and steadiness of purpose beyond his years, and for those kind, deep, and generous social affections which characterized his whole life. Thus his life passed on with little of incident to give it peculiarity, other than his superior skill in all the athletic sports of boyhood, until he reached the age of sixteen. At this period he received a commission in the United States army, in which he remained until the close of the last war with Great Britain. Notwithstanding his extreme youth, he discharged the duty of a soldier with such vigor and fidelity as to merit and receive through the remainder of his life the thanks of his country. It were enough for his military reputation to name him as one of the intrepid band of between one and two hundred men, who, in the battle of Sandusky, repulsed with tremendous havoc the combined British and Indian forces, amounting to ten times their own number, and as having commanded, in that splendid affair, notwithstanding his youth, a post of pre-eminent responsibility. For the great services performed on this occasion his grateful country conferred on him, and on each of his associates in the command, a gold-mounted sword as a testimonial to them, and their children after them, that their country is not unmindful of those who nobly peril their lives in her defence. At another time, with a handful of men under his command, he penetrated one hundred and fifty miles into the interior of upper Canada, and there, enduring all the rigors of a northern winter, watched the movements of the enemy within twenty miles of his camp, and crossed Lake Erie from Malden to Sandusky in an open yawl, accompanied by only three men. Again, he made a journey of fifty miles through forests, across streams, and amidst hostile Indians, where an Indian guide refused to accompany him, in order to execute the orders of his superiors in command. When peace was declared he retired from the army and for a time devoted himself to agricultural pursuits in his native State. In 1818 he removed to Jackson county, Illinois; and so highly was his military character esteemed that he early received the appointment of Major-General of the Militia; and he rendered



Henry 1860 J. P. Smith

R. L. Rea

important military service, in the spring of 1831, in the first outbreak of the "Black Hawk war." In 1823 he was elected to the Senate of Illinois from Jackson county for four years. The part of his labors in that body from which he derived the most satisfaction was the bill he introduced, and which was passed, to establish a system of common schools for the State. Though the law soon became unpopular and was repealed, it was a noble conception and reflected a lasting honor on the name of its originator. In 1826, one year before the expiration of his term, he was elected as the only representative of the State in the United States Congress, and was re-elected constantly until 1834. One year prior to the expiration of his last Congressional term he was elected Governor of Illinois. During all the political storms that raged throughout the State and Nation he enjoyed the reputation of being an honest man. He was neither selfish nor malignant; and was not the personal enemy of his political opponents, nor did he bear them aught of malice. His character as a public man was marked by enthusiastic patriotism, an intuitive and generally accurate discernment of the character and motives of those around him, a Napoleon-like rapidity in arranging his plans, and a high degree of energy in their execution. He exercised great honesty of purpose in the formation of his opinions, and a bold and manly frankness in avowing and advocating them. Attachment to the cause of education marked the whole course of his life, both as a citizen and as a public man; and to it he freely and liberally contributed his time, money, personal services and official influence. To Illinois College his services were most valuable, his donations were liberal, and the amount of time and personal attention which he gratuitously devoted to the object were probably greater than the public were aware of. From 1835 until his death he was a member of its Board of Trustees, and of the Prudential Committee, by which the details of the business of the board are generally transacted. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was ever distinguished for his reverential deportment in public worship, and for those marks of respect and kindness which he was accustomed to bestow on the ministers of religion. He was a friend to universal humanity. His affections were limited by no sectional, sectarian or party lines; but were ready to embrace true worth, and honor true virtue wherever found. He died January 15th, 1844, after a short illness, leaving a wife. Two sons had died in infancy.

BEEM, GENERAL MARTIN, Lawyer and Soldier, was born, November 14th, 1843, of German parents, in eastern Pennsylvania, and when but two years of age removed with the family to Alton, Illinois, and was residing there when the war of the Rebellion broke out. He was only in his eighteenth year when President Lincoln made his first call for 75,000 men; and it was impossible for him to enter

the service in Illinois on account of the vast number of more matured men who desired to enlist; but he was admitted into the service in Missouri, entering under that call the 4th Missouri Volunteer Infantry, which was the first regiment of Missouri troops to organize. While with that command he took part in the capture of Camp Jackson, under General Nathaniel Lyon, in St. Louis, May, 1861. He re-enlisted for three years in the 13th Missouri Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel Crafts J. Wright, and participated in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson in the winter of 1861-2. He was one of the "forlorn hope" that stormed the heights of the latter fort under General Charles F. Smith on the left. He was also at the taking of Nashville; the battle of Shiloh; the siege and battle of Corinth; the battles of Iuka, Hatchie, Parker's Cross Roads, Jenkins' Ferry, the Siege of Vicksburg, and at several of the battles surrounding that stronghold. He was attached to that division of the army which captured Little Rock, and moved with that corps, under General Steele, to join General Banks in the disastrous Red River campaign. He participated in the severe fighting which resulted in such heavy losses of men and munitions to General Steele, when the latter was compelled to fall back upon his base at Little Rock. General Beem was actively engaged throughout the war, and was wounded several times. At the battle of Shiloh, when yet a boy of eighteen, he received his first promotion, being made a Captain on the field, receiving the thanks of General Sherman in person and a silver medal, in seizing a stand of colors and moving forward alone under a deadly fire in order to rally the wavering lines. Nine of the color-guard of ten in attempting to follow him were shot within nine minutes, and the remaining member was so crippled that he was obliged to fall behind. For this exploit, and for other gallant and meritorious services during the Civil War, he was brevetted at its close by the President from the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel to that of Brigadier-General. Colonel C. J. Wright, in a letter dated December 19th, 1874, addressed to his friend and classmate, Professor A. E. Church, of the United States Military Academy at West Point, and accompanying the camp flag which General Beem had saved—and which he desired might find a place in the "trophy room" of that institution—thus alludes to the incident already briefly narrated: "We lost eighty-nine killed and wounded in about an hour, and all of them my field and staff officers. Of the killed, while advancing the colors, was the color-sergeant, but ere he reached the ground the colors were seized and advanced by the young soldier-boy (for boy he was, scarcely eighteen) whom I had left in camp. He presented to my eye a strange appearance, being much enlarged in size. At the first opportunity I inquired what was the matter, when I ascertained that he had wrapped around him the camp flag I had left behind. The retreating troops had passed through my camp disorganized. Those I had left, or nearly all, ran for the river. Cannon balls were flying,

and one passed through the flag. That the flag might not get into the hands of our enemies the young man hauled it down, undressed himself, wrapped it around his body, dressed himself in larger garments, and made his way to me in line of battle, where he arrived in the thick of the fight, and in time to save the regimental flag. For these two heroic deeds I had the young soldier-boy commissioned as an officer." After the war he was assigned to duty on the frontier, where he fought Indians for about a year, rendering good service and gaining additional military honors. As a member and Judge-Advocate of courts-martial he was enabled at times during the war to prosecute the study of the law, his chosen profession, and was admitted to practice at the bar in 1867. During the impeachment trial of President Johnson, and the session of Congress following, he was engaged as a reporter for several leading papers, and followed up his law studies at the Columbian Law College in Washington, graduating subsequently in the Law Department of the Chicago University, and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws under Judge Henry Booth. He located in that city for the practice of his profession, and is associated with R. H. Forrester and E. A. Gibbs, under the firm-name of Forrester, Beem & Gibbs. As an attorney and counsellor-at-law he gives promise of great success. As a public speaker he is easy, fluent, and when occasion requires very forcible and eloquent. His manner is popular, and is of great help to him before juries and public assemblies. In politics he has ever been an ardent Republican, and in the campaign of 1868 took the stump for the Union cause in the State of Arkansas, being the only speaker from the outside of that State who volunteered to take part in that hazardous canvass. There he ran the gauntlet of the "Ku-Klux Klans," being frequently threatened and fired upon by them for attempting to speak. However, he swept over the whole State, and did such service as to call forth the unanimous thanks of the National Republican Central Committee. In the recent Congressional election an earnest effort was made to induce him to enter the political arena as a candidate for Congress, but he persistently declined. He has always made politics subordinate to his profession, and does not seek nor wish to leave his present lucrative and constantly-increasing practice for any position.

 EED, CORYDON, Lawyer and President of the Phoenix Savings, Loan and Trust Company of Bloomington, Illinois, was born, April 25th, 1822, in Livingston county, New York, raised and educated in Cayuga county. When he was nine years old his mother died, and as the family was a large one, he being one of eight children, an uncle took charge of him, and with him he lived until he was eighteen years of age. For nine years did he labor on the farm, and only had two months' schooling in each year. When his

uncle could not employ him profitably he was hired out to the neighbors. His uncle having died, he was left to himself, working by the month on a farm; in the course of three years he saved about \$150. He next rented a farm, but after two years, not finding it profitable, removed to Wyoming county, where he remained until 1850. He then removed West, and located at Bloomington, Illinois, having a cash capital of \$300 gold. Here his father had resided for some time, being the owner of a section of land. In the spring of 1851 he purchased a lot, erected a house and sold it at considerable profit, this operation being the foundation-stone of his after success in life. He continued in this line of operations for three years, until he had increased his capital to \$7000. He next turned his attention to merchandising, and managed to lose \$5000 of his hard-earned means. Feeling that this was not his forte, he resumed his former pursuit of building. Being anxious to possess a farm, he purchased 2700 acres of land on the line of the Chicago and Alton Railway, on a portion of which he subsequently laid out a town, and named it "Cayuga," after the county of his boyhood. His next move was to open a real estate and land office, which he carried on very successfully for several years, increasing his means very materially, though he lost heavily by an unwise venture in Michigan "pine lands," so called, the pine proving to be only hemlock. His next investment was at Shirley, six miles south of Bloomington, where he erected a handsome brick residence at a cost of \$10,000; also a grain warehouse, two stores and some twelve dwellings, with post and telegraph offices. The great financial panic of 1857 affected him so severely that he was compelled to sacrifice almost the entirety of this property, managing only to save his homestead of about sixty acres. This latter parcel of land he sold in 1861 for \$31,000, and then removed to Chicago, where he became a grain speculator, remaining there some two years or more; but he did not realize much from his change of base. He went to Washington, District of Columbia, towards the close of 1863, and soon thereafter became interested in stock speculations, gaining \$40,000 during that winter; but unfortunately he joined a "ring" which had been formed to corner a certain stock. The combination was not strong enough to carry the heavy load, and the result was that he lost all his previous gains, and some \$10,000 more. After a brief sojourn at the sea-shore he returned to Illinois, but only to proceed thence to Memphis, where he engaged in cotton speculations; but neither gained nor lost in these ventures. In April, 1864, he finally returned to Bloomington and resumed his real estate and land office, which after operating for five years netted him a gain of \$50,000. He now procured the charter of the "Phoenix Savings, Loan and Trust Company," and commenced a banking business on his own account. This he did alone for six months; at the expiration of that time he associated with him S. W. Capen & Son, to whom he sold a one-half interest of the stock and the banking business, and

in which he still continues to be interested. The business has proved reasonably successful. In addition to this, he has succeeded in inducing Eastern capitalists to place large sums of money in the hands of the firm to be loaned out on Illinois farms, and up to the present year (1875) he has judiciously managed for his patrons in the East some five millions of dollars. As can be imagined, he is a restless, active, energetic man; he is withal very public spirited, and has done very much to promote the interests of Bloomington and McLean county: especially in the former, where, believing that the city needed a good hotel, he has recently erected a handsome edifice for that purpose at a cost of \$60,000, although as an investment it can hardly be considered a profitable one. He was married in 1847 to Pamela D. Macomber, of Wyoming county, New York, and has one daughter.

KOHLER, REV. KAUFMANN, PH. D., Jewish Rabbi, was born, May 10th, 1843, in Fuerth, Bavaria, and is the eldest son of Moritz Kohler, a clothier of that place, who himself had been educated in a religious school. As he highly appreciated a religious education he directed the training of his son in the same channel. While very young he was taught Hebrew, and when but six years old translated the Pentateuch into German. He scarcely realized the pleasures of free and joyous childhood, his attention being so early and completely turned to reading and study. When ten years old he was sent to a theological school at Haasfurt, in Bavaria, where he remained for three years, when the school in a body was transferred to Wurzburg. At the latter place he abode one year, and was then transferred to a higher theological school to engage in the pursuit of linguistic studies at Mayence, on the Rhine, where he remained three and a half years. He subsequently went to Altona, near Hamburg, and studied for two years under Rabbi Jacob Ettlinger, a famous Talmudist scholar. Thence he repaired to Frankfort-on-the-Main, where he attended the gymnasium or college, graduating at the end of two years; it being necessary to be a graduate of some gymnasium before a student can enter either of the universities. He next attended the University of Munich for one year; after which he went to the University of Berlin, where he studied mythology under Professor Steinthol; and orientalism and Biblical exegesis under Professor Roediger. He here completed his studies, and at the end of two and a half years graduated; his thesis or dissertation was on "The Blessing of Jacob to his twelve Sons;" adducing proof that it was not written until the time of "The Judges." The radical ideas expressed therein laid obstacles in the way of his theological career. He was consequently led to turn his attention to still further studies with a view to filling a professorship of philology. He next went to the University of Leipsie, where he studied for a year. While there he wrote

a pamphlet against capital punishment; and he also contributed articles for Dr. Geiger's Quarterly on "Jewish Theology." It was through this latter gentleman that he was led to resume his theological career, and by his agency that he received a call to America from a congregation at Detroit, Michigan. He accepted the same, and reached that city in August, 1869. In 1871 he received a call to become the pastor of a congregation in Chicago. When he arrived in that city he found the edifice had been destroyed by the Great Fire. The congregation, however, assembled and worshipped in a public hall until the completion of their temple. He was the first Rabbi in America to introduce successfully among his people a religious service on Sunday, in addition to the regular Sabbath worship on Saturday. His training and education were strictly in the orthodox Jewish faith; and it was not until pursuing his later studies in the universities that his mind was led to a wider field and more liberal and advanced views. While a resident of Leipsic he became a member of the German Oriental Society. Since his arrival in the United States he has been a contributor to *The Jewish Times*, of New York, and has written for the Chicago press various articles upon religion, science, and oriental discoveries. In 1874 he delivered an essay on "Myth and Miracles" before the Literary Club of Chicago. There are probably but few men in the country whose scholarship has been acquired and ripened under such unsurpassed advantages; whose studies comprehend such steady and prolonged application, extending through a period of over sixteen years, and courses at the three greatest universities of Continental Europe. He was married in August, 1870, to the daughter of Rev. Dr. Einhorn, of New York, the leader of Jewish reform in America.

MANN, SYLVESTER S., Merchant, was born, May 31st, 1826, in Java, Wyoming county, New York, and is a son of James and Lucy (Sherman) Mann. His father was a hotel-keeper in good circumstances, and bestowed upon his children the advantages of a good education. In 1844 the family removed to Illinois, and located at Burlington, in Kane county, where his father purchased a tract of about 1200 acres of land, and for two years Sylvester was employed with his brother in farm labor. He then opened a store in Burlington, with a partner in business, the firm-name being Mann & Brown, and remained there until 1866, during which time, besides conducting his farm and a successful mercantile enterprise, he occupied several prominent positions. In 1856 he was elected Supervisor of the town, and held the office for seven years. In 1863-4 he was a representative to the State Legislature, and was one of the Republican members of that body who was active and instrumental with his associates in bringing about the disagreement between the House and Senate, which enabled Governor

Yates to prorogue that General Assembly. He was re-elected, and served in that body in 1865-66. In the autumn of the latter year he removed to Elgin, and was Revenue Collector of the Second District of Illinois for about a year. In 1873 he was a third time elected to the Legislature, where, as in previous terms, he acquitted himself to the complete satisfaction of his constituents. He has ever been an active promoter of the interests of the Republican party, and instrumental in securing the passage of many beneficial and local measures. Among these was the incorporation and location of the Northern Illinois Insane Asylum, which, through his untiring industry and perseverance, was located at Elgin. Although a resident of that city, he still retains his farm and his interest in the store at Burlington, which is under the immediate charge of his brother; and his father continues to reside at the last-named place, having reached the ripe age of eighty-two years. Sylvester S. Mann is yet young, in the vigor of manhood, and his history doubtless lies largely in the future; yet, in his life thus far, he has been a diligent laborer in every matter, whether public or private. With untiring patience he combines a determination to succeed in whatever he undertakes. He has a bold and progressive spirit, well balanced by sound judgment; and has shown himself competent and worthy in every position he has occupied; making an honorable reputation as a business man, a politician or a citizen. He resides on Division street, Elgin, in one of the finest messuages in the city. He was married in 1850 to Caroline Young, and is surrounded by a pleasing family of four children.

BRADY, L. D., Merchant and Banker, was born January 19th, 1810, in Westchester county, State of New York, of American parentage; his ancestry being traced to the first settlement of the colony, and the first residents of that section.

In 1822 he went to New York city with his father, who had met with reverses in fortune, obliging the son to leave school and earn his livelihood. For six years he was a grocer's clerk, and at the age of eighteen commenced business, in a small way, on his own account. He steadily pursued his avocation until 1837, when he removed to Big Rock, Kane county, Illinois, where he opened a farm, cultivated it for two years, and then proceeded to Little Rock in the same county, where he engaged in a mercantile business for a period of seven years. In 1848 he was elected a member of the Legislature. At that time one of the questions agitating the country was the acquisition of additional slave territory, to which he was determinedly opposed. During his term of service in that body an election was held for United States Senator, and he had the pleasure and honor of recording the first and only vote cast in the Legislature of Illinois involving that question, by giving his vote for the Free Soil candidate, Hon. William B. Ogden, of

Chicago, who was then a prominent champion of Free Soil. He also was the author of a charter for a railroad from Aurora to Turner Junction, to connect with the Chicago and Galena line, now the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. He afterwards assisted to complete and equip the line. In the autumn of 1848 he removed to Aurora, and became engaged with Hon. E. R. Allen, first in the mercantile and subsequently in the warehouse business, under the firm-name of Brady & Allen: in the former branch he was interested until within a few years past. In 1862 he was a member of the firm of Brady, Hawkins & Allen, who commenced a banking business, which was merged, during the ensuing year, into the First National Bank of Aurora, which he also assisted to establish. A few years later the Aurora Fire Insurance Company was established, and its office located in the "Empire Block," which he had erected in 1858. He was elected President of this company, and held that position until October, 1871, when, owing to the losses incurred by the great fire of Chicago, it ceased to exist. It was at his suggestion that the first free schools, outside of Chicago, were established by law in Aurora, and the "Brady School" was so named for the interest he has manifested in public education. He has no taste for public office, though he has had some experience in that direction; but is deeply interested in any and all enterprises which promise to advance the interests of the city in which he has so long resided. He is in the enjoyment of a competence, and proposes to devote his future years to the society of his friends, and to the enjoyment derived from study and the literature of the day. He was married in 1836 to Susanne B. Fowler, who died in 1844. In the following year he was united in marriage to Caroline Kennon, of Plattsburg, New York, and has one son and four daughters living.

MCDOWELL, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, Soldier and Lawyer, was born March 6th, 1840, in Montgomery county, Indiana, during the memorable "hard cider" campaign, when General Harrison was elected President. He is the son of John and Elizabeth (Price) McDowell, the former a Kentuckian by birth, and the latter a native of Ohio. His ancestry is Scotch-Irish, and his paternal grandfather was born in the north of Ireland, and emigrated at an early day to Virginia. His father and mother removed to Indiana about 1830, and settled in Montgomery county, where the former died in 1842. His early support and training were under the immediate supervision of his mother and eldest brother, Isaac P. McDowell. During his early boyhood he worked on the farm in the summer, and attended the district school in the winter months. In the fall of 1850 his mother, with her family, removed to Livingstone county, Illinois, where he repeated his former life, laboring during the summer, and studying during the inclement seasons of

the year, until the autumn of 1857, when, being desirous of obtaining better educational advantages than were afforded by that section, he returned to Indiana, and entered the Thorntown Academy, Boone county, where he pursued the higher branches of education until the fall of 1860, when he returned to Illinois and taught in the district school of Livingston county during the winter of 1860-1. In March, 1861, he again went to Thorntown Academy with the view of completing his studies, and graduating. He had been in college but three days when the Rebellion broke out. At the first call of President Lincoln for troops he enlisted as a private in the 17th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and went into camp at Indianapolis, whence, July 3d, 1861, they were transferred to Western Virginia, to Cheat Mountain via Parkersburg. Owing to failing health he was sent to the hospital, and during the following winter was discharged from the service. He returned to Illinois, where he remained inactive for some six months, when, having regained his health, and another quota of troops being called for, he commenced recruiting and drilling a company, which afterwards became a portion of the 129th Illinois Volunteers. He was made Sergeant-Major of the regiment, which was ordered to Louisville, and thence through Kentucky via Frankfort, Crab-Orchard—after Bragg—and thence back to Perryville, where a heavy battle was fought. During the summer of 1863 the regiment was stationed at Gallatin, Tennessee, and in the February preceding he had been promoted to a lieutenancy, and was appointed to the command of a battalion of mounted picked men, one hundred in number, whose duties were to scour the country for a circuit of fifty miles and disperse the armed bands of guerillas who were wounding and capturing Unionists. It was in this neighborhood that the noted guerilla chief, Captain Burton, was successfully captured by Lieutenant McDowell, assisted by fifteen picked men, who crossed the Cumberland river in canoes, and, guided by a faithful negro, effected the important object of the secret expedition, surprising Burton at a house in the immediate vicinity of his camp. For this brave act, so successfully accomplished, he received the warmest commendation from Brigadier-General Sweet, commander of the post. During the winter of 1863-4, while his regiment was quartered at Nashville, he was sent to Springfield, Illinois, on a recruiting expedition, and rejoined his command in April, 1864, at Chattanooga, when he took part in the campaign against Atlanta, and was in all the prominent engagements during the siege. After the fall of Atlanta he was detailed at head-quarters of the 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 20th Army Corps, as an Aide-de-camp to the Brigadier-General commanding, and this position he held until mustered out of service, June, 1865, at Washington, D. C. He was with Sherman on his famous "March to the Sea," participating in all the skirmishes and engagements which resulted in the capture of Savannah, thence through the Carolinas to Rolla, and was present at

the surrender of the rebel army under Johnson. On his return to Illinois he took up his residence at Fairbury, where he engaged in merchandising, and at the same time was studying law. Being admitted to the bar in 1869, he disposed of his store and commenced the practice of his profession. In 1872 he removed to Pontiac, where he still resides, and has quite a lucrative and successful practice. He has ever taken an active interest in politics, having warmly espoused at an early day the Republican cause, and advocated it by pen and mouth. He is a fluent writer, a logical reasoner, and a good speaker, and in this latter capacity he is largely depended upon during political campaigns. He is warmly interested also in religious instruction and takes an active part in Sunday-school work. He was married, January 1st, 1866, to Emma C., eldest daughter of Professor Gilbert Thayer, of Jacksonville, Illinois.

HUBBARD, WILLIAM G., Merchant, was born December 1st, 1804, in Providence, Rhode Island, and is a son of Stephen and Zeruiah (Grosvenor) Hubbard. When two years old his parents removed to Pomfret, Connecticut, and four years later to Rome, Oneida county, New York. His education was obtained in a private school, erected in part by his father, who with other gentlemen employed a teacher for their children. When fifteen years old he left school to enter a store, where he served for six years as merchant's clerk. Having attained his majority, and by strict economy saved enough to enable him to embark in business, he established himself at Booneville, in the same county, where he carried on a successful mercantile enterprise for ten years. In the spring of 1835 he went to Illinois, remaining a short time in Chicago, and then located with his brother in Livingston county, and together engaged in farming for four years. He then returned to Chicago, where he remained nearly two years, and in 1843 removed to Elgin, where he again engaged in selling goods. The town was then in its infancy, and it required all his energy and perseverance to battle his way successfully through the many difficulties which presented themselves in different shapes, the most important being the scarcity of money. The limited facility for transportation was also another barrier to success, and when the building of the Chicago & Galena Railroad was projected he became at once deeply interested in the matter, and was appointed an agent of the company to solicit subscriptions of stock; and labored long and ardently to accomplish this result. He remained in the mercantile business until 1861, when he retired from active pursuits to enjoy the fruits of his energy and industry in earlier life. Since his residence in Elgin he has been greatly interested in the political welfare of the State and country; but has always firmly refused and shunned all attempts to place himself in a political office. He has ever

been an enthusiastic and consistent advocate of anti-slavery principles and of temperance, and by his personal example has shown himself able to practice as well as to instruct. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the State Temperance Society. He is interested in the growth and adornment of the city, and in 1874 erected a large block on the corner of Chicago street and Douglas avenue. His residence also is one of the handsomest buildings in Elgin, and is situated in the northeastern part of the city. In private life he is highly esteemed, and is wholly free from ostentation. His manners are those of the genuine Western man—frank, genial, and kindly—and his success in life has in no way changed him. Although on the shady side of life, he is still active in attending to personal affairs. He is one of the Trustees of the Elgin Academy, in which institution he takes a great interest. He was united in marriage to his first wife—Mary, daughter of Captain Peter Schuyler, of Boonville, Oneida county, New York—in 1828; and after her decease, in 1839, to Charlotte Wright, of Kendall county, Illinois. He has a family of two children.

BERT, ALBERT E., Pharmacist, was born, December 23d, 1840, near Kissingen, Bavaria, and is a son of George Francis and Anna B. (Spahn) Ebert, formerly of that country, but who emigrated to the United States in 1842, and located in Chicago. His father was a horticulturist and landscape gardener. Albert acquired his education in the public schools of Chicago, and when fifteen years of age he entered the drug store of F. Scammon & Co. in Chicago, where he served an apprenticeship of three years. He next engaged with Henry Bronold, a pharmacist of Chicago, in order to familiarize himself with the technicality of German pharmacy. He remained in this establishment for two years, and in 1859 returned to the old house, which in the meantime had changed its proprietors and was then conducted by Sargent & Hsley. He here assumed charge of the retail department of the house, which had been largely extended by the senior partner; and in that capacity he remained until 1861. The Chicago College of Pharmacy was organized in 1859, and he became an attendant on the course of lectures delivered in that institution, until its suspension in 1861. In the last-mentioned year he entered the employ of F. Mahla, a distinguished Chicago chemist, with whom he remained for two years. Then being determined to still further prosecute the study of the profession he had adopted, he repaired to Philadelphia and commenced a course in the College of Pharmacy in that city, graduating therefrom in 1864 at the head of his class. During this time he also became a student in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. He furthermore was associated with Professor Edward Parrish in his School of Pharmacy, then in

operation, which had for its object the preparing and training of young men who were applicants to the medical departments of the army and navy, as well as of students who were preparing for examination in medical colleges. In this school he became an assistant to Professor Parrish, and thus, while he was yet a student, he at the same time became a teacher. His duties, while connected with Professor Parrish, consisted of the practical laboratory work, and also lecturing on pharmacy, chemistry, and materia medica. In the autumn of 1864 he returned West, pausing on his way at Cincinnati, where he attended the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and was then elected a member of that body. On his arrival in Chicago he assumed charge of the business of his former employer, E. H. Sargent. In the following year, through the efforts of the latter and others, including himself, the Chicago College of Pharmacy was reorganized, of which he became the Corresponding Secretary, which position he retained until 1875, when he tendered his resignation. In the fall of 1867 he determined to go abroad in order to still further extend his knowledge of his profession. He was chosen a delegate from the United States to the International Congress of Pharmacists, which convened at Paris in July, 1867; and after attending the sessions of this celebrated body, he repaired to Dundee, Scotland, to participate at the annual meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, as a delegate from the American Pharmaceutical Association, and was named by this body as one of its honorary members. While in Europe he visited the various universities, botanical gardens, and numerous places of a kindred interest with his profession, and completed his researches in this direction by entering the University of Munich as a student, and becoming a pupil of the celebrated Liebig and Wittstein, enjoying for a time the advantages of their laboratory. In the autumn of 1868 he returned to Chicago, where he commenced the drug business on his own account, and which he has successfully conducted since. The publication known as the "Pharmacist" was commenced during this same year, 1868, and on his return he became connected with it, contributing many valuable articles to its pages. In the year following, when the journal was changed from a quarterly to a monthly, he became its editor, and assumed the sole charge of its publication, which position he relinquished in 1870, upon his election to the Professorship of Pharmacy in the Chicago College of Pharmacy. He was succeeded by N. Gray Bartlett as chief editor, but he retained his connection with the publication as associate editor until 1873, when he resumed its management, and has so continued to the present time. In the proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association he has ever taken the deepest interest, and has been one of its most active members. He has acted as chairman of many of its most important standing committees, and was chosen in 1868 one of the Vice-Presidents of that body. In 1872, at its meeting in Cleveland, he was elected the

presiding officer of the association for the ensuing year. To its proceedings he has contributed many valuable papers and reports, and has endeavored at all times to awaken in others a like spirit. To achieve this result more effectually, on his retirement from the presidential chair, in 1873, he donated the sum of \$500, to be invested by the Executive Committee, and the interest accruing therefrom to be annually awarded as prizes to those who should contribute to the association valuable essays on original matter pertaining to the profession. In 1870 he was complimented by the Cincinnati, Ontario, and California Colleges of Pharmacy with honorary membership. In this year, also, he became the delegate from the Chicago College of Pharmacy to the National Convention held for the revision of the United States Pharmacopœia (being the fifth decennial revision), and was appointed by this convention one of a committee of fifteen for the final revision of the work. The Botanical Gardens of Chicago were inaugurated, November 28th, 1874, by the South Park Commissioners, who selected him as a member of the Board of Managers. His contributions to the literature of the profession, together with his original investigations, form a conspicuous characteristic of his untiring efforts to disseminate a useful and comprehensive knowledge of pharmacy to those less favored by location and opportunities. His well-known and sometimes fierce opposition to quackery, in whatever form it has appeared, has at times caused him to be the target for unscrupulous attack. In no position, however, has the energy and mental vigor of the man been more successful than in his conflicts with empiricism. As a member of the Chicago Academy of Science, and other kindred associations, he has been found ever in the ranks of the progressive men. His career is a very excellent commentary on what may be accomplished by a young man seriously in earnest, even with ordinary advantages of early education, and affords a salutary example to American youth who aim to make the best use of whatever advantages they possess; showing that a faithful discharge of duty and a proper use of energy are not unrewarded even in these days of traffic and the selfish pursuit of riches.

ALLEN, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Physician and Landowner, was born of New England parentage, in Watertown, Jefferson county, New York, on December 12th, 1815. His early life was spent upon a farm located on the banks of the beautiful river St. Lawrence, with only the advantages of a common school education; but after attaining his majority he returned to his native place, and for five or six years was a student at Black River Literary and Religious Institute, besides pursuing his medical studies under the direction of Dr. Hannibal S. Dickerson. In 1841-42 he attended courses of lectures at Geneva Medical College, to

perfect himself in the profession he had chosen, and in the summer of 1844 emigrated to Illinois prepared to begin practice. During the subsequent winter he made the acquaintance of a young widow lady, relict of Judge John J. Davison, who had been left with two almost infant daughters and an estate, the settlement and management of which required no little attention. This lady he married in the spring of 1845, satisfactorily performed the duties of administrator of the estate, and, jointly with his wife, those of guardian of her infant daughters. He lived on a farm four miles from Joliet, in the township of Lenox, Will county, till in the spring of 1861 he built a residence in Joliet City, which, with his family, he has since occupied, and where he now (1875) resides. He has never been in the accepted sense of the term an office-seeker; and though he has had, during the course of his life in the West, office of some sort thrust upon him by his friends and admirers, still in almost every instance these offices have been such as Town Clerk, Supervisor, School Inspector, County School Superintendent, etc., more onerous than remunerative. His present pursuits are those of a country gentleman, looking after his tenants, attending meetings of the Directors of Will County National Bank, gratifying his tastes for floriculture, and during his leisure hours composing articles in prose and verse, which, through the channel of the local press, have contributed not a little to the amusement and instruction of his fellow-citizens. In politics he was born and raised a Democrat, although now identified with the Independent Anti-Monopoly organization, of which, in 1873, he was chosen chairman of the committee appointed to draft its platform in Will county, and this draft was unanimously and without alteration adopted in convention. Dr. Allen is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in an essential degree is entitled to the respect which his blameless character has gained for him. His salient points, integrity and honor, give him great influence, which he exerts for good in every phase, more especially in the cause of temperance; being its consistent advocate, besides having acted as president of various organizations for its furtherance.

HETLAIN, JOHN LOUIS, Farmer and Pioneer Settler, was born, 1797, in Berne, Switzerland, and emigrated to America in 1820, locating at the British settlement, afterwards named Selkirk, at the Red river of the North, Lord Selkirk being the founder of the colony. He remained in that region about two years, and then, in company with eleven others, crossed the country to the Mississippi river, which he descended to St. Louis, then a small town. He remained in that place about two years, and thence proceeded, in 1826, to the vicinity of Galena, where he commenced mining lead, and followed that occupation for two

years with very indifferent success. He afterwards became a teamster, hauling lead and "mineral" for the miners and smelters to and from the Gratiot Furnace and Galena. In 1833 he moved to the town, now city, of Galena, which was then termed "Fever river settlement," being a corruption of Feve or La Fievre: the river is now generally regarded as a bayou of the Mississippi. He here rented a farm, where he remained about two years. In 1835 he purchased Maple Grove farm, on the Galena road, at two miles distance from the present city, in a northwest direction. The property was then of two hundred acres in extent, which was increased in 1870 by the purchase of a contiguous tract of forty acres. He died there, August 17th, 1872, in his seventy-sixth year. He had a family of ten children, four of whom were sons, one of whom died young. Two of his sons, Frederick and Henry B., still manage the farm, and the third is General Augustus Louis Chetlain, who, on the outbreak of the rebellion, enlisted in the 95th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, and served with distinction throughout the war. He is now President of the Home National Bank of Chicago.

BOSWORTH, INCREASE C., Merchant, was born, April 2d, 1812, in Greenfield, Saratoga county, New York, and is a son of Alfred and Olive (Child) Bosworth. He was educated in the common schools of the town, and being an apt scholar, when he had completed his studies was employed by the town as teacher during two succeeding winters; while during the summer he labored on the farm. In October, 1836, he went to Chicago and became a clerk in the store of Edwards & Bosworth, his brother-in-law and brother composing the firm. They dissolved in 1838, and his brother-in-law and himself removed to Dundee, Kane county, where they opened a general country store. They carried on this business very successfully for fourteen years, at the expiration of which period they divided their property and business. I. C. Bosworth remained at the old stand and associated his nephew, F. S. Bosworth, in partnership with him, who together operated the concern for fourteen years longer. In 1867 the firm was dissolved and the senior partner removed to Elgin, where he erected a large and handsome block of buildings, opened a dry-goods store and carried it on successfully until 1873, when he left the business to his sons and retired from active pursuits. During his residence both at Dundee and Elgin he has occupied several positions of trust, and has acted as supervisor of both places. At the time that the government surveyed the lands in Dundee much difficulty ensued concerning the boundary lines of farms in that town, the surveys changing them so much as to render it impossible for the farmers to retain the land that they had claimed and improved. Appreciating the situation he devised a plan

which settled the matter satisfactorily to all concerned; and this was acted upon by him. He purchased the entire tracts of land embraced in the several claims and conveyed the separate parcels to the owners, thereby saving much trouble and costly litigation. Immediately after his retirement from business he made the tour of Europe, visiting the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent, and returned home much benefited by the trip. Since his residence in Elgin he has been prominent in public affairs, and still holds many positions of honor and trust; among others he is Alderman of the Second Ward; Vice-President of the Home National Bank; President of the Public Library of Elgin, and was one of the originators and founders of that institution. He is also one of the Trustees of the Chicago University, and also of the Theological Seminary in the same city. He has taken an energetic part in political movements, first as an old-line Whig, and latterly as a Republican, laboring earnestly to promote the success and advancement of that organization. Financially he has been one of the most successful merchants in the Northwest. He owns considerable real estate in Elgin and vicinity, and has recently erected a handsome residence on the east side of the city at a cost of \$20,000. He was married, in December, 1844, to Mary A., daughter of Dr. Root, of Elgin, and has three sons and one daughter.

BILLSBURY, HON. NATHANIEL JOY, Lawyer and Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit of Illinois, was born, October 21st, 1834, in York county, Maine. His parents were in moderate circumstances. The facilities for obtaining an education in that section were then very meagre, being limited to but four weeks in the year at the district school; but during some winters he obtained the privilege of attending other schools in adjoining districts, paying for the same as if it were a private school. In 1850 he was employed in the York corporation, a manufacturing company at Saco, Maine, where he remained until the spring of 1855, when, broken in health by reason of hemorrhage of the lungs, he repaired to Illinois, hoping that by change of residence and another climate he might recuperate his wasted strength. In 1858 he removed to Livingston county, where he opened up a farm, on which he resided until April, 1863. He then entered the law office of Samuel S. Fleming, at Pontiac, the shire town of the county, as a law student, and made rapid progress in his reading, and was admitted to the bar after pursuing the usual course prescribed. He thereupon commenced the practice of his profession, in which he had a marked degree of success. In 1869 he was elected as one of the delegates from the Forty-fourth District—composed of the counties of LaSalle and Livingston—to the Constitutional Convention. In June, 1873, at the first election for judges under the new constitu-

tion, he was elected Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit of the State, composed of the counties of Livingston, Iroquois, and Kankakee, which position he yet retains. He is regarded by the community where he resides as a man of great legal ability and a most estimable citizen.

CAPEN, LUMAN W., Merchant and Bank Cashier, was born, September 13th, 1807, in Cayuga county, New York. When he was fourteen years old his parents removed to Western New York, at that period only on the borders of civilization, the country being very sparsely settled and many of the inhabitants Indians. Opportunities for education were meagre, but he was taught both by his mother and by the schools in session during the winter season. His father had been deprived of his eyesight several years before his son's birth, and to aid in the support of the family the latter taught school three winters before attaining his majority. In 1828 he went to Seneca Falls, New York, and was employed as a clerk in a dry-goods store, where he continued eighteen months and then entered into business on his own account. About a year afterwards he removed to Union Springs, Cayuga county, and became junior member of the firm of Hoskins & Capen. In 1855, after having been nearly twenty-five years a member of that firm, he made a three months' tour of the West and Northwestern States and Territories, with a view of settling, and finally decided to locate at Bloomington, Illinois, where he has since resided. For one year he was engaged in farming, and afterwards became interested in the crockery and glassware business at Bloomington and Decatur, in connection with his eldest son, most of the time importing their goods. In the spring of 1869 he disposed of his interest in these two establishments, and in the autumn of the same year became Cashier of the Phoenix Savings, Loan, and Trust Company's Bank, which position he still holds. While a resident of New York State he joined the Presbyterian Church at Union Springs, and shortly afterwards was elected Ruling Elder and Treasurer, both of which offices he has held for many years. He has also been a delegate to sundry synods and presbyteries, and also has been several times a Commissioner to the General Assembly. During the existence of slavery he was an acting station agent of an "underground railroad" at Union Springs for several years. He was appointed during the rebellion, by the Common Council of Bloomington, almoner of the funds devoted to the relief of soldiers' families and widows, and the duties consumed the greater part of his time. At the close of the war he received a public vote of thanks for his services. He was also intrusted with the distribution of the funds raised by the county for the same object. He has been at all times a most humane, generous, and useful citizen, ever active in promoting the welfare and happiness

of those needing sympathy and assistance. He was married in 1830 to Sibbel Hoskins, sister of his partner in business; she died in 1842. He was a second time wedded, in 1844, to Eliza Munger, of Auburn, New York.

PEIRCE, HON. WILLIAM PALMER, Legislator and Physician, of Le Mont, Cook county, was born in Villenova, Chautauqua county, New York, on March 25th, 1830. He was educated at the Academy, now State Normal School, at Fredonia, in the same county, and pursued the study of medicine and surgery with his father, the late Hon. Austin Peirce. He graduated in the University of New York city in the class of 1852, and in the fall of that year commenced practice at Coldwater, near Holly Springs, Mississippi, where he remained until 1856. Believing from the intensity of sectional feeling prevailing in the South by reason of the Kansas troubles, that he foresaw a great collision at arms in the near future, and being under an unpleasant espionage on account of his outspoken Union sentiments, he removed to Illinois, and settled at Lisbon in Kendall county. On the 18th of December, 1856, he was married to Mary H. F. Rood, eldest daughter of Levi H. Rood, of Sheridan, La Salle county. On the breaking out of the rebellion Dr. Peirce at once commenced raising and drilling a company for the military service in defence of the Union, and on the 15th of July, 1861, enrolled it as Company D, 36th Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He served in the capacity of Captain of his company until, in 1862, the necessity for a greater increase of the medical and surgical force of the service became so apparent and pressing that he felt it his duty to accept a detail as Assistant Surgeon of his regiment, and soon afterwards a promotion to the position of Surgeon of the 88th Illinois Infantry, more commonly known as the "Second Board of Trade Regiment." Through the partiality of his brigade commander, the late General William A. Lytle, and in defiance of the rule of seniority, he was selected as Brigade Surgeon, and was by the side of that brilliant and irrepressible soldier when he received his fatal wound on the bloody field of Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863. Dr. Peirce was then detailed for service on the Operating Board of the 2d Division 4th Army Corps, at the sanguinary engagements at Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, and the campaign against Atlanta, and continued to act in that capacity, or as Brigade Surgeon of the 1st Brigade of that Division, until the close of the war. Although during his military service he was called upon, by reason of service in different capacities, to become accountable for large quantities of property, consisting of quartermasters' supplies, ordnance, tents, and camp equipages, hospital supplies and instruments, transportation for the sick and wounded, etc., etc., amounting in all to hundreds of thousands of dollars; yet so accurate

were his accounts that at the close of the war he was able in a few weeks to settle with the Auditor of the Treasury, and obtain his receipt in full for every article which had passed through his hands. In 1866 he was selected to represent his county in the State Legislature. His service in that capacity was characterized by faithfulness and inflexible integrity. Two years subsequently the nomination was again pressed upon him and was sternly refused; but in 1869 he was almost unanimously chosen as a delegate to the Convention of 1869-70, called to revise the State Constitution. In that memorable body his industry, faithfulness, and skill in debate soon gave him prominence, and many clauses and sections in that model instrument bear the impress of his genius. The questions relating to the power of municipalities to vote aid to corporations for the purpose of building railroads, were, after several weeks of angry debate, settled by him in a half hour's speech, and the Convention with great unanimity adopted, and the people subsequently ratified his separate clause upon that subject, now a part of the present State Constitution. His most remarkable public document was a report to that Convention as Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, relating to the power of a State to limit or restrict, by constitutional provision or otherwise, the power of its Legislature to act upon proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States. This question was discussed so clearly and logically in his paper as to call out commendations from many of the best thinkers of the State. In 1870 he was elected a member of the State Senate, in which body he took a leading part, serving on some of the most important committees, and was at once acknowledged as belonging in the front rank in that body. Dr. Peirce is First Vice-President of the Illinois State Medical Society, and was recently the Chairman of the Committee on Surgery. His report in that capacity, published in "The Transactions" for 1874, is a model of close and logical reasoning. He has also written with great clearness upon fractures and malpractice.

GILLET, PHILIP GOODE, LL. D., Principal of the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, was born in Madison, Indiana, March 24th, 1833, his father being Samuel Trumbull Gillett. His mother's family were among the founders of the first settlements on the James river, Virginia. His father was early attached to the United States navy, and during his attachment to the Mediterranean squadron visited the Holy Land, where he received religious impressions which changed the tenor of his life. He resigned from the service and enrolled himself as an itinerant of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for thirty-five years, up to the present time, has faithfully pursued this higher calling. His son Philip was educated

at Indiana Asbury University, Greencastle, Indiana, where he graduated in 1852. He accepted the offer of a position in the faculty of the Indiana Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, and entered upon its duties in October, 1852. In April, 1856, he was selected as Principal of the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, located at Jacksonville, and upon his arrival he found it disorganized by acrimonious controversy, its pupils scattered, its faculty broken, and the entire fabric under a heavy cloud of embarrassments. Out of this general wreck, by skill and undaunted labor, he re-erected the institution upon a sounder basis, secured new and better buildings, established a wholesome discipline, and adopted a course of study which was most adapted to the peculiar needs of the unfortunates for whose benefit the charity was intended. The State now grants it a liberal support, and the last report of an examining committee of the Legislature was of the most favorable character, and flattering in its tribute to the talent and energy of its principal, whose efforts of pen and voice were directed towards arousing popular sympathy for the inmates of the institution. He was President of the International Sabbath-School Convention, which, in 1872, held its triennial meeting at Indianapolis, and was selected as a member of the International Committee, whose duty it is to designate a seven years' course of study in the Sacred Scriptures. In 1865 he succeeded in establishing by legislative aid an experimental school for the education of feeble-minded children, and became its superintendent. He has been an active Sabbath-School worker, and was one of a few gentlemen who secured the adoption of a general system of county associations of Sabbath-Schools. In 1871 his alma mater, Indiana Asbury College, conferred on him the honorary degree of LL. D. He was married May 2d, 1854, to Ellen M. Phipps, daughter of Isaac Phipps, a prominent citizen of Indianapolis, and is the father of five children.

WANN, DANIEL, Surveyor of Customs at Galena, was born, April 3d, 1799, in Harford county, Maryland, and is a son of John and Susannah (Reinhardt) Wann. His father was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. He received his education in the common schools, and in 1812 became a clerk in a country store. He subsequently went to Baltimore, where he was variously employed until 1821. In 1825 he was established in business there, having associated himself with E. Little as general merchants, which firm lasted for four years. After the dissolution of the co-partnership he removed to Galena, Illinois, where he embarked in a general mercantile business, and also commenced mining and smelting: in the latter he was very extensively engaged. He continued his operations, being frequently engaged in various pursuits, until 1838, when he finally retired from active business life. During the Black

Hawk War of 1831-32, he served in the militia. He was chairman of the commission appointed by the government for surveying and adjusting titles to the town lots of Galena. He filled the office of Mayor of the city during 1842 and 1843. In 1853 he was appointed Surveyor of Customs for the port of Galena, and remains in that position, having been retained through all the different administrations.

BOTSFORD, RICHARD NICHOLS, Lawyer and Judge, was born October 28th, 1830, in Newtown, Fairfield county, Connecticut, and is a son of Austin N. and Volucia (Glover) Botsford. When he was eleven years old his father died, and he was thus deprived at an early age of his natural guide and protector. His preliminary studies were in the schools of his native town; in 1845 he entered the Hobart Academy, at Hobart, New York, where he remained three years, and where by his close application to study he laid the foundation of that success which has attended him in latter years. He then returned to Connecticut, and subsequently entered the State Normal School at New Britain to prepare himself for the profession of teacher; he passed two years in that institution, receiving a thorough training by the best faculty in the State. Having determined to make the Western country his field of action, he located at St. Charles, Kane county, Illinois, in 1851, and commenced his career by teaching in the public schools of that town. He subsequently taught in Missouri and elsewhere until 1856, when he began the study of the law with C. C. Cope, at Black River Falls, Wisconsin, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. He then returned to St. Charles, where he purchased the printing-office there, and edited and published the *St. Charles Argus* for about a year. Subsequently he disposed of the concern, and opened a law-office in partnership with D. L. Eastman, in which both were very successful. At the expiration of this time his partner died, and he then associated with him S. S. Jones, who is now the editor and publisher of the *Religio-Philosophical Journal* of Chicago. This partnership lasted until 1865. Meanwhile, in 1861, R. N. Botsford was elected Judge of the Kane county court, and held the office four years, during which time many important cases were tried before him, and his decisions were generally satisfactory to the public. After his retirement from the judicial bench he continued the practice of law alone until 1867, when he removed to Elgin and formed a copartnership with Joseph Healy. The firm has subsequently been known as Botsford, Barry & Healy; also, Botsford, Barry & Lovell; and, at the present time, Botsford, Barry & Wilcox. He has always been an active politician, and has delivered many able addresses during various campaigns. Being reared in the school of Democracy he has adhered to that party through all its varying fortunes, and has contributed much to its aid. As

a lawyer he is one of the most successful in the Northwest, and financially his career has been eminently prosperous. The present firm with which he is connected is regarded as the ablest in the county, and acts as counsel for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, and also for the Elgin National Watch Company, in all cases in that section. The senior partner is an eloquent speaker, kindly in his feelings, courteous in all the relations of life, firm and gentle, just and honorable in his dealings, a ripe scholar, and an accomplished gentleman. He was married, in 1860, to Ellen Bundy, of St. Charles, and has two children.

GATES, ROSWELL WILDER, Real Estate Broker, was born August 29th, 1834, in Antwerp, Jefferson county, State of New York, and is the eldest child of America and Caroline (Wilder) Gates, the former a native of New Hampshire, and the latter of Vermont. In 1838 the family removed to Aurora, Illinois, and there he was educated, but was obliged at the age of fourteen years to leave school on account of a severe attack of inflammation of the eyes, which rendered him almost totally blind for a period of six months. When sixteen years old he entered the dry-goods store of J. S. Hawley as a clerk; after remaining there about a year he effected an engagement with the firm of Anderson, Boutwell & Co., dry-goods and grocery merchants, as book-keeper and cashier, but owing to ill-health was obliged to change his business when he had been in their employ nearly twelve months. In the spring of 1856 he went to California, where he sojourned nearly three years, during a part of which time he was in the employ of the Pacific Express Company. On the failure of the company he turned his attention to the mining regions, but as this occupation and its concomitants did not agree with his taste he returned to Aurora in the autumn of 1858. During the two ensuing years he was occupied in settling the estate of his grandfather, the late Roswell Wilder, whose biographical sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Subsequently he took the agency, for Kane county, of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, and was very successful in that business for eight years. In 1868 he retired from this employment and turned his attention to real estate transactions, combined with the study of law, and, although he has not been regularly admitted to the bar, he has made himself fully competent to plead a case. In his real estate operations he has been remarkably successful and accumulated a respectable competence. In 1860 he was elected Alderman of the second ward of Aurora, and held the position for four consecutive years. The "city" was then in its infancy, and much mental and physical labor devolved on the members of its municipal government, as well as a large amount of responsibility concerning the future welfare and prosperity of the community. In 1869 he was elected

City Clerk, which office he held for three years. He was one of the originators of the Aurora Agricultural and Horticultural Society, which was incorporated during the last-named year, and of which he has been the secretary from its commencement. He was one of the founders of the Aurora City Library; and in all matters of public interest has ever been among the foremost. He has been a delegate to nearly every county and State convention since 1860; and at the present time is a Justice of the Peace, and United States Commissioner. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order, and is a man of very high standing in social and business life. He was married in 1871 to Hermione L., daughter of Hiram Hill, of Aurora.

WHEATON, CHARLES, Lawyer, was born May 29th, 1829, in Warren, Bristol county, Rhode Island, and is a son of Nathan M. and Content (Maxwell) Wheaton. His father was a prominent merchant in Warren, and spared no pains in the education of his son, who, at an early age, displayed a great fondness for reading, and was allowed every advantage that could be obtained. He was educated at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, where he graduated in July, 1849, with high honors. He subsequently read law with Benjamin F. Thomas, at Worcester, Massachusetts, and was there admitted to the bar in 1851. He practised there until 1854, when he removed to Illinois, locating first at Batavia, where he sojourned for five years, and thence proceeded, in 1859, to Aurora, opened an office there, and continued his practice with unequalled success up to the present time. In 1864 he was elected Mayor of the city on the Prohibition ticket, but after holding the office one month resigned the position, the board of aldermen being composed of "License men," and in antagonism to his principles, and he could not occupy the executive chair under such a state of things; for being a consistent temperance man, desirous of putting a stop to the sale of ardent spirits in Aurora, he only accepted the office of Mayor with the understanding that he was to have full power. He was Supervisor of the town for five years, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1870. In 1873 he opened an office in Chicago, and has since divided his time between that city and Aurora. Since his residence in Aurora he has contributed much towards promoting the interests of the community. His position in society and in his profession is of the highest grade, and financially he ranks among the affluent men of the city. In personal appearance he is somewhat below the medium height, of light complexion, with a sharp, piercing blue eye, and is possessed of an active, restless disposition. He was married in July, 1860, to Sarah H. Brewster.

PALMER, JOHN MCAULEY, Lawyer and Soldier, was born on Eagle Creek, Scott county, Kentucky, September 13th, 1817. His father, Louis D. Palmer, emigrated to Kentucky from Northumberland county, Virginia, in the year 1793, and was married in 1813 to Ann Tutt, a native of Culpepper county, Virginia. The ancestors of the family were from England, and among the earliest settlers of Virginia. The elder Palmer (a soldier in the war of 1812) removed to Christian county at the time of the birth of John McAuley Palmer. Here his childhood was spent, attending a neighboring school in winter and rendering assistance upon the farm in the summer. He here received a common school education. His father, an ardent Jackson man, was also an earnest opponent of human slavery, and thoroughly impressed his opinions upon his children, the family being at that time known as warm anti-slavery Democrats. In 1831 the opinions of the elder Palmer determined him to emigrate to the free States, and in that year he removed to Madison county, Illinois, and settled about ten miles from Alton. The labor of improving the farm occupied the time until 1833, when the death of the mother broke up the family. In the spring of 1834 John McAuley and his elder brother, Elihu, who has since become a minister of the gospel, and is noted for his learning and eccentricities, entered Alton College, which was organized and opened upon the "manual labor system." They were almost without money, but in its place were possessed of most sanguine hopes. Several months were thus spent, and in the fall of 1835 he graduated for the want of money to further prosecute his studies. From this time until the spring of 1839 he spent his time in a variety of ways. For a while he worked with a cooper, then he became a peddler, and finally, in the fall of 1838, being then in Fulton county, Illinois, he was invited to take charge of a district school near Canton, where he taught "two quarters" to the apparent satisfaction of his patrons. During this time he had been a constant reader of history, poetry, novels, sermons, and newspapers, and had amassed a respectable but most illy arranged store of knowledge. In the summer of 1838 he cast his first vote for the Democratic ticket, the late Senator Douglas being a candidate for Congress. The acquaintance of the rising statesman, by inflaming young Palmer's ambition and spurring him to effort, probably gave stability to his purpose, and tended to shape his future course in life. During the winter of 1838 he obtained a copy of "Blackstone's Commentaries" and commenced a desultory reading, with a view to the study of law, and in the spring of 1839 he entered the office of John L. Great-house, then a lawyer of considerable standing at Carlinville, Macoupin county. On arriving at Carlinville, having walked thither from St. Louis, his entire stock of money consisted of \$14, and his wardrobe an indifferent suit of clothes and an extra shirt. Here he found his brother Elihu, who was married and preaching to a congregation

in Carlinville. This brother, like himself, careless of money, but full of hope, advised him to remain in that place and pursue his studies, offering to board him with rather an indefinite understanding as to the payment in return, and accordingly, as we have stated, he entered the office of Mr. Greathouse. In less than two months after this, at the request of leading Democratic politicians, he became a candidate for the office of County Clerk. He engaged actively in the canvass—becoming involved in local politics to such an extent that he has never since been able to extricate himself—but was defeated by a majority of 121 votes. In December, 1839, he obtained a license to practice as an attorney and counsellor at law. Judge Douglas took much interest in the application, and wrote the license, which is still carefully preserved. Upon his return to Carlinville he was not at once successful, and the only reason that he did not seek a new home was from inability to pay his debts. Often since then has he said that this early poverty lies at the foundation of whatever success he afterward attained. In 1840 he participated in the canvass for President, supporting Mr. Van Buren. In December, 1842, he was married. In 1843 elected Probate Justice of the county. In 1847 he was elected to the Illinois State Constitutional Convention, and at the same election was defeated for Probate Justice by a combination formed against him. In 1848, his victorious competitor having resigned, he was again elected by a large majority. In 1849 the new Constitution was adopted and he was elected County Judge, in which office he continued until 1851, when he was elected to the State Senate. In 1852-3-4 he attended the sessions of that body. In the latter year he opposed the Nebraska bill. In 1855 he was re-elected to the Senate, and warmly supported many important measures, such as the free school system, homestead law, etc. In 1856 he was a member and President of the first Illinois Republican State Convention, held at Bloomington. He was also a delegate to the National Republican State Convention, and advocated the nomination of Judge McLean, though personally preferring Fremont. He entered actively into the canvass, exerting himself for Fremont, having resigned his seat in the State Senate, upon the ground that, having changed his political connections after his election, self-respect and a proper regard for the true principles of a representative government demanded such a course. In 1857 and '58 he was engaged in State politics, and in 1859 was nominated for Congress but was defeated. In 1860 he was elected Elector-at-Large on the Republican ticket, and cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln. In 1861 he was a delegate to the Peace Congress at Washington, and favored measures of compromise adopted by the conference. When the second call for troops was made he came forward as a common citizen and soldier, regardless of great home interest, and was unanimously elected Colonel of the 14th Illinois Volunteers. After moving with his command from Jacksonville to sundry points in Missouri, he was assigned the command of a

brigade by General Hunter, which formed part of General Pope's expedition to Milford, which captured a large number of rebel prisoners. On the 20th of October he was commissioned Brigadier-General. He commanded a division and took part in the operations before New Madrid and Island No. 10. After the capture of Island No. 10 General Pope's forces proceeded down the river to Fort Pillow, which was bombarded for some days without any definite result. On the 20th of April they landed at Hamburg, on the Tennessee river, and General Pope in reorganizing his corps assigned General Palmer to the command of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division of the Army of the Mississippi, composed of the 22d, 27th, 42d and 51st Illinois, and Hikock's Battery. After seeing a great deal of active service he was taken very ill, and on the 29th of May was ordered home by General Pope, where he continued until the 1st of August, when he took part in the efforts made to raise troops, and under the authority of the Governor of Illinois organized the 122d Illinois Regiment at Carlinville. On the 26th of August he left home, and on the 1st of September reached Tuscumbia, Alabama, where he was assigned by General Rosecrans to the command of the 1st Division of the Army of the Mississippi, and ordered to join Buell—the 1st and 2d Brigades were concentrated at Decatur under General Palmer, and reached Athens the 6th of September. After active operations in this neighborhood, they arrived in Nashville on the 11th of September. During the so-called blockade of Nashville by the rebel forces of Wheeler, Morgan and other commanders, for a period of several weeks, Generals Negley's and Palmer's forces were the occupants and defenders of the city. In the awful scenes of Stone river General Palmer acted a conspicuous part, which was personally recognized and complimented by General Rosecrans. For the gallantry and skill displayed by General Palmer upon this occasion, in connection with his career as a patriot and soldier, he was nominated and confirmed as Major-General, his commission dating from the battles at Stone river.

BROWN, HON. WILLIAM SCOTT, Lawyer, was born at Lyons, New York, January 29th, 1821, and moved to Chicago in 1835, while it was yet a little frontier village. He received a good classical education at Genesee Seminary, in Livingston county, New York, and the college of that name at that place subsequently conferred on him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He completed his legal studies, which he had commenced in early youth, with the celebrated firm of Butterfield & Collins, at Chicago, and was admitted to the bar at the age of nineteen, Judges Theophilus W. Smith and Stephen A. Douglas of the Supreme Court, the two greatest men that ever lived in the State of Illinois, signing his license. He delivered the first 4th of

July oration ever pronounced in Cook county, in which Chicago is situated, and the address was published in pamphlet form by the then publishers of the *Tribune* newspaper. Thinking the prospect for business in the future was better farther West, he emigrated to Jackson county, Iowa, in the spring of 1843, and was elected Judge of that county the following October. He delivered the first 4th of July oration and the first agricultural address ever pronounced in that county, the former at a place called "Goodnough's," near the Maquokata, and was published by the *Miner's Express*, at Dubuque, the only newspaper then in northern Iowa; the latter in the little log court-house at Andrew, the county seat. He returned to Chicago after two years' absence and was elected City Clerk. On the breaking out of the unpopular Mexican War he materially aided in raising three companies of volunteers, and one whole company, of which he was elected Captain; but being subsequently appointed by President Polk Assistant-Commissary of Subsistence, with the same rank, he proceeded to Mexico in that capacity. On his return, at the close of the war, he was appointed by Governor French Division Inspector of the First Division of Illinois State Militia, with the rank of Colonel. In 1855 he made the tour of Europe, and improved and enriched a fine taste and highly cultured mind by visiting the public libraries, museums and galleries of art of the principal capitals of the Old World. He early joined the Masonic fraternity; was the first Knight Templar made in the State of Illinois, and is a past-grand lecturer and orator. He is possessed of a genial disposition and social qualities of a high order, which have enabled him to win "troops of friends," whom he has retained by his integrity, generosity and unsullied honor. He spends the most of his time at his country residence, the town of Le Mont, famous for its stone quarries and "Athens marble," of which he is one of the proprietors. There he enjoys his *otium cum dignitate* as becomes a gentleman and a scholar.

ILSON, HON. JOHN M., ex-Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Chicago, was born in Hillsborough, New Hampshire, on November 12th, 1802. His father was of Scotch-Irish descent, a man of rare energy, being a farmer and merchant, and one of the wealthiest men in the State. His mother, a sister of General John McNeil, who served with honor in the war of 1812, was ancestrally a Highland Scot. His early education was such as was common to New England boys of his day; his time was divided between working upon a farm and attending the district school until he reached the age of fourteen, when he was sent to an academy preparatory to entering Dartmouth College in 1819. Ill health caused him to leave before the close of the first year, but on recovering in some degree he, at the earnest solicitation of his friend, Franklin Pierce, became a fellow-

student with him in the sophomore class of Bowdoin College. Again he was obliged to leave his books, and finally to abandon his cherished plan of acquiring a classical education, and return to Amherst, New Hampshire, where his mother, then a widow, resided. A prolonged tour so far re-established his health that he found himself able to resume study, and he entered the office of Edward Parker, of Amherst, where he remained a little over one year, when he became a student in the Law Department of Yale College, completing two terms with great credit, and then returned to Amherst to finish his legal studies. He was admitted to the bar in 1831, and commenced practice at Lowell, Massachusetts, and before the expiring of a year formed a partnership with Hon. John A. Knowles, which continued until 1835, when the junior member of the firm elected to go West, finally settling at Joliet, Illinois. For a short interval he was in partnership with John C. Newkirk, and subsequently joined Judge Hugh Henderson, continuing with him for several years, during which time he gained the reputation of being the best lawyer at the Will county bar, if not in northern Illinois. His health, never robust, suffered so much in consequence of his sedentary habits that he removed to Chicago in 1847, where the climate and cessation from office labor proved so beneficial that in the following year he felt justified in resuming his profession, and ultimately became a partner of the Hon. Norman B. Judd. This firm at once took rank as one of the best in Chicago. Both were lawyers of the highest order of talent and perfectly trustworthy, and their business was consequently extensive and remunerative. During the last few years of their practice they devoted nearly all their time to railroad business, being the attorneys of the Michigan Southern, Rock Island, and Chicago and Northwestern Railways. This partnership was dissolved in consequence of the election of Judge Wilson to the bench of the Cook County Court of Common Pleas, in which position he remained until the name of the court was changed in 1859 to the Superior Court of Chicago. He was sole Judge of the former court, but the business being altogether too extensive for one man to transact, he was given, by the law changing the name and some of the functions of his court, two Associate Judges, his own position being that of Chief Justice. He has often been solicited to become a candidate for the Supreme bench, but he has uniformly declined, and when the nomination was formally tendered to him, at the time Judge Caton stood for re-election, he published a letter in the *Chicago Tribune* refusing to respond to the requisition. Of Judge Wilson it was written by the late Judge Arrington: "The crowning characteristic of his intellect is its severity and continuity of logic. All the evolutions of his mind appear to run in regular and systematic sequences, so that it would not be a difficult task to take any one of his published or manuscript opinions and throw it into a series of formal syllogisms by merely supplying the suppressed premises. The form of his habitual thought seems cast in

the Scotch rather than the English mould, since it is nearly always and pre-eminently deductive. It is, however, this peculiarity which qualified him for the exalted position he occupied as a Judge, because the inductive logic can find no place in the actual administration of jurisprudence, and the solution of all legal problems offered to the consideration of courts must of necessity be effected by pure deduction." The Supreme Court of Illinois have paid him the unparalleled compliment of adopting six of his published opinions as their own, and by the universal accord of the profession and of the people he has been placed as first and foremost among the judiciary of the State. Judge Wilson married Martha A. Appleton, of Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1838, who still survives, but three of their children sleep under the sod; a son and a daughter are still spared to cheer their declining years. He attends the service of the Episcopal Church, but he, in consistence with his character, holds most liberal views on Christian doctrine and ecclesiastical polity.

WVANS, E. W., Lawyer, was born, 1817, in Fryeburg, Oxford county, Maine. He passed his early life there, and in its academy prepared for Dartmouth College, which institution he entered at the age of eighteen, and whence, after acquiring a solid scholarship, he graduated in 1838.

He studied closely and zealously for his profession in the office of Judge Horace Chase, of Hopkinton, New Hampshire, and when ready for admission to the bar, in 1840, turned his face westward, and reached Chicago, where he received his credentials for the practice of the law. That place was then an obscure town, scarcely even a germ of the present great city; and neither in population nor promise foreshadowed its subsequent marvellous growth and eminence. It was also at that period suffering from the paralyzing effects of the notable Treasury Circular of 1836-7, which so disastrously affected the country, and more especially the Northwest. As may be supposed, he discerned a more promising field for a career at the bar at Kenosha, Wisconsin, where he located and commenced the business of his life. He embarked with his whole soul and strength in the practice of his profession, and was often engaged in most important litigation, by which he acquired an extensive and lucrative patronage. During his residence of nearly twenty years in that city he gained a reputation which ranked him among the leading lawyers of the State. His devotion to his profession was exclusive; and he never could be induced to enter the political arena. He was known only as a lawyer, and of course his triumphs and successes were professional, and rewarded him well with fame and profit. In 1859 Chicago again became his home, where he was welcomed to the ranks of the legal fraternity by the few of its members of 1840 who had remained. He was not long in establishing himself in the city in a large and

full practice; and his subsequent career up to the present time has been one of unvarying success and reputation. In all the civil courts of the city—occasionally only in the criminal—and in all departments of practice he has borne an honorable part, and maintained among lawyers as well as in the community a high position. In some instances, as in the Wilkinson-Tribune libel suit, in the civil court, and in the Zeigermeier murder case—one of the very romances of crime—in the criminal tribunal, he made a display of his powers, brilliant and notable enough of themselves to gain a life reputation. In those classes of cases which admit of appeals to the feelings he is particularly impressive and effective before juries; while in his arguments to the bench he is capable of the closest and most cogent reasoning. His briefs in the Supreme Court are unusually strong, full, and able. His zeal for his client's cause enlists all his faculties and industry, and his honorable ambition is only for rightful success. Those who know him best are his warmest friends, while they realize and highly estimate his qualities as a man. He is scrupulously honest and fair, without a suspicion of his integrity either in or out of his profession. He is a man of a general and liberal reading beyond the limits of the law; whilst he is genial and companionable in the extreme. He has a striking and commanding presence, and, adhering to the traditional costume of the historical members of the profession, recalls in his appearance the gentleman of the old school. He is now in the maturity of his powers, and yet promises many years of success and honorable distinction before legal tribunals.

BONNEY, CHARLES CARROLL, Lawyer, was born, September 4th, 1831, in Hamilton, New York. He passed his childhood at his father's farm on Bonney Hill. When seventeen years of age he commenced teaching, and at the same time began to study law, and continued to teach in district and academic schools, and to pursue the study of his chosen profession until nearly ready for admission to the bar. He removed to Illinois in 1850, and located at Peoria, where he established an academic school called the Peoria Institute. On attaining his majority he was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in the office of Judge Onslow Peters, and continued a successful general practice until 1860, when he removed to Chicago to find a larger and more congenial professional field. Since he became a resident of Illinois he has always been very prominently before the State in some public capacity. In connection with Governor French, Professor Turner, Judge Skinner, Dr. Roe, and some other men of note, he was active and prominent in establishing the present educational system of Illinois. Since 1854 he has advocated a convention to secure uniformity of the statutes of the several States in relation to negotiable paper, conveyances, etc.

He was one of the first to support, both in speeches and letters, the constitutional prohibition of special legislation; and some years before the war he procured the passage of resolutions in popular conventions favoring a National currency, under a National law, in place of the "wild-cat" system of State banks. In 1857 he took a leading part in defeating the project of granting to a private corporation the control of the Illinois river; and he was engaged in some of the earlier cases on municipal subscriptions to railroads, taking the ground that they were unconstitutional. Since 1861 he has repeatedly advocated the appointment of commissioners to represent the people as to railroad and other private corporations, with summary judicial determination of questions concerning their respective rights and duties. It was he who first raised and argued the constitutionality of the excise tax on judicial process, and other State proceedings; and he was likewise the first who stated the powers of the courts under the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, and presented the view which was reproduced two years later by Mr. Binney of Philadelphia. In politics he is a Democrat, and was very active in this direction until his removal to Chicago, since which period he has given up all active participation in political matters. During the Rebellion he was a War Democrat; wrote articles for the public press, and made public addresses in favor of suppressing the Rebellion and restoring the Union. His preference seems to be for equity business rather than that of the common law, with a partiality for patent and corporation cases; and, though a skilful pleader and practitioner, he aims rather towards the settlement of a case than to favor litigation. He is an author of some note, having written and published a "Treatise on the Law of Railway Carriers;" another on "The Law of Marine, Fire and Life Insurance;" and essays on many other legal subjects. He also edited in a very finished and scholarly manner the poetical works of the late Judge Arrington. His published addresses embrace orations on Freemasonry, and a variety of educational, political and legal subjects; and he is a frequent contributor to the magazines and daily press of articles of a legal, financial and literary nature. His essays on "The Administration of Justice," "The Characteristics of a Great Lawyer," and "Criminal Insanity," attracted wide attention. He is a lover of his profession, by which he has acquired a competence, and has a devotion for it scarcely equalled by any of his co-laborers at the bar. He is a counsellor of the Supreme Court of the State, and of the United States; is familiar from actual practice with nearly every department of jurisprudence, and ranks as one of the leading lawyers and public speakers of Chicago and the Northwest. He is industrious in the extreme, and though laboring hard as a lawyer yet finds time to cultivate literature, and to inform himself thoroughly concerning all the current questions of the day. He is a public lecturer and writer on government, law reform, medical jurisprudence, education, the laws of morals and religion, etc. In style he is precise,

incisive and clear, and is, moreover, a ready speaker, writer and conversationalist. He is a member of the New Church, as founded by Swedenborg; has been very active in connection with Sunday-schools as a teacher and writer, and as President of the State Sunday-school Association, and has published, among other things, a small pamphlet on the interpretation of the Bible. He belongs to the fraternity of Freemasons, and is a member of the order of Knights Templar. He received some time since from the Masonic University of Kentucky the degree of Doctor of Laws, and, in a lecture on Freemasonry, ranks it as the noblest and most venerable of institutions of learning. He was married to Lydia A. Pratt, at Troy, New York, in 1855, and his handsome residence in Chicago is well known as a social and literary centre.

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DR. LEWIS, M. D., Physician, was born in Shaftsbury, Bennington county, Vermont, February 24th, 1807. His father was a native of Rhode Island and a Revolutionary soldier. His mother came from Connecticut. His literary education was obtained in the New England academies, and his medical studies were pursued at the Berkshire Medical Institute, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, from which he graduated in the winter of 1828. He had been bred a farmer, but immediately upon graduation he entered upon the practice of his profession. After practising a few years in his native State he emigrated to Ohio, where he was appointed Physician to Kenyon College and Theological Seminary, located at Gambier, Knox county. That field for professional labor not being sufficiently wide, he moved to Mount Vernon, in the same county, and there opened an office (it being the most eligible) with the Hon. Columbus Delano, the one dispensing physic and the other the law. While in Mount Vernon, and in connection with his profession, he edited the Whig newspaper of the place. In this county he practised for many years, his home being part of the time in Mount Vernon, and at another in Fredericktown. The doctor has been an active man through all his life, and in politics has always been prominent. In early days he was a decided Whig, and for twenty-five years his political texts were such as promulgated by the celebrated *National Intelligencer*. He was a member of the State Convention which was called to consider what should be done in reference to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The Whig party, it will be remembered, split upon this question, and the doctor sided with the part opposed to its repeal, which carried the day. Upon the organization of the Republican party he at once became an adherent, and to that party he has ever been loyal. From Ohio he moved to Iowa, but the climate acting unfavorably upon his wife and daughter, after a residence of two years, he abandoned the idea of making that his home. He then located in Perry county, Illinois, in the fall of

1857, and engaged in the practice of his profession. His practice here was very successful and laborious, and during the first four years of his residence he was at all times a leading spirit. When the war broke out he was very active, and his services were needed and called for on every occasion, either to address a meeting, be its chairman, or cheer up the doubting ones. He was instrumental in raising many soldiers. In 1862 he was sent to Springfield, on public business, by his town. While there the Governor of the State intimated that he wished him to accept the position of Surgeon, in one of the regiments being formed, stating that so many young and inexperienced physicians were being appointed that such men as Dr. Dyer were needed. After passing the necessary examination before the State Medical Board, he was appointed Surgeon of the 81st Illinois, on August 26th, 1862. The regiment left the State for the field and arrived at Humboldt, Tennessee, in October, 1862, when he was placed upon the operating staff of the division, in which position he served two years, when he was made Surgeon-in-Chief, appointing his own staff. While upon this duty his work was of course responsible and very laborious, and the fact that he was the oldest Surgeon on the staff tended to increase his duties very much. An episode in his career while in the army should in justice to the doctor be here narrated. His regiment, like many others, being composed of some turbulent spirits and discordant elements, among officers as well as men, things did not always move harmoniously at the commencement of its service. Two or three officers of the line having become hostile to the doctor, they secretly trumped up a false and malicious charge against him, and succeeded in having it sent on to the Secretary of War. So soon as this became known to him, he at once sought to ferret it out, and repairing to General Grant's head-quarters, then at Milliken's Bend, Mississippi, General Rawlings, Chief of Staff, on searching the records, found that such a document had been received and forwarded to Washington about a month previously. On hearing the doctor's statement, General Grant directed his Adjutant-General to issue an order to General McPherson to commence a court of inquiry forthwith to investigate said charge, and the doctor was instructed to deliver this order in person. The court of inquiry exculpated the doctor wholly. Its proceedings, together with a strong letter from General McPherson, were forwarded to the War Department, whereupon he was at once reinstated. But in the meantime an order dismissing the doctor reached the command. At dress-parade in the evening, when the order was read to the regiment, Surgeon Dyer, who was present, remarked that this was not the end of the matter. He at once tore off his shoulder straps and repairing to General McPherson's head-quarters said, "General, I have come to you, if it is proper to do so, to volunteer my services to carry a musket in the ranks." The General gave him his hand, but before he could reply the Medical Director spoke up and said, "General, if the doctor wishes to volunteer, I shall

be very glad to assign him to duty, as I need his services greatly." To this arrangement assent was promptly given, and until the order for his reinstatement was received he was constantly on duty of the most responsible and arduous nature. With this incident passed away all ill-feeling, and the doctor was respected and loved by his men, as few others in the command. At the end of the war, when the history of the command was called for, he was assigned that duty, and it is part of the report of the Adjutant-General of the State. His conduct during the service was that of an honorable, worthy, determined soldier and surgeon, and it is one of the bright records handed down in the history of the Illinois troops. At the close of the war he returned to Duquoin, and resuming his profession, he was not long in building up a very large and lucrative practice, which he still enjoys. He has ever been the friend of education, and for a time occupied the position of President and Director of the Board of Education. He was married in 1828 to Laura A. Purdy, of Vermont, by whom he had four daughters and two sons. The latter, with their father, true to their lineage, served in the late war, and helped to perpetuate the nation their ancestor had fought to create.

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DE MOTTE, WILLIAM H., A. M., President of Illinois Female College, Jacksonville, was born, July 17th, 1830, near Danville, Kentucky. In 1832 his parents removed to Central Indiana, where his childhood and early manhood were passed under the educating influences which bear upon a member of the family of an "itinerant Methodist preacher." He completed his studies and graduated with merit and honor from the Literary and Classical department of the Asbury University of Indiana in 1849. After being occupied a few months in a district school, he was elected a teacher in the Indiana Institution for Educating the Deaf and Dumb, Indianapolis, where he continued for fourteen years; and both from natural fitness and earnest devotion to a chosen work acquired exceptional expertness and skill in that most difficult branch of instruction. A number of prominent and skilful educators of deaf-mutes received their first lessons from him. He served with much satisfaction, during the war of the Rebellion, under commission from Governor Morton, as State Military and Sanitary Agent, at Washington, D. C., in which capacity he did much towards relieving the sufferings of soldiers in hospitals and those returning from prisons. At the close of the war he was elected President of the Indiana Female College, at Indianapolis, where he remained until solicited to take charge of the Illinois Female College, at Jacksonville, in 1868. His success in teaching is due quite as much to his skill as a disciplinarian as to his scholarship and conscientious devotion to a chosen profession. No railway schedule is more accurately arranged or promptly followed than the pro-

gramme of school duties in the college over which he so ably presides. As a result of this there has been less sickness in the "college family"—comprising usually about eighty persons—than in some private families of the town of less than one-tenth of that number; and in the ten years during which he has held the control of a school for young women, not a single case requiring serious discipline has ever occurred among his students. As a speaker he has a readiness and freedom, coupled with aptness in illustration, and an earnestness of address, all of which render him very effective before youth. His duties of late years have been chiefly with the more advanced of his scholars, in such branches as Mental and Moral Science, Logic, Political Economy, Evidences of Christianity, etc., in all of which he has evinced creditable ability. He is an active and zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, holding an official relation in the Illinois Conference, and is effective in all general and union conventions and meetings, such as are usually held under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association and Sunday-school organizations. He is an earnest advocate of total abstinence, favoring a prohibitory liquor law, and is a Republican in political preference. He enjoys the confidence of business men with whom he comes in contact; and is foremost in all matters of social interest and local enterprise. Since the preparation of the above, Mr. De Motte has been elected Superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Institute located at Delavan, Wisconsin; a position for which he is especially fitted.

BALLARD, ERASTUS FRANKLIN, A. M., Principal of the Jacksonville Female Academy, Jacksonville, Illinois, was born of humble parentage in the town of Jay, Essex county, New York, May 1st, 1840. Although of a delicate and sensitive nature, he was subjected, in early boyhood, to all the privations and hardships incident to a rugged country life and indigent circumstances. At the age of fifteen he was left to care for himself, with no one on whom to rely for direction or support. He early manifested an inclination for study; and was led to appreciate something of the benefits of a liberal education, and soon came to the settled purpose of securing it, at whatever cost or sacrifice. With this end in view he labored and studied. In 1860 he entered the Freshman class in the University of Vermont, and although frequently interrupted by ill health, and by pecuniary embarrassment, he graduated with high honors four years thereafter. After leaving college he taught two years in Royalton Academy, Vermont; and in the autumn of 1866 returned to his native county in New York, where he was shortly afterwards elected, on the Republican ticket, to the office of School Commissioner, which position he held for three consecutive years. In the fall of 1869 he was called to become the Principal and Superintendent of

the Public Schools of Keeseville, New York, and continued as such for five years. In the spring of 1874 he was elected Principal of the Jacksonville Female Academy, where he still remains. He stands very high as an educator, and is a man of large literary and scholarly attainments. He is a pleasant, genial gentleman, active in all moral and literary enterprises; and is greatly respected and esteemed by all who know him. He was married, August 6th, 1869, to Mary F., eldest daughter of Frederick Smith, of Burlington, Vermont.

FARWELL, JOHN V., Merchant, was born, July 29th, 1825, in Steuben county, New York, and is the third son of Henry and Nancy Farwell. His parents were farmers in moderate circumstances, and as is usual in the country he assisted them in the labors of the farm during the summer months and attended the district school during the winter. The family removed to Ogle county, Illinois, in 1838, and commenced opening up a farm on the unbroken prairie. He remained with them until he was sixteen years old, and then entered the Mount Morris Seminary for the purpose of completing his education. He was very poor, too poor to board in the institution; but he boarded himself and by himself. He mastered the practical and elementary branches with his eye upon a life of business. He learned book-keeping and taught it. He was expert in mathematics and in composition. In the spring of 1845 he arrived in Chicago, his cash capital being \$3.25. He became an assistant in the city clerk's office at a salary of \$12 per month, and reported the proceedings of the City Councils at \$2 per report. As he reported the proceedings just as they occurred, some of the more sensitive of the city fathers took umbrage at the style in which they were written, and withdrew the privileges of the chamber from him. He had, however, meanwhile, obtained a position in the dry-goods house of Hamilton & White at \$8 per month for one year, and thence passed to Hamlin & Day at \$250 per annum. From there he went into the employ of Wadsworth & Phelps at \$600. His aptness for business was soon apparent. He had skill in trading, managing and planning, together with an energy adequate to the carrying out of these plans. He foresaw the destiny of Chicago, and he had a high and abiding faith that that city was destined to become a great commercial emporium. When he became a partner in the firm he had served as a salesman his counsels had weight in the councils of the concern. That was in 1851, when the house did a business of \$100,000 per annum; in 1868 it had increased to \$10,000,000. In 1856, through his persistency, the wholesale mart on Wabash Avenue was built, though opposed by the senior member of the house at that period; but time has demonstrated the wisdom of the undertaking. During the war of the Rebellion he was conspicuous in patriotic zeal and philanthropy. He was one of the prime movers in



Curry, Phil. Co. Philadelphia

Isaac Funk

raising the Board of Trade Regiment, as well as the \$40,000 which its equipment and shipment cost. He contributed liberally to the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, especially the latter, to which he gave much time, money and labor. He has been a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since he was fourteen years old. Small as was his first year's salary in Chicago, one-half of it went to the church of which he was a member, an act of rare self-sacrifice. In 1856 Mr. Moody started the Illinois Street Mission, designed especially to reach saloon boys, but it rapidly grew, and embraced all classes of outcast children, and from a feeble beginning has expanded into a church with a membership of three hundred, and a Sunday-school of nine hundred attendants. For the first ten years of its existence Mr. Farwell was the Superintendent, and he contributed \$10,000 towards the building, besides about \$1000 per annum for current expenses. He has manifested a great interest in the religious instruction of the prisoners in the Bridewell, and commenced holding religious services there in 1858; and by temperance appeals and lay preaching has effected a vast amount of good. In the Young Men's Christian Association he has ever shown a deep interest, and to him, perhaps, more than to any other, is it indebted for its present prosperous condition. Personally, he is rather under the medium size, but of compact build. His step is quick and elastic, his eye kindly, and his countenance throughout strongly expressive of the energy of will, purity of purpose, and benevolence of disposition which are his dominant characteristics.

FUNK, HON. ISAAC, late Farmer, Stock-raiser and Legislator, was born, November 17th, 1797, in Clark county, Kentucky. When nine years of age he accompanied his parents to their new home in Fayette county, Ohio, remaining with his father during his boyhood, and availing himself of the slender opportunities afforded by the neighborhood in the matter of schooling. When he had attained the age of twenty-six years, he had already laid by from his labors a small sum of money, besides being the possessor of a good team and wagon; and with this he started, in the autumn of 1823, to seek his fortune, accompanied by an elder brother, in the then Far West. They reached the site of the present city of Terre Haute, Indiana, where they tarried until the spring of 1824; and thence moved westward to what is now Sangamon county, Illinois. From this point they turned northward, and soon after pitched upon the site since known as Funk's Grove, where they concluded to locate. After staking out their claims, and erecting houses and a shelter for their animals, they formed a copartnership together, for the extension of their landed estate, and the pursuit of farming and stock-raising. Under this agreement, and by the terms of this copartnership, which was merely verbal, the brothers did business for seventeen

years, handling many thousand head of stock, and more money probably than any two men in the State. They drove the cattle overland to Chicago or Galena, and brought back with them, on their return trip, all manner of supplies for themselves and neighbors. This copartnership was dissolved by mutual consent, Isaac buying out his brother's interests in the land and other property. He thus became the owner of 27,000 acres of land in McLean county, 20,000 of which lay adjoining his old home at the Grove, and in one body, and during his active lifetime devoted nearly the whole of it to his specialty of stock-raising. During his eventful life he was twice called to sit in the councils of State. In 1840 he was elected, on the Whig ticket, to the lower House of the Legislature. In 1861 he was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Richard Oglesby, and was re-elected in 1863, filling both terms to the entire satisfaction of his party and the people. It was during this term that he made for himself a very enviable record by his practical hard sense, liberality, and devotion to country. A measure was pending in the House to furnish supplies for Illinois troops, which the general government was unable to provide at the time. Objections were raised as to the obligation of the State, and a hot debate ensued. In a most remarkable speech he settled the question. He stated that he would sacrifice his entire property in aid of the measure, and then meet the men (its opponents) singly or collectively, as he said, "from the point of a pin to the mouth of a cannon." The fact of his being, so to speak, a practical working man, uneducated, boasting of neither refinement nor oratorical ability, his considerable wealth, the earnestness of his manner, and his known will and ability to put his declaration into practical effect, rendered his words electrical. The measure was carried amid great enthusiasm, and he was congratulated on all sides. President Lincoln wrote him a private letter congratulating him on the great good the few words spoken by him had done in strengthening the Union cause and giving courage to the soldiers of the Northern army. He was a man of rare combinations for success in life. Of an energetic and industrious disposition, he was necessarily passionate; but he had a heart throbbing in his bosom which kindly kept in check the human weakness. Of a combative temperament, he would often find himself the aggressor upon his friends; but no sooner did he discover his fault than he hastened to make amends. With this virtue he added forgiveness, and never was known to nurse a hatred when forgiveness was sought or merited. He was peculiarly prompt and reliable in his money matters with men; fair dealing and prompt compliance with any agreement were his characteristics. He was married in 1826 to Cassandra Sharp, and was the father of ten children, nine sons and one daughter. He died in the city of Bloomington, January 29th, 1865, and in three hours was followed by his wife. She had been for some time in delicate health, and the shock of her husband's death proved fatal.

KIRBY, EDWARD P., Lawyer, was born, October 28th, 1834, in Putnam county, Illinois, and is the eldest son of the late Rev. William and Hannah (Wolcott) Kirby. Rev. William Kirby was one of the founders and first Professors of Illinois College; but owing to failing health, he was obliged to relinquish the latter position. He died December 20th, 1852, leaving a family of six children, the care and support of whom devolved on the eldest son. Judge Kirby was educated at Illinois College, and graduated therefrom in 1854. In the autumn of that year he went to St. Louis, where he taught a private school for three years. On his return to Jacksonville he became the successor of Hon. Newton Bateman in the principalship of the West Jacksonville Grammar and High School. He commenced the study of law in 1863, and was admitted to practice in the following year. In 1865 he commenced the compilation of the Land Titles of Morgan county, Illinois, which he subsequently completed and still owns. In 1873 he was elected Judge of the County Court of Morgan county. He was married in 1862 to Julia S., daughter of the late Governor Duncan, of Jacksonville.

GLOVER, REV. LIVINGSTON M., D. D., Clergyman, was born, February 21st, 1819, in the township of Phelps, Ontario county, New York, and is the son of Philander Glover, who removed from Massachusetts to the "Genesee country" in 1800. He is descended from English ancestry, traceable back to Saxon times, when the name was written Gelofre. Several persons of the name have been distinguished in the fatherland; as, Robert Glover, who perished at the stake in 1555, in the reign of "bloody Mary," and Richard Glover, an eminent poet, merchant, and member of Parliament, born in London in 1712, and who died in 1785 in that city, author of an epic called "Leonidas," also of several tragedies. About the year 1640, two brothers, John and Henry Glover, emigrated to America, and settled in New England, near Boston. From the latter of these the Rev. Dr. Glover is descended; and his immediate ancestors were residents of Conway, Massachusetts, who left there, as already stated, in 1800. After passing a third of a century in New York State, his father removed, in 1833, to the then Territory of Michigan, and settled on Lodi Plains, near Ann Arbor, in Washtenaw county. Thither his son accompanied him, and up to the age of seventeen he acted the part of boys reared on a farm, following the plough, etc., but without any special fondness for an agricultural life, as his tastes, from early childhood, strongly inclined him to letters, study, and public life. Stories are narrated of his stopping the team in the field, and of his mounting a stump to exercise his gifts in declamation. When other boys of his age were at play, he

was engaged in writing articles for the village paper; so that his father early predicted the uselessness of inducing him to follow in his footsteps as an agriculturist. About the year 1834 a "Manual Labor School"—then very common and a furore throughout the country—was established in Ann Arbor, very near the site of the present University. He was enrolled among its first pupils, and for a year or more pursued the studies preparatory to a college course, laboring four hours per day on the "school farm" in payment for board. In the autumn of 1836 he entered the Freshman class in the Western Reserve College at Hudson, Ohio, from which institution he graduated at the commencement in 1840. After leaving college, he at once connected himself with the Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, studying for the ministry, to which he had devoted himself at the time of his conversion in 1836, although previous to that date his preferences led him in the direction of the law and of political life. Having passed two years in theological study, he was licensed to preach the gospel, and in October, 1842, took charge of the Presbyterian church of Lodi, Michigan, where his first profession of faith had been made. He continued at that place for six years, making proof of his ministry in a wide-spread country congregation, and among a people who had known him from boyhood, enjoying their confidence, and being very successful in his ministrations, proving somewhat of an exception to the rule that "a prophet is not without honor, save in his own country." In the autumn of 1848 he received, very unexpectedly, a call from the First Presbyterian church of Jacksonville, Illinois, which, against the wishes of his people, he deemed it his duty to accept. He took charge of that important congregation in October, 1848, and has continued to hold it until the present time. In October, 1873, the quarter-centennial of the pastorate was observed with appropriate and interesting ceremonies. His pastoral charge is now of a longer duration than any other of his denomination in the State, and perhaps in the West. He received, in 1864, the honorary degree of Doctor in Divinity from Centre College, Kentucky. As a theologian, he has few equals in the country, and he is a most influential and useful clergyman and citizen; and is a man of broad, liberal and Christian views. He has thoroughly identified himself with the educational and benevolent interests of the place. For eighteen years he was a member and Secretary of the Board of Trustees of Illinois College. He is now President of the Board of Trustees of the Jacksonville Female Academy, and also President of the Board of Directors of "Oak Lawn Retreat," a private institution at Jacksonville for the treatment of the insane. He takes a firm and advanced stand in the temperance reform, and in all kindred causes. In the course of his ministry he has published more than thirty discourses, ordinary and special, generally at the request of his people or of the community. In addition to these, he has given to the world numerous articles on various subjects in the religious and secular papers.

Through the same medium he has published many poems of a moral and religious character, and, for the most part, lyrical in form. He has twice gone abroad; in 1858 he travelled through Europe, and as far east as Syria and Egypt; and again in 1873, by appointment of the American General Assembly, he went as a delegate to the Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, meeting in Edinburgh, while, at that time, he made an extensive tour through the British isles. He has been identified with Illinois during a period of wonderful development, and has seen the humble village of Jacksonville expand into a beautiful and thriving city of 10,000 to 12,000 inhabitants. From present appearances, he seems anchored for life among those where he has labored so long; and if he has a special ambition, it is rather to show the value of a permanent pastorate, by giving a worthy illustration of it, than to win the reputation which change might possibly secure. He was married in 1843 to Marcia A., daughter of Professor Rufus Nutting, of the Western Reserve College.



McCLAUGHRY, ROBERT WILSON, Warden of the Illinois State Penitentiary, was born at Fountain Green, Hancock county, Illinois, July 22d, 1839. His parents removed to the State of Illinois from Delaware county, New York, in 1838. His early life was spent on a farm. At that early day in the history of the West, educational advantages were few, and the "old log school house" almost the only institution of learning to be found. In one of these the boy received the rudiments of an English education, attending school during the winter months, and working on the farm during the summer. He also studied Latin and algebra privately with the Presbyterian clergyman stationed in his native village, and in this way prepared himself for college. Entering Monmouth College, Illinois, in 1856, as one of its first students, he graduated in 1860, in the first class that completed its course in the young institution. No grades of scholarship were at that time established, but the fact that his time had been well improved was shown by his being chosen to the Professorship of Latin in the college immediately upon his graduation. He served a year in this capacity, but the stirring scenes of the rebellion were at hand, and he could not longer remain a passive spectator. In July, 1861, he severed his connection with the college, removed to Carthage, Illinois, and purchasing a paper, began in his native county to urge his fellow-citizens to the support of the government. The effort to raise volunteers was met in Hancock county with determined opposition on the part of leading Democrats. McClaghry had voted for Douglas in 1860—his first vote—and claimed to be a Democrat, but, like Douglas, was earnest and enthusiastic in the support of the government, in its efforts to put down the rebellion. The contest in Hancock county waxed very bitter in the fall

of 1861, and during it all, not only in the columns of his paper but upon "the stump" in all parts of the county, was young McClaghry actively engaged in arousing the patriotic sentiment of the country. In June, 1862, he married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James G. Madden, of Monmouth, Illinois. In July, 1862, came the call of the President for "three hundred thousand more," and feeling that the time had now come to prove his faith by his works, he gathered around him a few of his comrades, and together they repaired to a magistrate's office and were sworn into the service of the United States, as privates, "for three years, or during the war." The news of their enlistment having become noised about, other young men came in and joined their number, until, in a very few days, a full company was enlisted. An election was held for captain, which resulted in the choice of the subject of this sketch by a unanimous vote. The work of enlistment, however, went on, until five companies were enrolled in the county. Captain McClaghry took to Springfield the certificates of their organization, and received orders from the Governor placing him in command of all companies raised in Hancock county, with authority to conduct them at once to rendezvous at Camp Butler, Illinois. This was done, and by the middle of August, 1862, the 118th Regiment Illinois Infantry was organized at Camp Butler. In this organization Captain McClaghry, then commanding Company B, was chosen to the office of Major. Returning for a few days to Carthage, he hastily disposed of his newspaper, bid adieu to his young wife, and, rejoining his command, moved with it to Memphis, Tennessee, where it joined the expedition then fitting out under General Sherman to operate against Vicksburg. During the winter of 1862-3, in the campaigns against Vicksburg by way of the Yazoo, against Arkansas Post and Young's Point, Louisiana, the 118th Illinois was always in the front, and Major McClaghry was always with his regiment. In the spring of 1863 he took an active part with his regiment in the campaign which resulted in the capture of Vicksburg, serving in General Osterhaus' Division of the 13th Army Corps. After the capture of Vicksburg the 118th Illinois was transferred to the Department of the Gulf, when it was mounted and served in the cavalry division commanded by General A. L. Lee through the campaigns in Western Louisiana, the expedition to Pascagoula, and a part of the ill-starred Red River expedition. In April, 1864, Major McClaghry was appointed by the President Paymaster United States Army and assigned to duty at Springfield, Illinois, where he continued on duty, paying off the soldiers who were mustered out, until October 13th, 1865, when he was honorably discharged at his own request, to enable him to accept the nomination for County Clerk in his native county of Hancock. He was elected to this office in November following, and served until December 1st, 1869. During this time he had become interested in some extensive quarries near Keokuk, Iowa, and had received the contract for furnishing foundation stone for the

new State Capitol at Springfield. This contract was completed in 1870. In 1871 Major McClaughry removed to St. Louis, having become interested in the quarries at Ste Genevieve, Missouri; but the climate of St. Louis proved unhealthy for himself and family and in 1872 he removed to Monmouth, Illinois. A portion of the year 1873 he spent in Colorado to regain his broken health. In July, 1874, he was offered the appointment of Warden of the Illinois State Penitentiary, at Joliet, Illinois, which he accepted for considerations affecting his health. He was at the time a candidate for nomination to Congress by the Republican Convention of the Tenth Congressional District of Illinois, but his acceptance of his present position virtually withdrew his name. Had he not done so there is no reason to doubt that he would have been nominated, as he had pledges of their support from most of the counties in the district. Had the nomination taken effect, his executive ability, decision of character and well-known qualifications as a first-class public speaker, would have given him a place amongst the foremost in the House of Representatives at Washington, and it is plainly his destiny to appear there, should health and strength be granted him.

HICKOX, VIRGIL, was born in Jefferson county, in the northern part of New York, on July 12th, 1806. His parents emigrated from New Haven county, Connecticut, in 1803, to New York. He received a common school education, and on August 25th, 1828, started by wagon to the then almost unknown wilderness of Missouri. After a toilsome journey of two months he arrived in St. Louis (a city then containing but 5500 inhabitants) at twelve o'clock at noon. The traits of energy and perseverance which have distinguished his later life, and from which may be traced his eminently successful career as a citizen and business man, were here displayed in a marked manner. When one o'clock came he found himself engaged as a journeyman carpenter. At six o'clock he received the sum of fifty cents for his half day's labor, and from that time to the present day he has hardly known an idle moment. He remained in St. Louis until 1834, with the exception of one year—1833—which he spent at the Galena Lead Mines. On May 5th, 1834, he opened a store in the city of Springfield, where he has since resided, and in that business he continued most of the time until January 1st, 1853. He was one of the pioneers of the Chicago and Alton Railroad (originally the Alton and Sangamon), and was in the directory of that road from its commencement in 1851 until the road was finished from Alton to Joliet. He also took an active part in the construction of the road, and had charge of the right of way from Alton to Joliet. All matters connected with taxation were under his sole control. From him emanated the railroad law of 1855 regarding assessment

and taxation of railroad property, which continued in force until 1872. He withdrew from his active connection with the road in May, 1874, having been connected with its workings in active superintendence from 1851. His office stood in the same place for twenty-two years, and may rightly be called an old landmark. He is a leading Democrat in the State, having acted as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee for nearly twenty years. He was a very intimate political and personal friend of the late Stephen A. Douglas. The last letter that Judge Douglas ever dictated (the famous letter of May 10th, 1861) was to him in his official capacity. The original of the letter still exists in the possession of Mr. Hickox. He has never been a candidate for nor held public office with the exception of being appointed Canal Commissioner in March, 1869, by Governor Palmer, the Governor at that time being a Republican. He served a term of two years and was reappointed for the same length of time. The bank of which he is now President and manager, the Springfield Savings Bank, was organized in 1867, he being one of the original stockholders, but did not assume executive charge until January, 1874, when his name was needed to restore confidence in the resulting fright caused by the crisis. In October, 1839, he married a Miss Cabiness, from Kentucky. He has six children now living, three sons and three daughters; has lived in the same house that he brought his wife to after marriage for thirty-five years. In 1839, '40 and '41 he was a Director in the old State Bank, having been appointed by Governor Carlin. In all his habits in business and otherwise he has been an earnest disciple of Benjamin Franklin, having taken his character as a guide from his earliest youth. In an active business life of over forty-five years his honesty and integrity have never been called in question. And during all the panics of 1837, 1857 and 1873 no one ever heard him talk about or complain of "hard times." His advice to all, and more particularly to the young men, is to "keep out of debt" and never to be idle. He has always claimed that it was as much a duty to observe and obey the injunction of "six days shalt thou labor" as it was to keep the one day (the Sabbath) "holy." He is a firm believer in the *eleventh* commandment, and never violates it knowingly. "Let every man mind his own business," he regards as the eleventh commandment. In politics, as heretofore stated, he has always been a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school—in fact, a disciple and follower of Thomas Jefferson, and an advocate of the resolutions of '98 even to this day, notwithstanding the results of the Civil War, contending that the States that seceded, or whose people rebelled, never were out of the Union, and that therefore all the reconstruction acts admitting these States into the Union the second time were in violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States. In short, he declares himself in favor of the Constitution of the United States as framed by the fathers of the country, claiming that it needs no construction upon its meaning,

but that it should be taken literally as it reads, and that every one who can read can understand it. Hence he opposes all internal improvements by the general government, and all the improvements of even rivers and harbors except those actually needed for the defence of the whole country. He is an advocate of absolute free trade in everything, holding that indirect taxation in any form, either in the shape of licenses or otherwise, is contrary to the principles upon which our institutions were founded. In other words, that all revenue for all purposes should be derived from direct taxes on property; that no one should be required to pay for privilege of being engaged in any sort of business or occupation. He believes that the United States should not own any property anywhere except what is needed for forts and arsenals, and for the proper transaction of the public business at the seat of government. He also holds that the whole postal system should and ought to be abolished; that there are no good reasons why the government should undertake to carry letters and papers for individuals any more than there are why it should undertake a general business of transportation; claiming of course that the price (three cents) for an ordinary letter to be carried, whether one mile or one thousand miles, is an unjust price: in other words, that if it is worth three cents to carry a letter one mile it is worth *more* than three cents to take one a thousand miles. In short, he maintains that the laws of trade should regulate the transportation of what is known as mail matter in the same manner as such laws regulate all other transportation.

DAVIDSON, ORLANDO, Bank President, was born, May 3d, 1825, in Windham, New Hampshire, and is a son of James N. and Lucy (Lancaster) Davidson. When he was two years old his parents removed to Amoskeag, in the same State, and in 1835 settled in Sandusky, Ohio. In this latter town he was educated in the common schools, where he remained until nineteen years old, and then entered the banking house of A. Brand & Co., a wealthy and very successful Chicago firm, with whom he remained until 1852, when the senior partner, a Scotchman, closed up the business on account of ill-health and returned to his native country. He was now appointed teller in the Marine Bank of Chicago, which position he filled until 1854, when he removed to Elgin and became interested in the grain business, which occupied his attention for about a year. Disposing of his interest in the store he next opened a private banking house, where by his strict attention to business and rigid integrity he soon won the confidence of the public, and the enterprise proved a profitable one. He continued in the same until the outbreak of the Rebellion in 1861, when he was forced to close up. This was owing, as many may remember, to the peculiar status of the Illinois banks,

whose notes were secured by deposit of bonds with the Controller of the Currency. Very many, indeed a majority of these, were bonds of Southern States, which were now in rebellion against the majesty of the Union, and proved worthless, as did also the notes based upon such "securities." Subsequently the "Home Bank" charter was obtained and O. Davidson was made President of that corporation, which office he yet retains. Since his residence in Elgin he has been prominently identified with its prosperity, and active in advancing the interests of the community. He has held various positions of trust and prominence. In 1864 he was elected an Alderman, and served as such for two years, during which period much was accomplished by the city government; and to it, in no small degree, does Elgin owe her present high position among her sister cities of the Northwest. He has been a firm supporter of Republican principles since the organization of that party, and has labored earnestly in a quiet way to advance the interests of that political body. He has been chosen as a delegate to many county and State conventions, and has ever carried out the wishes and instructions of the constituents he represented to their entire satisfaction. He is Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Northern Illinois Insane Asylum, located at Elgin, and has filled that office since its incorporation. He is also Secretary and a Trustee of the Elgin Academy—one of the most successful schools in the State—and has held this position for the past twenty years. In 1873 he visited Europe and saw many of the most famous cities in the Old World during his three months' tour. Financially he has been very prosperous, and ranks among the wealthy citizens of Elgin. He is principally the architect of his own fortunes, and by his own energy and perseverance has won for himself a position in society that few attain. He was married in 1848 to Caroline A., daughter of James T. Gifford, one of the earliest settlers of Elgin, and is the father of one son and four daughters.

READING, JAMES NEWELL, Judge, was born in Flemington, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, August 8th, 1808, his father being Joseph Reading, a farmer. His first studies were pursued in a common school and then a grammar school, after which he entered Princeton College, in the junior class, in 1827, and graduated in 1829. He then studied law with Governor S. L. Southard, in Trenton, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1832. He practised law in his native town from that time until 1850. He was married February 10th, 1835, to Sarah C. A. Southard, niece of the Governor. For fifteen years he was Prosecuting Attorney for Hunterdon county. In 1850 he went to Jefferson county, Missouri, and was there as President of a lead mining company for two years. He then returned to New Jersey, settled up his private business and moved to

Morris, Illinois, where he now resides. He was led to the place by the opportunities it presented for engaging in land business, which he had observed on his way to Missouri. His voice had nearly failed him, and he followed his profession only partially, saving his voice thereby and ultimately recovering it fully, when he again resumed his practice in full. He engaged at once in a land business, and continues in it to this day. In 1865 he was elected County Judge of Grundy county, which position he has held for ten years. He was also a member of the Legislature from the same county for one term, and for a period Clerk of the Circuit Court in the county. During his residence in New Jersey he was at one time Colonel of a regiment of militia. From 1869 to 1871 he resided in Chicago and practised law with Judge Wallace, after which he returned to Morris. The judge is a gentleman very generally respected in his county and highly esteemed for his worth of character.

URNHAM, EDWIN, Wholesale Druggist, and son of Nathan and Rebecca Burnham, was born in Middletown, Vermont, October 20th, 1804. From the number of Burnhams in that immediate locality, and from the fact that his grandfather was—like some of the Western farmers of the present day—an operator on a large scale, and the owner of some thousands of acres of the valley, the place was better known as “Burnham Hollow.” Some members of the family at the East, who cared more for ancestral records than he, have been tracing the genealogy of the family, and find that it took its rise in the tenth century. The name was uncommon twenty years ago, but now is attaining prominence in this country, in connection with many things of art, manufacture, and general enterprise. Owing to some misunderstanding between the father and grandfather of Edwin, growing out of the natural independence and pride of character which is a family trait, his father and family removed to Jefferson county, New York, in 1811. In that locality his father had a fine farm and a small store of the olden time country fashion. The opportunities for education were limited; but he qualified himself by private application in the leisure hours he could snatch between “working on the farm” and “clerking in the store,” to act as teacher of the district school in Adams, a thriving town of the county, about twelve miles from his home—Ellisburg. Here, at the age of fifteen, he started in life for himself. Two years after he entered the service of Mr. Rosa, the leading merchant of the town, and when nineteen years of age was sent by his employer to New York city to purchase goods for the house. That was at that time a more arduous trip than from New York to San Francisco at the present date. Two years later his employer, though loth to part with him, advised that he should seek a wider field for his talents. This he did in Utica, New York, where he

remained some years. About 1829 there was a great excitement concerning the benefits to be gained by young men in New Orleans. He started out under that influence, and reached Louisville, Kentucky, where he stopped to visit some friends, and by them was persuaded to remain there, which, however, proved a mistake. He supported himself during the winter teaching book-keeping, in which he was proficient, and then he returned to his old home in Ellisburgh, Jefferson county, New York. His father was an “infidel”—the term then bestowed upon unbelievers in the doctrines of Calvin, and the Word as interpreted by him. It so happened, however, that Holland Weeks, who had been formerly a leading light in the Presbyterian Church in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and one of their most able preachers, had by some means met the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg, and thereby become convinced of the falsity of his theological views, and espousing the new light, was tried for heresy and expelled from the church (this was sixty to seventy years before the “Irving” trial), and had moved to the then wilderness of New York. He had several attractive daughters, and when the young gentlemen of the neighborhood went to see them it happened often that the reverend father introduced the subject of the new church. The peculiar clearness and rational explanations which these doctrines afforded of the Word of God, and the life here and hereafter, reclaimed Mr. Burnham from what would have been an unbeliever’s life; and thus from two motives—Religion (he having previously been under the influence of Mr. Weeks) and Love (for the same gentleman’s daughter)—his return from Louisville to Jefferson county, New York, was brought about, and his establishment in business at Woodville in that county and marriage with Elizabeth K. Weeks, on May 31st, 1832. He started with small capital, but so managed his business that in the crash of 1837 he weathered the storm handsomely. About that time he had an excellent opportunity to join Oliver Newbury, one of the pioneers of the forwarding steamboat lines on the upper lakes, and accordingly, in 1838, removed to Detroit, the then head-quarters, while Chicago was a mere trading-post. Again his convictions of duty and love moved him to return to Jefferson county, New York, to care for his revered father-in-law, Holland Weeks, who being stricken with paralysis in his old age, and needing a daughter’s and son’s attention, it devolved upon him, who had never at any time shunned his duty, to return to the East and care for him who had been, through Providence, his leader to the eternal joys. There he remained in business as a general dealer, *i. e.*, combining in one stock all kinds of merchandise—dry goods, hats, caps, ready-made clothing, boots and shoes, hardware, iron, steel, nails, groceries, drugs, wines and liquors, tobacco, etc. It was the common saying that you could “get anything at Burnham’s” that was ever called for. Here he remained until 1854, when he removed to Chicago. While in Henderson he held the office of Postmaster for eight years. Although

a straight-out Democrat, he held the office through the Whig administration; and at the close of his office the Post-Office Department wrote him a very flattering letter, and stated that in the time there had been but one difference in accounts amounting to five cents, and that not his mistake. After arriving in Chicago he purchased an interest in the wholesale drug business with the firm of Sears & Smith, formerly L. M. Boyce, and the first drug store established in Chicago. He remained in this business up to the day of his decease, September 28th, 1874, the latter part of the time doing business under the name of E. Burnham & Son. This son is Edwin R. Burnham, who had been with him, first as book-keeper and afterwards as partner, during all this time. The business, by former agreement, is continued under the same name, adding "& Co." for partners admitted about the time of his decease. Mr. Burnham was known as a man of the strictest integrity and uprightness of character in every respect. He was an exceptionally correct and model man in every relation of life, and carried out in that life the exact teaching of his church, commonly called Swedenborgian—properly New Jerusalem. As nearly as possible he was without a blemish, and his most intimate friends during his later years best knew his perfections. While possessing unusual strength and force of character, his innate modesty kept him in the background, and he was a suggester and worker behind the scenes, while more self-asserting characters thrust themselves forward and reaped the prominence, benefit, and honor of his counsels. He was not a money getter for the money's sake, but for its use; and he never did an unjust act for gain. He was one who "swareth to his own hurt and changeth not." The example of such a life is worth everything to the present and future generations. To live for the future as well as the present, and both well, was regarded by him as the acme of wisdom.

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CURTIS, CHARLES R. S., M. D., was born in Mount Vernon, Ohio, August 29th, 1831. His father was Hosmer Curtis, an attorney-at-law. His mother's maiden name was Eleanor Melick. His education was obtained at the High School in Mount Vernon. When in his eighteenth year he left home and followed his uncle, Colonel Samuel R. Curtis, to Keokuk, Iowa, where he became engaged in mercantile pursuits. Colonel Samuel R. Curtis had been in service in the Mexican war, and during the late rebellion was promoted to General, succeeded Fremont in the command of his department in Missouri, and did effective service in driving the rebels from that State. When about twenty years of age Mr. Curtis selected the medical profession and became a pupil of John F. Sanford, a prominent practitioner of Keokuk, Iowa, and also at that time Professor of Surgery in the Medical Department of Iowa State

University, located at Keokuk. At this institution he matriculated, and received his medical degree from it in 1854, having passed the regular course. Immediately after graduating, he repaired to Nauvoo, Illinois, where he spent but a few months, and then went to Chicago, where he remained until winter. In order to still further perfect himself in the science of his chosen profession, he determined to avail himself of the advantages of some of the Eastern medical colleges, and in accordance with these views, in the winter of 1854-55 he took a course of lectures at New York Medical College, which at that time contained in its faculty Horace Green, Fordyce Barker, Doremus, Carnochan, and Peaslee, all eminent men in the profession. Receiving from this college a diploma, Dr. Curtis returned to the West and located in Chicago, in which city he continued to practice for seven years, and during that time acquired considerable reputation as a surgeon; performing, among numerous operations, one which was of sufficient importance to be noticed by the celebrated surgeon Gross, in his "Work on Surgery," vol. ii. This operation—"extirpation of the clavicle"—had only been performed twice, and is considered a very difficult one in surgery. In 1862 Dr. Curtis, on account of the failing health of his wife, moved to Clarksville, Missouri, and continued the practice of his profession at that place until 1865. While here, on January 28th, 1863, his wife died. He was married to her on November 18th, 1857. She was Ada, a daughter of Samuel Israel, of Mount Vernon, Ohio. In 1865, at the earnest solicitation of his old preceptor, Dr. Sanford, who had a lively appreciation of the ability and scientific attainments reached by his pupil, Dr. Curtis was induced to leave Missouri and become associated with Dr. Sanford at Keokuk; where, however, he only remained for a year. In the spring of 1866 he located in Quincy, Illinois, where he has since resided and been in active practice. Although following an extensive field of general practice, it is as an oculist and surgeon that Dr. Curtis has acquired a reputation, having performed many difficult operations that bore evidence of his skill. Among these may be mentioned, for its boldness and novelty, the successful removal of the entire superior maxillary bone, with part of the palate and molar bones, and the pterygoid processes of the sphenoid up to this base. He has for the past six years acted as Surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital in Quincy. He was married, on June 14th, 1864, to Elizabeth Jennings, of Mount Vernon, Ohio. Although enjoying an extensive practice, Dr. Curtis has at the same time, in connection with Dr. M. F. Bassett and others, been largely interested in developing the resources of the far western country. In 1873, with other parties, he purchased a large tract of land in Kansas (Barton county); on it the town of Great Bend has been laid out, and owing to its beautiful location and numerous advantages, it is rapidly increasing in population, and bids fair to become one of the most thriving and populous towns in the State. Dr. Curtis and Dr. Bassett find in this

interest occasion to absent themselves from the cares of professional life for a week or two about twice a year, thus securing relaxation from professional toil, and agreeable and interesting change of climate, scenery, employment, and surroundings. And by their mutual efforts they have contributed in no small degree to the settlement and development of one of the most fertile and interesting portions of the western country.



ARNOLD, HON. ISAAC N., Member of Congress, was born in Hartwick, Otsego county, New York, November 30th, 1815. His father was Dr. George W. Arnold. His parents were natives of Rhode Island, whence they moved to New York about 1800. His education was obtained at the district and select schools of the county, and the academy of the village. These advantages he improved so well as to acquire a very fair education for the duties of practical life. At fifteen he was thrown upon his own resources. From the age of seventeen to twenty he divided his time between academical studies, teaching school, and reading law; earning enough by teaching part of the year to enable him to pursue his studies the other part. The first law office he entered as a student was that of Richard Cooper, of Cooperstown, New York, a nephew of the author, J. Fenimore Cooper. He subsequently became a student of Judge E. B. Morehouse. Applying himself very assiduously he soon acquired sufficient knowledge of law business to make his services in the office available toward paying his personal expenses, trying causes before a Justice's Court, and otherwise earning an occasional fee. In 1835, when but twenty years of age, he was admitted to the Supreme Court of the State of New York. He immediately entered into partnership with Judge Morehouse, with whom he remained until he left for the West. His first important case was a voluntary defence of a negro, supposed to have killed his brother in jealousy. The man was acquitted, and this was the beginning of an extensive criminal practice, in which no man charged with a capital offence, who was defended by him, was ever convicted. He arrived in Chicago in 1836 with but very limited means, and opened a law-office. The city was a mere village at that time, having but about three thousand inhabitants. He soon entered into partnership with Mahlon D. Ogden, and when in the following year Chicago was incorporated as a city, and William B. Ogden was elected its first Mayor, Mr. Arnold was elected City Clerk. Professional business rapidly increasing he soon resigned this office, and confined himself to the practice of law. He relates to his friends of the present day the incidents of his early experiences, his long and perilous journeys, horseback, and on foot, over the wild prairies, his escapes from wolves and Indians, and being lost in storms, when out on the almost boundless

sea of the prairies. In 1842 the State had become heavily in debt on account of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and other improvements, and there was a strong disposition on the part of many to repudiate these debts. Mr. Arnold took a bold stand against repudiation, and in the fall of that year he delivered an address in Chicago, which was afterward printed, upon the duty and ability of the State to pay its debts. As the recognized champion of anti-repudiation he was elected to the Legislature; and in the session of 1842-43 made the "Canal Bill" a specialty, urging the completion of the work. As Chairman of the Committee on Finance he made an elaborate report on the same subject, urging measures by the adoption of which the canal was subsequently completed. During the same period he opposed the enactment of certain laws relating to the sale of property upon execution or judicial process; and on their passage he carried the question up to the United States Supreme Court, under test cases, when the Court declared the laws unconstitutional and void. In 1848 he entered with great earnestness into the "Buffalo Platform" Free Soil movement, being a delegate to the Buffalo Convention, and helping to organize that new party. He, and such men as W. B. Ogden, Thomas Hoyne, Daniel Brainerd, and George Manierre, called a Free Soil State Convention at Ottawa, Illinois, nominated a Van Buren and Adams electoral ticket, and opened the first formidable anti-slavery campaign in Illinois. Mr. Arnold took the stump with great ardor, and this was the starting-point of that grand moral revolution in American politics which made Lincoln President in 1860, and finally abolished slavery. From 1848 to 1858, although taking an active part on the anti-slavery side in every campaign, State and national, he devoted himself closely to his profession, being engaged in many important civil and criminal cases, and rapidly achieving a high reputation. Also as attorney for the Canal Board he gained an important suit, in which certain lands were claimed by settlers by right of pre-emption. The cases were taken to the Supreme Court. N. B. Judd and Stephen A. Douglas were among the lawyers for the claimants, and Mr. Arnold and R. S. Blackwell of those for the Canal Trustees. Mr. Arnold claimed that the pre-emption did not extend to these lands, and his views were sustained by the Court. In 1855 he was again elected to the Legislature. During this session he made an elaborate and effective argument in reply to those who contended that Governor Bissell, who had just been inaugurated, was constitutionally ineligible to the office in consequence of his having accepted a challenge to mortal combat from Jefferson Davis, while in Congress, arguing that the challenge was accepted outside of the State and did not affect the case. In 1858 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress before the Republican Convention of the second district. In 1860 he was nominated for Congress from that district and was elected. During the campaign he addressed a great multitude in the wigwam, at Springfield, for "Lin-

coln and Liberty." The next day, when parting from Mr. Lincoln, with whom he had for years been personally intimate, Mr. Arnold said, "Good-bye, Mr. Lincoln; next time I see you I shall congratulate you on being President elect." "And I you," said Mr. Lincoln, "on being Congressman elect." Whereupon Mr. Arnold remarked, "Well, I desire to go to Congress, chiefly that I may aid you in the great conflict with slavery that is before you." Mr. Lincoln replied, "I know not what is before me, but if elected, I will do my duty as God shall enable me to see it, and if a conflict comes, 'thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just.'" Mr. Arnold was among the very first Northern men who arrived in Washington in February, 1861, just previous to Lincoln's inauguration. From that date until Mr. Lincoln's assassination he devoted all his time and energies to the support of the President and the Union, retiring from his legal profession. When the more intense radicals became dissatisfied with Mr. Lincoln because of his apparent unwillingness to adopt extreme measures against slavery during the first year of the war, Mr. Arnold and his colleague, Owen Lovejoy, did much to neutralize this feeling, by expressing their entire confidence in Mr. Lincoln as an anti-slavery man. Mr. Arnold was selected by the Illinois delegation in Congress to deliver an obituary address upon the decease of Stephen A. Douglas, and in honor of his memory. This was his first speech in Congress. In the following December he was appointed Chairman of the select committees on the defences of the great rivers and lakes, and in February, 1862, he made an able report, showing the vast commercial and military importance of the same at the West, and strongly recommended the conversion of the Illinois & Michigan Canal into a channel for the navigation of ships and steamboats. He prepared and introduced a bill to this effect, and urged its passage. In June, 1862, he made a speech in support of this measure. The bill, however, was lost. In January, 1863, he again made a speech in its advocacy. He was re-elected a member of the next Congress, and Speaker Colfax appointed him Chairman of the Committee on Roads and Canals. He reported and urged a bill providing for an appropriation by Congress of \$6,000,000 to aid the State of Illinois in making the Illinois & Michigan Canal a ship canal. The bill passed the House but was rejected by the Senate. He retired from congressional life at the end of this term. He was a member of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad. He introduced and urged through Congress the act making all foreign-born soldiers who, after service in the Union army, should be honorably discharged, naturalized citizens of the United States. But especially it was he who was the first to offer a resolution in Congress for the emancipation of all the slaves of rebels, and the abolition of slavery entirely in all parts of the country. In January, 1864, he introduced a bill confirming the President's Emancipation Proclamation. On his return to Chicago, after the adjournment of Congress in July, 1864,

he had an enthusiastic public reception from the people of the city. He ardently supported and defended Mr. Lincoln during his renomination and re-election in 1864, delivering a strong speech in the House, which was published and widely circulated as a campaign document. In June, 1863, General Burnside, commander of the military department which included Chicago, issued an order for the suppression of the *Chicago Times* for disloyal utterances. This created intense excitement in the city, and an outbreak was imminent. Mr. Arnold was then in Chicago. A number of citizens of both parties united in a request to the President to revoke the order. Mr. Arnold and Senator Trumbull sent a despatch to Mr. Lincoln, asking him to give prompt and serious attention to this request, and as a consequence the order was revoked. Mr. Arnold declined a renomination in 1864, and after Mr. Lincoln's renomination devoted himself during that campaign to public speaking in Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York. With Mr. Lincoln's approval he was engaged during the last year of the President's life in preparing a Life of Lincoln and a history of the overthrow of slavery. To facilitate his labors, Mr. Lincoln tendered him the position of United States District Attorney for District of Columbia, and also that of Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department. But before the appointment was made the President was assassinated, and his successor appointed him to the Auditorship. Afterward, from dislike of Mr. Johnson's political course, he resigned the office, and returned to Chicago. Soon after that he completed his historical work, which was published in 1867. It forms a standard work for reference upon the life of Mr. Lincoln, and the downfall of slavery. He here resumed the practice of his profession. In 1869 he wrote a short sketch of Mr. Lincoln, condensed from his larger work. In 1871 he published a revised edition of the "Life of Lincoln." The house of Mr. Arnold and most of its treasures were consumed in the great fire of October 9th, 1871, the family barely escaping with their lives to the light-house, and from thence being conveyed by a river tug through a gauntlet of fire and other perils to a point of safety on the west side of the city. Their adventures on this occasion are detailed at length in an interesting account included in a published "History of the Great Conflagration." Mr. Arnold, now well along in years, is enjoying a life of comfort and ease in his rebuilt house in Chicago.

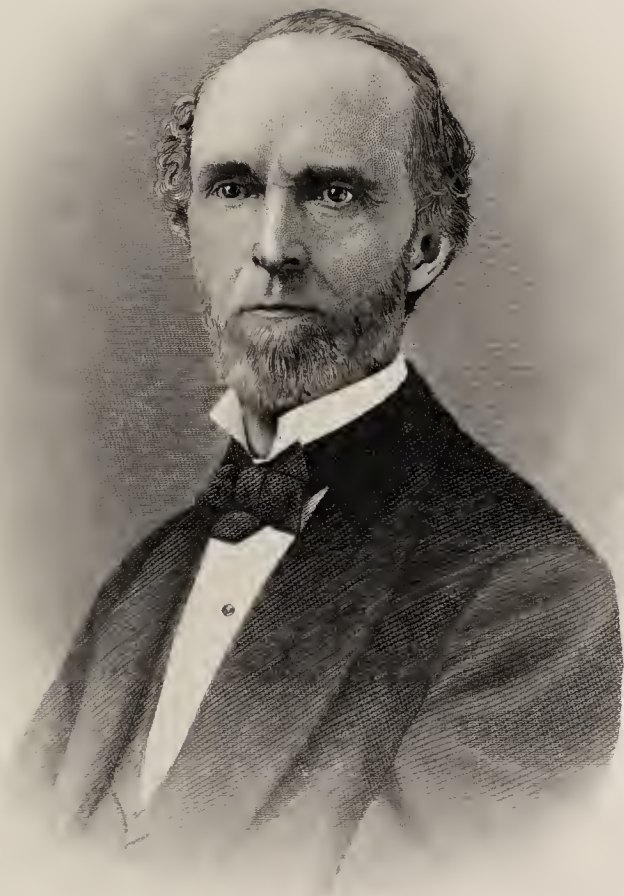
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FAGGETT, JOHN FLETCHER, M. D., was born in Charlotte, Chittenden county, Vermont, on February 15th, 1815. He received his medical education at the Medical College of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and Woodstock, Vermont, from which latter institution he graduated in 1836. In 1838 he emigrated from his native State and commenced the practice of his profession at Lockport, Illinois, where

he has resided ever since, being among the first settlers in that town. In 1871 he was elected as Representative from the 15th District, now 18th, in the State Legislature, and served one term with great acceptance, and has also served one term on the County Board of Supervisors.

KING, HON. WILLIAM H., Lawyer, was born October 23d, 1817, at Clifton Park, Saratoga county, New York. He prepared for college at Hamilton and Jonesville Academies, and entered Union College in January, 1844, and graduated with the class of 1846, a class of which that institution is justly proud; for of a membership of one hundred and six, forty became lawyers, twenty-nine physicians and eleven clergymen, and twenty-six entered on several vocations. The class furnished one Governor for New York, Hon. J. T. Hoffman; a Chief Justice for the State of California, Hon. Silas W. Sanderson; an Assistant United States Attorney-General and Solicitor of Internal Revenue, Walter H. Smith; also several members of Congress, Judges, Legislators, College Presidents and Professors, all men of sterling integrity and ability. Immediately after leaving college he entered the law office of Hon. John K. Porter, of Waterford, New York, who was one of the leading lawyers of the State, and with whom he remained until his admission to the bar in 1847, when he commenced the practice of his profession in Waterford, where he remained until 1853, when he removed to Chicago, where he arrived on the 4th day of February, 1853, and where he has since that time resided and practised his profession. He was elected President of the village of Waterford, which office he resigned in anticipation of his removal to Chicago. Very soon after his arrival at Chicago he formed a partnership with Ira Scott, a former fellow law student, who had preceded him to the Western States. This partnership continued until March, 1875, more than twenty-two years, and during a portion of this time Solomon M. Wilson, brother of that eminent jurist, Hon. John M. Wilson, and George Payson, son of the well-known Rev. Edward Payson, were members of the firm. Mr. King was for more than six years, from May, 1868, to August, 1874, a member of the Board of Education, and for more than three years President of that body. The pressure of professional duties caused him to resign his position as President, and also as a member of the Board, in August, 1874, which was the subject of universal regret among all the friends of the public schools, as he had been the leading spirit in all the valuable reforms, and had succeeded—where so many administrative officers fail—in imbuing a general public interest in their welfare. His annual reports were models in terseness and perspicuity. As a memorial of the esteem in which he was held by the Board and the public, the new grammar school on Western Avenue was named the “King School.” No department

of the city administration so clearly established itself in the confidence of the public as the Chicago Board of Education, in the substitution of moral suasion for corporal punishment. Mr. King, in his annual report in July, 1874, used the following language: “The infliction of corporal punishment is no part of the duties of a teacher. The duty of inflicting such punishment, whenever it exists, is within the exclusive prerogative of the parent or guardian.” The press of Chicago was unanimous in commending his management of school affairs. In 1870 he was elected a member of the Legislature of Illinois for the years 1871 and 1872. This was a most important Legislature: being the first to assemble after the adoption of the new constitution, very momentous questions were to be acted upon. This body was a most creditable one, and probably the ablest the State has ever had. In this body he occupied a very prominent position, was Chairman of the Committee on Fees and Salaries, and a member of the Committee on Judicial Department, and of the Committee on Education. He was the author of the bill establishing the fees and salaries of all the officers in the State, which finally passed, as it proved far superior to the one which originated in the Senate, and was substituted for the Senate bill by that House. He was also Chairman of the Committee on Burnt Records. This was a most important committee. The records of the titles to property in Chicago and Cook county had been destroyed by the great fire of October 8th and 9th, 1871, leaving real estate owners, or parties desiring to sell or mortgage property, in a helpless condition, in that they were unable to prove their titles to their property, and legislative action became necessary. He introduced a bill to establish evidences of title by a decree of the Court of Chancery, which was finally passed, and has become a relief, and the only practicable plan. His course while a member of the Legislature received the unqualified approbation of his constituents, and he was strongly urged to accept a renomination, which he declined, as he also declined to accept any other office. The pressure of his professional duties demanded all his time and attention. He has been for several years President of the Union College Alumni Association of the Northwest. His speech at the first annual dinner of the Chicago Bar Association was widely copied by newspapers throughout the State and country as one of the happiest efforts on that occasion. He was married, September 1st, 1847, to Mary, daughter of Levi and Plotina Cheney, of Orange, Massachusetts, and is the father of two daughters. Mary, the eldest, is the wife of Tappen Halsey, one of the proprietors of the Chicago Homœopathic Pharmacy; Fanny, the youngest, is a girl of fourteen, at present attending the Chicago High School. Mr. King has very strong attachments to his home, his wife and children. For his success in life he awards to his wife, who is a woman of extraordinary good sense, education and ability, a large share of credit. As a lawyer, Mr. King stands in the front rank of his profession. The following is an extract from “Sketches and Notices of the



Engraving by C. Phillips

William H. King

Chicago Bar," published in 1871: "Mr. King is a trifle below medium size, with keen black eyes, a good forehead, a pleasant, intellectual face, and a quick, energetic, nervous manner. His general appearance is suggestive of kindness, and of an active, restless character. As a lawyer, Mr. King occupies a very excellent position. His practice is general, and his development very uniform. He is a good lawyer, whether in preparing a case, in trying it, or in presenting it either to a court or jury. He is a lawyer whose integrity is above all suspicion. He will only engage in just litigation, and, once engaged, he is one who gives the case a most thorough and conscientious treatment. He stands among the very first of those of his profession who may be relied on for indefatigable industry, painstaking preparation and conduct of a case, unvarying courtesy towards everybody with whom they come in contact, and thorough and conscientious discharge of their duty to their clients. These qualities have given him an excellent standing and a lucrative and successful practice. Apart from his profession, Mr. King is an affable, courteous gentleman. He has secured a competence from the practice of law, and is sufficiently cultivated to permit him to enjoy life very thoroughly in his character as a private citizen."

JAMES, JOSIAH L., Real Estate Operator, was born in Scituate, Plymouth county, Massachusetts, October 9th, 1791. His father, William James, was a ship-carpenter, building ships for the whaling interests of Nantucket and New Bedford. The son attended the common school of Scituate, after which he was a pupil in the private school of Parson Flint, of Cohasset, for two years. At the age of sixteen he became a clerk in a dry-goods store in Taunton, Massachusetts. After serving here four years he started a small dry-goods business of his own in the same town. He next went to New York city and entered into a commission business, selling copper for a large copper company in Taunton, and dealing largely in iron, copper, and other hardware. He remained in the business for fifteen years, when he moved to Galena, Illinois, in behalf of the Taunton Copper Company, to examine the copper mines there. During his stay in New York he was married, in Raynham, Massachusetts, June 16th, 1816, to Amelia Washburn, daughter of Hon. Seth Washburn, of Raynham. On arriving in Galena he found nothing but surface diggings of copper, but returned pleased with the appearance of the country. Proceeding to Taunton he organized a colony of fifty-four families, in company with J. H. Harris, which they conducted west to Tazewell county, Illinois. On arriving they entered thirty-five sections of land and one or two sections of timber land. The choice in these lands was auctioned off among the settlers, and from the fund obtained by these premiums they built a church and a

school-house—true Yankee institutions among true Yankees. He himself bought a large farm there also. They named the town Tremont. The next year, in company with Mr. Harris and Mr. Lyon, he founded another colony near by. After working a farm here for fifteen years, he, in May, 1848, went to Chicago and entered the lumber business with a Mr. Hammond. He continued in this five years, when he engaged in the real estate business with G. A. Springer. This partnership continued for ten years, after which he pursued the business alone until he retired from active life to confine his attention to overseeing the management of his own property. He was at one period an Alderman of Chicago, and has always borne a high reputation for integrity and general worth of character. Under the administration of Mayor Gurney he was for some months, during that gentleman's absence, acting Mayor of the city. He is now President of the Old People's Home, of the Orphan Asylum, and of the Woman's Hospital—all of them Chicago institutions.

DEAN, MASON STILLMAN, Dentist, was born in Pittsford, Vermont. His parents were natives of Massachusetts, and five children were born to them—Mary Adaline, the only daughter, who died in 1844 of pulmonary consumption; William Franklin, Mason Stillman, Zebina Thomas, and James Alexander, four sons. Of these, both Franklin and Thomas received not only a full collegiate education, but also studied medicine, graduated, and practised for some time in Milan, Ohio. The former obtained his degree at the Woodstock Medical College, and after several years' practice received a second diploma from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. During the rebellion he entered the army as Surgeon, and was assigned to an Ohio regiment. In the retreat of General Pope's army, near Washington, in August, 1862, he became exhausted by excessive labor and hunger, and died at Washington in September of that year. After the lapse of only three months Zebina Thomas Dean, who had graduated in the arts at Middletown, Connecticut, and in medicine both at Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio, died of pulmonary consumption. The next death in the family was that of their mother, Mrs. Dean, which occurred at Dighton, Massachusetts, in April, 1868; and their father followed her, December 18th, 1874, in the eighty-fifth year of his age, he having died at the residence of his youngest son, at Athens, Tennessee. The latter—the Rev. James Alexander Dean, A. M., D. D.—is President of the East Tennessee Wesleyan University, and he, with his brother, Dr. Mason Sullman Dean, are the only survivors of the family. The last-mentioned was generally known by the single name of Stillman. When he was about six years old, the family removed to De Peyster, St. Lawrence county, New York, where his

father was engaged in farming, while during the winter months he taught school in his own and the neighboring districts. In 1837 he removed to Ogdensburg, in order that his children might enjoy the educational advantages afforded by the academy in that place, then conducted by the celebrated Taylor Lewis. At this institution, and at the Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary, Stillman acquired a fair knowledge of the higher branches of education, being occupied meanwhile in teaching both in Ogdensburg and Lisbon—a small town on the St. Lawrence river, six miles distant from Ogdensburg. In 1843 he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Drs. Loughlin and Mayo, in Ogdensburg, which he pursued for eighteen months, during which time he went over the entire course of medical study, but pursued it no farther. He now resolved to study dentistry, and having that object in view, entered the office of D. C. Ambler, M. D., where he remained about a year. In the autumn of 1846 he went to Canada West, and practised dentistry in the towns of Dundas, Galt, and Guelph; and then removed to Milan, Ohio, where he continued for some years. In 1852 he proceeded to Marshall, Michigan, where he successfully practised his profession until 1864, when he removed to Chicago, where he has since remained. He has always manifested a deep interest in the advancement of the cause of dental education, and has taken a prominent part in the various associations which have that object in view. He was one of the organizers of the Illinois State Society, of which he was made President in 1869, and has been twice elected to the same office in the Chicago Dental Society. He has likewise served for five years as the Recording Secretary and Chairman of the Publication Committee of the American Dental Association, and is now (1875) the President of that body. His writings on subjects relating to his specialty may be considered very creditable, both in a literary and scientific point of view. Some of them have appeared in various dental journals, though the greater part have been published either in the "Transactions of the Illinois State Dental Society" or of the "American Dental Association." An essay showing that the lime salts of the absorbeal deciduous teeth may be re-appropriated by any of the tissues requiring these materials is considered by him the most noteworthy.

ANFORD, EDWARD, Lawyer, was born in Saybrook, Connecticut, August 28th, 1833; his father being Edward Sanford, a farmer in that place. He first attended the common school, then an academy at Saybrook, and then Williston Seminary, at East Hampton, Massachusetts, where he fitted himself for college. In 1850 he entered Yale, and graduated in the class of 1854. He then taught Latin in the State Normal School of Connecticut for six months, after which he went to Morris, Illinois, in the fall

of 1854, and was Superintendent of the schools of the place for a period of eighteen months. August 1st, 1855, he was married to Mary S. Reading, daughter of Hon. J. S. Reading, of Morris. During his last year in college he had turned particular attention to law. Again, after teaching in Morris, he resumed its study with Judge Reading, and in 1857 he was admitted to the bar of Illinois. Since that time he has been engaged in the practice of law, with especial attention to loaning money and to suits connected with real estate. He was also at one period County Superintendent of schools in Grundy county, Illinois. It was in Mr. Sanford's office that the famous Granger movement was inaugurated; the result of the consultations of a few men with regard to the question of cheap transportation to the seaboard; the movement not having then acquired its present feature of a tirade against railroads.

ENDALL, HENRY WILMER, M. D., was born in Cheviot, Hamilton county, Ohio, September 15th, 1831. His father, Dr. Richard Gardner Kendall, was from Morristown, New Jersey, but removed to Cheviot, where he enjoyed an extensive practice for a period of forty years. His mother was Ann Brown, also from New Jersey. His education was obtained at Farmers' College, Mount Pleasant, Ohio, and when about seventeen years of age he determined to follow the medical profession, and accordingly commenced his studies with his father, and in 1851 matriculated at the Ohio Medical College in Cincinnati, graduating therefrom in the spring of 1853. He then repaired to Kentucky, in Boone county, and taught school near Burlington, still following his medical studies. In the fall of the same year he located himself in Quincy, Illinois, where he remained for a short time only, removing thence to Liberty, about eight miles east of Quincy, where he practised for three years. In the fall of 1856 he went to Payson, in the same county, and stayed there until the breaking out of the war in 1861, when he received the appointment of Surgeon of the 50th Regiment Illinois Infantry. Dr. Kendall continued in the service until the close of the war, most of the time doing duty as Surgeon in charge of the camp located at Quincy. In 1863 he passed the Medical Board of Examiners at Louisville, Kentucky, and received from President Lincoln an appointment as Assistant Surgeon of Volunteers, and for a while was attached to the 2d Division 16th Army Corps. Since leaving the service he has been in active practice in Quincy, where he now enjoys a very extensive reputation as an able practitioner. Although attending to a large general practice, the doctor has more particularly in the past ten years given especial attention to surgery, and enjoys the reputation of being a skilful operator. In the winter of 1870 he attended a second course of lectures and graduated at Jefferson Medical

College, Philadelphia, having taken the first course there in the winter of 1859 and '60. In the interest and advancement of the profession Dr. Kendall is zealous, and is an active member of various medical associations. Of the State Medical Society he has been a member since 1867, and of the Adams County Society since his residence in the county. He is also a member of the Pathological Medical Society of Quincy. He was married November 6th, 1856, to Frances Caroline Collins, of Illinois.

JUDD, HON. NORMAN BUEL, was born at Rome, Oneida county, New York, January 10th, 1815. His father, Norman Judd, settled in Oneida county as early as 1812 with his wife, Catherine Van der Heyden, who was a daughter of Adam Van der Heyden, of Troy, New York.

Norman Buel Judd received a liberal education, and fitted himself for college at the Grosvenor High School, in Rome, but notwithstanding the desires of his father that he should complete his studies in a college course, he chose rather to relieve his father of the burden which such a step would necessarily impose, and decided to quit the school-room for the larger school of the world. Not unlike hosts of other young men in that day and this, he tried with more or less success and satisfaction merchandising, the newspaper office and the physician's study. Neither of these pursuits or professions were congenial, and the young man entered the law office of Wheeler & Barnes, attorneys in Rome, New York, and here found his true vocation. His law studies were diligently prosecuted without intermission with the above gentlemen and Foster & Stryker until 1836, when he attained his majority and was duly entered at the bar. Among his early associates in the High School at Rome was the present ex-Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, J. D. Caton, who, having completed his studies earlier, had removed to Chicago and commenced the practice of his profession. When Mr. Judd was admitted to the bar Mr. Caton invited him to join him in the new country, and he accepted the invitation with alacrity. He arrived in Chicago in November, 1836, and shortly thereafter entered into law partnership with Mr. Caton. The limited space of this article will not serve to recount a tithe of the interesting episodes in the life of a young lawyer in a village scarcely out of its swaddling garments, for such Chicago was at that day; but the firm of Caton & Judd was, it may be understood, prominently identified with whatever belonged to the growing interests of the young city. Mr. Judd had arrived, as above stated, in November, and a month later was delegated to draw up for presentation to the Legislature the first charter for the city of Chicago, which he did, using the charter of Buffalo, New York, as a guide. The bill for this charter, as drafted by him, was passed by the Legislature, then in session at Vandalia. He was elected in

the following year to the office of City Attorney, which position he occupied for two years. In 1838 Judge Caton removed from Chicago, and the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Judd in this year entered into a partnership with J. Y. Scammon, which continued nine years. In the first year of this association Mr. Judd was appointed Notary Public and Attorney for Cook county. After the termination of his business connection with Mr. Scammon he formed a copartnership with Judge John M. Wilson, under the name of Judd & Wilson, which continued until Judge Wilson was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1842 Mr. Judd was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen of this city. In 1844 he was elected by the Democrats to a seat in the State Senate, in the place vacated by Hon. Samuel Hoard, and represented the district of Cook and Lake counties for the unexpired term. He was in 1846 re-elected to the Senate, but the new constitution of 1848 terminated his office, and he was elected under the new constitution to the same office in 1848, in 1852, and in 1856, making a continuous term of service of sixteen years. It was during these years that the legislation in Illinois established the great railroad corporations which to-day exist in that State, and Mr. Judd was prominently identified in that legislation, he having become an expert in the study and practice of railroad law. During the years from 1848 to 1860 he served as attorney of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad Company; attorney and Director of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; attorney and Director of the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad; as President of the Peoria & Bureau Valley Railroad Company; attorney for the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad; a Director of the Chicago, Milwaukee Railroad, and as President of the Railroad Bridge Company at Rock Island, Illinois. These were busy years, and that the energy and industry of the Senator, as well as the skill and talent of the lawyer, were rewarded with fruits which will last while the State and nation exist cannot be doubted, when it is taken into consideration that in these years the State of Illinois was by wise legislation raised from a prairie wilderness to a proud place among the States of the nation, that her impaired credit was restored and a system of railroads established which has built up the city of Chicago and put its future prosperity beyond peradventure. Although Mr. Judd is yet alive, it is not undue praise nor flattery to attribute the firm foundation of the prosperity of the State of his adoption largely to the wise legislation which he was so actively engaged for several years in framing and putting into material use; and to say that the organization of the State courts of justice in Cook and Lake counties was moulded largely by his legal knowledge and vigor. The agitation of the Missouri Compromise repeal, which was brought about by the admission of the free State of California into the Union in 1850, and the subsequent bill for the admission of Kansas and Nebraska under the popular sovereignty policy of Douglas, called Mr. Judd into more general promi-

nence. He was a stern and untiring advocate of the anti-Nebraska policy, and found himself at the outset one of a hopeless minority in his own party. This minority, however, held the balance of power in the Legislature, which in 1855 was called upon to elect a successor to Hon. James S. Shields, United States Senator, who had voted for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, and in order to defeat the pro-slavery Democrats. Mr. Judd, after a conference with the representative Whigs who supported Mr. Lincoln, brought about a coalition, which united on Lyman Trumbull, the candidate of the anti-slavery Democrats, who was elected. This event brought him in closer intimacy and clearer prominence with the political leaders in Illinois at that time, and from this time dates his particular intimacy with Abraham Lincoln. The course pursued by Mr. Judd in this election called out bitter imprecations from Douglas and the pro-slavery Democrats, but the people of his district testified their regard for his conduct by re-electing him Senator at the election immediately succeeding. He was in 1856 elected a delegate to the Bloomington Convention of Whigs, Democrats opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and Americans; was made a member of the committees on resolutions in that convention, and assisted in drafting the platform of the new party, which was the future Republican party. He was at this time appointed Chairman of the State Republican Executive Committee, which position he held until 1861. He was also Chairman of the Republican delegation to the Philadelphia National Convention which nominated John C. Fremont for President in 1856; was made the Illinois representative on the National Republican Committee, which position he also held until 1861. The great senatorial campaign of 1858 between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas was opened by the latter in Chicago on the 9th of July of that year, and the former was present to hear the speech. At this time Mr. Judd had matured plans for a contest between those giants which should eclipse anything the politics of the State had ever known; and his connection with that celebrated debate is best illustrated by the following note from Mr. Lincoln to Mr. Douglas, which was placed in the latter's hands by Mr. Judd on the 24th of July, 1858.

"HON. S. A. DOUGLAS:

"MY DEAR SIR:—Will it be agreeable to you to make an arrangement for you and myself to divide time and address the same audiences the present canvass? Mr. Judd, who will hand you this, is authorized to receive your answer, and, if agreeable to you, to enter into the terms of such an arrangement.

Your obedient servant,

"A. LINCOLN."

The conduct of that celebrated campaign was, so far as Mr. Lincoln was concerned, largely in Mr. Judd's hands, and as a result the two men were more than ever firmly bound in friendship and confidence. In a caucus of the Republicans of the Legislature in the winter of 1859 and 1860 Mr. Judd was present by courtesy, and a proposition

was made to name Mr. Lincoln on the Republican ticket for Vice-President, when he asked permission to speak and warmly protested against the use of Mr. Lincoln's name in the second place, saying that if it were to be used at all it must be at the head of the ticket, and that it would be impolitic to challenge the prominent candidate at that time. It was finally unanimously agreed that Mr. Lincoln's name should not be given to the public in any way at that time. Mr. Judd had an eye to the future, however. In January, 1860, the Republican National Committee met at the Astor House in New York city, for the purpose of fixing upon the place where the National Convention should be held, and on the nineteenth ballot the choice of the committee was Chicago, by one ballot in the majority. The convention assembled on June 16th, 1860; Mr. Judd nominated Abraham Lincoln for President, and he was chosen on the third ballot. Mr. Lincoln was elected in the succeeding autumn, and upon the eve of his election it became evident from the agitation at the South that some measures should be taken to quiet affairs. A "Peace Convention" of all the States was proposed. Mr. Judd was opposed to the election of commissioners from Illinois until after the majority of the States besides had elected commissioners, lest and for the reason that the word of Mr. Lincoln was understood to be the policy of the State, and his counsel prevailed. When the President-elect was to make his journey to Washington, which will ever be memorable, Mr. Judd was selected as one of a few very intimate friends to accompany him from Springfield, and that Mr. Lincoln did not lose his life at that time is undeniably due to the watchfulness and extreme care with which that journey was executed. Mr. Judd, Mr. Allan Pinkerton, Mr. Sanford, President of the American Express Company, and Mr. Franciscus, General Manager of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, at a secret meeting, planned a foil which was successful, and enabled Mr. Lincoln to arrive at the Capital safely. Mr. Judd was immediately upon the formation of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet appointed Minister of the United States to Prussia, and he resided in Berlin until he resigned, at the request of President Johnson. After his recall from the mission he was elected to Congress from Chicago, having been nominated over John Wentworth, and served in the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses, closing his term of service on the 4th of March, 1871, at that time formally declining any further nomination. He while in Congress introduced resolutions which went far toward moulding the legislation of this country for protecting the rights of naturalized citizens of the United States in foreign countries, and the treaties between the United States and foreign powers for carrying out such legislation. In 1868 he introduced a bill, which was passed by Congress on July 14th, 1870, creating certain interior cities of the country ports of entry under the customs laws, placing them upon a level with the ports of the seaboard, and facilitating the importation of merchandise to the interior. He also introduced

resolutions in Congress which have resulted in legislation for the enlargement and establishing of the outside harbor of Chicago. On July 17th, 1872, he was appointed Collector of Customs of the Port of Chicago, which position he at present occupies. He was married in 1844 to Adaline Rossiter, of Chicago. His career has been one of unusual activity in the private pursuits, as well as in the wider sphere of political life, during a period in the history of this country unequalled for its strife and turmoil.

CROUSE, JOHN N., D. D. S., was born, September 15th, 1840, near Downingtown, Chester county, Pennsylvania. He is a son of Daniel and Mary (Mowrer) Crouse of the same State. His father was engaged in agricultural pursuits generally, but more particularly in stock-raising. In the work on the farm he was materially assisted by his son, who during the winter and inclement months of the year attended the village school in Chester county, where his preliminary education was obtained. In 1856 the family removed to Carroll county, Illinois, as Daniel Crouse had determined to give his entire attention to stock-raising. His son, on reaching the State, entered the Mount Carroll Seminary, and obtained an excellent education during the three years' course of study which he pursued there. After leaving that institution he selected the medical profession as the one most in accordance with his taste, and thereupon he entered the office of Eby & Crouse, practising physicians, who were located in Mount Carroll—then, in 1859, a town of considerable importance, and containing a population of 2500 inhabitants. During the continuance of his studies there he occupied a portion of his time in teaching school as a means of self-support. At this time his attention was particularly directed to dentistry, owing to the fact that Dr. Eby, of Eby & Crouse, was a dental practitioner. He now determined to abandon his medical studies and devote himself exclusively to the dental profession, as one from which a competence could be more readily acquired; and with this end in view repaired to Philadelphia in 1863, where he entered the Philadelphia Dental College, also attending a night course in anatomy at the Jefferson Medical College. In 1864 he returned to Mount Carroll, and re-entering the office of Eby & Crouse he assumed charge of the dental department, and succeeded in building up an extensive and lucrative practice. In the fall of 1864 Dr. Eby retired, and the firm now became known as Crouse & Brother, medical and dental practitioners, and this partnership continued until the spring of 1867; although during the winter of 1866-67 John N. Crouse attended his second and last course at the Pennsylvania Dental College, of Philadelphia, where he graduated with the degree of D. D. S. On his return to Mount Carroll he resumed his practice, continuing there until the following year, 1868, when he

removed to Chicago, as affording a more extensive field for one of his attainments. He is considered a first-class operator, and stands deservedly high in his profession. He became one of the charter members of the Illinois State Dental Association, which was formed in 1864, and has always taken an active part in their proceedings. Contributions are occasionally furnished by him to the dental journals. He is a man of positive ideas, and withal quite logical. Taking a great pride in his profession, he aims to excel in all its details. In pursuance of this ambition he has taken one course in the Chicago Medical College, and expects to take the degree of M. D. in due time. In religious belief he is a Baptist. He was married in 1870 to Arvilla Hull, from Clinton, New York.

ROLER, EDWARD O. F., A. M., M. D., Physician, was born, March 6th, 1833, near Winchester, Virginia, and is a son of P. W. and Catharine (Carson) Roler, both of these being descendants of old Virginia families. During his childhood his parents removed to Elkhart county, in the northern part of Indiana, where he received his preliminary education. In 1852 he entered the Asbury University, and subsequently completed a collegiate course. In 1862 his *Alma Mater* conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts. Having made choice of the medical profession as his future sphere of action, he became in 1856 a student under Dr. W. H. Byford, and also attended the lectures delivered in the Rush Medical College of Chicago, from which institution he graduated in 1859. He forthwith commenced practice in Chicago. In 1861 he entered the army as an Assistant Surgeon of the 42d Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and in the course of a few months was promoted to the rank of Surgeon, and transferred to the 55th Regiment. He held this position for about a year, when he was appointed Medical Director of the 15th Army Corps, and was attached to the staff of General Sherman, serving subsequently with General John A. Logan. He retired from the army at the close of the war, after having rendered valuable service, and won the esteem of all with whom he was connected. In order to still further perfect himself in his profession he went abroad, and remained in Europe for a year, studying in the University of Berlin and hospitals in Vienna. He returned to Chicago in 1867, and has since been actively engaged in a large and growing practice. In this same year he was appointed Lecturer on Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children in the Chicago Medical College, and in 1868 was duly installed as professor of the same, in connection with Dr. W. H. Byford. He is gradually directing his private practice to this specialty. He is a man of scholarly attainments, and is particularly well read in the literature of the profession. He has at various times contributed valuable cases and reports

to the medical journals. He was married in 1867 to Doretta, only daughter of Rev. Charles Doering, D. D., of Berlin, Prussia, Superintendent of the Methodist Foreign Missions in Germany.

ROGERS, TIMOTHY, Manufacturer, was born in Vernon, Tolland county, Connecticut, November 15th, 1809. His parents were Lee L. and Rhoda (Dimmock) Rogers, both natives of Connecticut. The education he obtained was such as the country schools of that period afforded. When of proper age he was apprenticed and learnt the carriage and wagon trade in Manchester, Connecticut. After serving his time he engaged in the business for himself in the town of Somersville, Connecticut, where he remained until 1838. During his residence there, and in 1832, he married Dorothy M. Billings, a native of the place. Having secured what in that time was considered a snug sum, he decided to seek a more extended field of operations, and consequently removed to Quincy, Adams county, Illinois, in the year 1838. The town contained then about one thousand inhabitants, and in Mr. Rogers' line of business there were only a few small shops, engaged mostly in repairing. With the activity characteristic of the New Englanders, he immediately commenced the manufacture of wagons and plows, and the excellence of his productions soon gave him a reputation, and secured him a large and yearly increasing trade. The business was conducted by him alone until 1847, when he associated with him Charles H. Winn, who was a member of the firm until 1854. From 1847 to 1852 this firm were in all probability the largest manufacturers of wagons and plows in the State, turning out annually in the neighborhood of from seven thousand to eight thousand plows, and six hundred to eight hundred wagons, employing a force of about sixty men. They supplied most of the wagons that were used at that time in northern Missouri and western Illinois, and the reputation acquired by the Rogers' wagons and plows still exists. He was among the first manufacturers of plows that would scour. After the retirement of Mr. Winn, in 1854, Mr. Rogers conducted the business himself until 1864, when he retired from it and was succeeded by his sons, William T. and Edward A., who still carry on the trade, and were obliged to increase their facilities in 1871, which they did by erecting a large building on the corner of Fourth and Oak streets. On his retirement from the trade he had so successfully established Mr. Rogers did not remain inactive. Becoming possessed of the property known as the "Adams House," now styled the "Occidental," he has since conducted that hotel with the same energy and success that characterized him in his previous avocation. In 1872 he erected on the southeast corner of Hampshire and Sixth streets one of the finest blocks that adorn the business portion of the city. Although eschewing politics, he has several times been chosen as the

Republican candidate for Mayor, but owing to the town being largely Democratic has never secured an election. In all his opinions he is candid and outspoken, exceedingly independent, and carries favor with none, hence he is not calculated to make a successful politician. These traits of character were early developed and have remained with him through life. His competence is due to his own industry, prudence, and unswerving integrity. Though well advanced in years he is still robust and active, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who come in contact with him. He has represented the city in Council.

BEAKE, HON. JOSEPH B., Brevet Brigadier-General United States Volunteers, Lawyer and Soldier, was born April 1st, 1828, in Deerfield, Cumberland county, New Jersey, and is of Welsh extraction, the family being among the earliest settlers of that colony. His father removed to Cincinnati, in which city the son received his preparatory education, and subsequently entered Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, from which institution he graduated in the class of 1846. He shortly after this entered the law office of Hon. W. S. Groesbeck, where he remained until he became qualified for the profession, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Ohio, January 16th, 1850. He practised law in Cincinnati for about six years; and then removed to Davenport, Iowa, where he opened an office, and devoted himself with great assiduity to building up a lucrative business. In the summer of 1861 he was elected a member of the Legislature, which convened in that year and is familiarly known as the "war session;" and in the autumn of the same year he was elected to the State Senate from Scott county. He served through the session which commenced in January, 1862, and at the close was elected President of the Senate *pro tem*. At the second call of the President for more men in the summer of 1862 he resigned his seat in the Senate, recruited a company, of which he was elected Captain, and mustered into the 20th Iowa Infantry, on the organization of which regiment he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, and as such commanded the regiment until the close of the war. His first service was in the army of the frontier, under General Schofield, and afterwards under Generals Blunt and Heron; the first campaign terminated at the battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas, December 7th, 1862. In the spring of 1863 General Heron's Division, to which the 20th Iowa then belonged, was sent to participate in the siege of Vicksburg, where it remained until the final surrender of that stronghold, July 4th, 1863. His next service with the division was in the capture of Yazoo City; thence they were sent to Port Hudson, and then to New Orleans. The division was ordered to Morganza, and in an engagement while on this expedition he was wounded and cap-

tured by the rebels, and sent to Tyler, Texas, where he remained until July, 1864, when he was exchanged and sent to New Orleans. With his regiment he afterwards participated in the capture of Forts Gaines and Morgan, when they again returned to New Orleans. They were next ordered into Arkansas during the Price raid. In the spring of 1865 the regiment was attached to the 13th Army Corps, Army of the Gulf, and joined in the operations against Mobile, by way of Pensacola, reaching the former city to assist in the siege and capture of Fort Blakely and Spanish Fort, the defences of Mobile. The regiment remained in that city until the close of the war, or until ordered home to be mustered out, which was done at Clinton, Iowa, in the summer of 1865. This regiment was in active service from the date of its muster into the army until discharged, and never remained over six weeks at any one point during its entire term of service. His war record is a good one, he having been brevetted Brigadier-General of Volunteers for bravery on the field. On his return home he resumed the practice of his profession. At the general election held the same fall he was again sent to the Senate by the Republican party, and served throughout the session, commencing January, 1866, as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. In the following year he resigned his seat in the Senate and retired from political life, devoting himself with great energy to the law, which gave him a large and remunerative practice. He was elected attorney for the county, and was also a member and President of the Board of Education, both of which positions he resigned in 1871 on his removal to Chicago, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1873 he formed a partnership with William Vocke, with the firm-name of Leake & Vocke, and they have an extensive general practice. As a lawyer he occupies a good position, both as a counsellor and an advocate. His opinions are reliable and his judgment correct. He is well read, and devotes himself entirely to his profession. Previous to the organization of the Republican party he was an old-line Whig; but on its dissolution he became and yet continues an earnest member of the Republican party.

LAWRENCE, SARDIS S., Lawyer, was born, June 16th, 1834, at Westerlo, Albany county, New York, and is descended from English ancestry. His father was a farmer. He remained at home doing usual farm work until he arrived at the age of nineteen years, when he started in life upon his own account. He left home in the spring of 1853, and obtained employment upon a steamboat running from Albany to New York, and continued there until the close of navigation that season. In the winter of 1853-54 he entered the Richmondville Seminary, Schoharie county, New York, and remained there until the same was

destroyed by fire, about July 4th, 1854; after which he went to Warnerville Seminary, in the same county, and remained there till the spring of 1855, when he went to New Jersey and taught school at Irvington until the spring of 1857, when he secured a position as teacher in the Eighth Ward public school of Newark, New Jersey, where he continued until October, 1863. While in Newark he graduated from the Newark City Normal School, and afterward commenced the study of law in the office of Joseph P. Bradley, then a distinguished lawyer of that city, and now one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and continued to teach and prosecute his law studies as best he could until the fall of 1863. In October, 1863, he moved to Pontiac, Illinois, and continued the study of law in the office of Samuel L. Fleming, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1864. After his admission he opened a law and real estate office in Pontiac, and succeeded in doing a lucrative business from the start. In the spring of 1869 he formed a partnership with Nathaniel J. Pillsbury, a prominent lawyer of Pontiac, and continued in partnership with him, by the firm-name of Pillsbury & Lawrence, until the summer of 1873, when the partnership was dissolved by the election of Mr. Pillsbury as Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit of Illinois. In December, 1873, he formed a partnership with C. C. Strawn, of Pontiac, which partnership still continues by the name of Lawrence & Strawn, and it is considered one of the ablest law firms of Livingston county, Illinois. Mr. Lawrence was married, August 1st, 1860, to Adelaide Wilsey, of Westerlo, Albany county, New York. He has always been identified with the Republican party, but has taken no active part in politics—was Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of the county for two years during the war. In July, 1873, he was appointed Attorney for the county by the Board of Supervisors, which position he still holds. He is also Master in Chancery of Livingston county, and his time is now wholly absorbed in his large and increasing law practice.

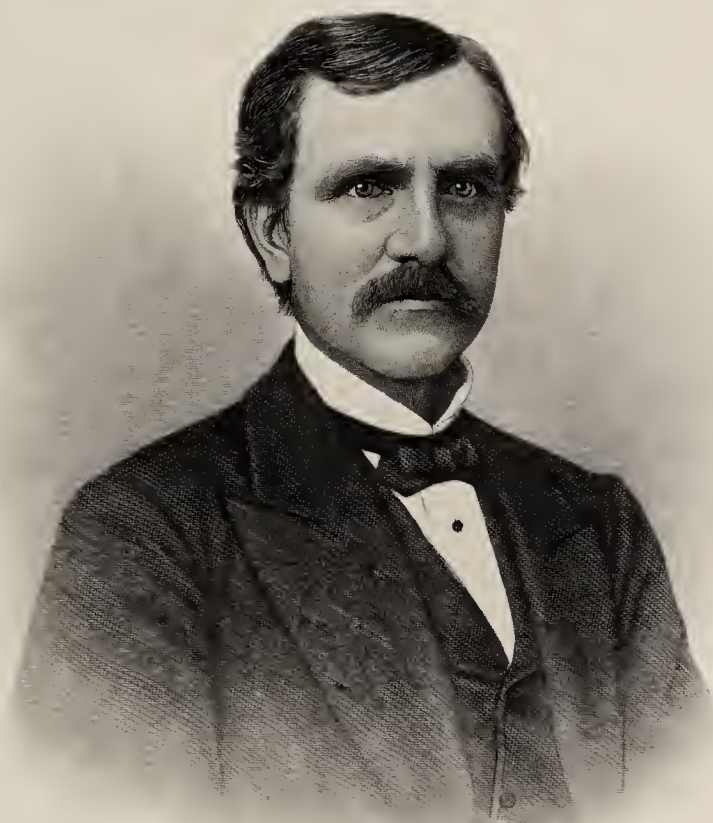
VAN EPPS, HON. WILLIAM H., Merchant and Farmer, of Dixon, Illinois, was born in Schenectady, New York State, August 12th, 1812, being the eldest son of John A. Van Epps and Deborah (Housman) Van Epps. The family is of Dutch descent, his great-grandparents having emigrated to America from Amsterdam in Holland, and settled in New York city, early in the last century. In 1813 his parents removed to Genesee county, and he received his education partly at an academy in that county, and partly at Middleburg Academy in Wyoming county. His father (a soldier and captain during the war of 1812) died in 1816, and in 1829 his mother left Genesee county, and located for a time in Brockport, Monroe county. Here

she subsequently married Daniel Collins, an extensive and well-known milling manufacturer and merchant of western New York. On leaving school the lad followed the common custom and entered as clerk in a store, where he remained some years. In 1837, becoming influenced by the prevailing rumors of the attractions of the western country, he bought a stock of goods and started on a prospecting tour to the West. He came to a rest in Fulton county, Illinois, and, as was then and still is very generally the case in that part of the country, soon became engaged in several distinct departments of business simultaneously. He established himself as a general merchant with the goods brought from New York, and also bought some land on which he opened up a farm. In addition to these he set up flour and saw-mills. He continued in this way until 1848; actively pursuing his various branches of trade, and interesting himself in any undertaking which promised well. The western country was then but very sparsely settled, and its richness and extent offered vast opportunities to pushing and enterprising men. Of these opportunities he availed himself whenever he could, and his steady industry made him largely successful. He had retained some connection with his home in Genesee county, and in 1848 returned thither, and remained there until 1854, though at the same time holding some property and continuing business relations in Fulton county. He had also during this time purchased an interest in the large property known as the "Elston Mills," at Crawfordsville, Indiana, the business of which he, with others, successfully conducted for nearly three years. In 1854 he arranged his affairs in these places and finally settled in Dixon, Illinois. Here he opened a dry-goods and general store, which is at the present time (1875) being actively carried on by him. He also bought farming lands here somewhat extensively, and devoted a great part of his attention to agricultural pursuits. In 1856 he became a member of the Illinois State Agricultural Board, and in 1860 was elected its President, and served in that office for the term of four years. The fertile State of Illinois is essentially a farming and grain-producing district, and its agricultural interests are of the first importance. In the position of President of the Agricultural Board, and in other equally responsible positions connected with the agricultural interests of the State, his knowledge and experience in that department—with which he is so thoroughly identified—have been of great service. In politics he is attached to the Democratic party, and the esteem in which he is held, both by that party and by the whole community of his section, was evidenced by his unanimous nomination, in 1868, by the Springfield Democratic Convention for Lieutenant-Governor of the State. His acknowledged personal merit drew forth eulogistic notices of the nomination even from the press of the opposite party. He has been twice married; in 1836 to Charlotte Rumsey Churchill, daughter of the Hon. Josiah Churchill, a member of the New York

Legislature and well-known merchant of Genesee county, and who was sometime one of the surveyors of the famous "Holland Land Company" of that State. His first wife died in 1848, and in 1850 he was united to Mary Anna Peck, also of Genesee county. He is a member of the Illinois Branch of the Centennial Board of Finance.



TEEL, WILLIAM A., Mayor of Joliet, Illinois, was born October 11th, 1836, in Blairsville, Pennsylvania; his father, the Hon. Stewart Steel, being a lawyer of eminence, and during President Polk's administration one of the American Consuls to Great Britain. He commenced his preparations for the legal profession by studies at Jefferson Academy, Pennsylvania, and in Cumberland, Maryland, but developed at the age of seventeen an inclination for commercial life into which he at once entered, and pursued for a short time in Cumberland, and then in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In 1855 he first visited Joliet, Illinois, but in a few days went on to Missouri, where he engaged in the construction of six miles of the North Missouri Railroad. In 1857 he returned to Joliet, and was appointed Cashier of the firm of Sanger & Casey, who had just taken the contract for the erection of the State Penitentiary in that city. In the following year the State Penitentiary, then located at Alton, was leased to this firm, and Mr. Steel, then twenty-two years of age, was selected as Deputy Warden, to take charge of both the commerce and discipline of the institution—a rare if not the only instance where a man so young was chosen to fill so responsible, dangerous, and arduous a position. Prior to his incumbency there was an almost complete disregard of discipline in that institution. The escapes had averaged thirteen annually; many lives had been lost in the quarrels of convicts and by the punishment inflicted, and it required a person of great courage and self-possession to face the men incarcerated there. During his executorship a thorough discipline was established and maintained, no lives were lost, save through natural causes, and not one escape was effected in the whole term of his administration. When the new penitentiary at Joliet was completed the convicts of the old institution were transferred to it under his personal supervision, the final removals being effected about July 4th, 1860. During this period he continued his legal studies, and upon the closing of the Alton Penitentiary entered the office of Judge Newton D. Strong, of St. Louis, Missouri, where he finished his preparations for practice. Prior to his admission to the bar, which occurred in the Circuit Court of St. Louis, on April 4th, 1861, he reviewed all his studies with his father in Pennsylvania. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War, though a Democrat, he took an active interest in the Federal cause, and raised at once in Missouri an independent battalion of four hundred and fifty men, which, at his request, the Gov-



Galaxy Pub. Co. Philadelphia

N. A. Steel

ernor of the State enrolled as a separate organization for regimental duty. He was commissioned as commanding officer, with the full rank of Major in the Union army. Prior to this he had been engaged in the construction of four monitors for the United States Navy, and of various other works connected with the army and navy. He enjoyed an intimate acquaintance with General Grant and the members of his staff, and his familiar knowledge through this connection of the situation of affairs assisted him materially in forwarding the cause of the Union arms. The events of the war, occurring just as he had been admitted to the bar, interrupted his practice, which he partially resumed upon the declaration of peace, winning a high reputation for his ability as a jurist. In March, 1870, he was licensed to practice in the Supreme Court of Illinois; in the following April was enrolled as an attorney of the Supreme Court of the United States, and in January, 1871, was licensed to practice in the United States Court of Claims. On January 16th, 1862, he married Frances Louise Sanger, daughter of Colonel Lorenzo P. Sanger, of the Union army, and at the close of the war settled permanently at Joliet. His first enterprises here were the development, on a large scale, of the stone resources of that section of the State, and the coal deposits in the Wilmington coal districts, becoming remarkably successful in both. He sunk and worked the first shafts in that coal field, and in a short time raised Joliet to a position of prime importance as a shipping point for the finest building-stone west of the Alleghenies. Joliet now quarries and exports more stone than any other district in the country, and its superiority for the construction of public edifices has for years been prominently recognized by the Federal and State governments. It is very extensively used in the erection of custom-houses, post-offices, arsenals, court-houses, and hospitals throughout the country. Mr. Steel is now the sole proprietor of the largest stone quarries in the country, employs a very large force of men, and by his constantly expanding enterprises has added not a little to the prosperity and reputation of the city of his adoption, and its surrounding districts. He has four times been called to the mayoralty of Joliet, and his public services as an executive have been no less satisfactory than his private enterprises as a citizen. His majority at the last election was greater than the aggregate of his majorities at the three previous elections, and this is a fair illustration of his growing popularity. During the winters he lives at Washington, practising in the United States Supreme Court, and taking an active interest in the transactions of the Government during the sessions of Congress. He is still a student, and has gathered in his home at Joliet one of the finest private libraries to be found in the West, embracing among its five thousand volumes a number of books of great antiquity. To his energy, when Mayor, is due the successful establishment of the Joliet Iron & Steel Works, which have made that city an important industrial centre. In the face of many obstacles, not the least being the Gov-

ernor's veto, he procured from the State Legislature authority empowering the city of Joliet to afford this corporation—now, with two exceptions, the largest in this country—the means for erecting itself upon a firm basis. He has, through his various private enterprises, acquired a large fortune, and with his family lives not only to share the benefits which it confers, but to enjoy the high esteem of his fellow-citizens.

HOYNE, PHILIP A., Lawyer, and United States Commissioner, was born in the city of New York, November 20th, 1824. His parents were emigrants from Ireland to that city in 1815, exiling themselves in consequence of trouble in which his father had become involved with the British government; though never arraigned for trial, he was suspected of favoring the cause of Irish freedom; this, subjecting him to constant surveillance, caused him incessant annoyance, and, had an outbreak occurred, he would have been the victim of immediate and rigid prosecution. Prudence, therefore, dictated to him the propriety of seeking in the United States that field for freedom of thought and action denied him in the land of his birth. Philip attended the public schools of New York, and the grammar schools of the city of Newark, New Jersey. After acquiring a rudimentary education in those establishments, he entered, when in his fourteenth year, a book-binding shop on Nassau street, where he remained two years engaged in mastering the details of the business. In the spring of 1841, believing that the West opened a wider field for the profitable exercise of skill and energy, he removed to Chicago, Illinois, and there commenced the study of law in the office of his brother, Hon. Thomas Hoyne, who had already been for four years a resident of that city. Here he pursued a course of legal studies during the following two years, and under the able guidance of his instructor made rapid progress. At the expiration of that time, however, business becoming somewhat depressed in Chicago, he removed to Galena, Illinois, and secured employment as book-keeper until 1844, when he returned to the former city as agent for a St. Louis Fur Company. In the spring of the following year he again removed to Galena and acted in the capacity of book-keeper in the auction commission house of Sleeper & Co., soon becoming a partner in the establishment. Thenceforward, with the exception of occasional visits to Chicago, which city he always looked upon as his home, he remained in Galena until 1852, when he decided to reside permanently in the first-named city. In the spring of 1853, on the establishment of the Recorder's Court, he was elected to the first clerkship, and held that position for a term of five years. Resuming and continuing his legal studies in the meanwhile, he was, in 1855, admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Illinois. In the course of the same year, while

filling the office of Recorder's Clerk, he was appointed United States Commissioner, which appointment he still holds, in connection also with that of Commissioner of Deeds for all the States and Territories. Down to the epoch of the outbreak of the Civil War he was an active and honored member of the Democratic organization, but since then has acted ably and consistently with the Republican party, in which he holds a prominent and influential position. He is a leading stockholder of the West Division of the Hoosac Railway Company, and also of the National Bank of Illinois. He is the President of the Mechanics' & Traders' Savings, Loan, & Building Company of Chicago, and an energetic and valued member of the Chicago Board of Education. In all enterprises and movements calculated to promote the social and political welfare of his State and county he is a prime mover, and is noted for his vigor of action in all such cases. He was married, April 29th, 1849, to Teresa French, daughter of the well-known author of "French's Grammar;" he has two sons, one of whom is engaged with the house of Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., stationers, the other with the extensive dry-goods establishment of J. V. Farwell & Co.

JEWELL, JAMES STEWART, A. M., M. D., Physician, was born September 8th, 1837, in the city of Galena, Illinois, and is a son of John M. and Margaret M. (Stewart) Jewell, both of whom were natives of Tennessee. His father was a mechanic and builder by occupation. He obtained his early education in the schools of Galena, and in 1855 entered the office of Dr. S. M. Mitchell, of Williamson county, Illinois, for the purpose of studying medicine. During the winter of 1858-59 he attended a course of lectures in the Rush Medical College of Chicago, and finished his studies the following season at the Chicago Medical College, taking his degree from that institution in 1860. He commenced the practice of his profession in Williamson county, where he continued for about two and a half years, and thence removed to Chicago in 1863, where he has since remained. In 1864 he was elected Professor of Anatomy in the Chicago Medical College, and this chair he filled until 1869, when he went abroad. In the latter year he was honored by the Northwestern University with the degree of A. M. On his return to the United States, in 1870, he resumed his practice in Chicago; and subsequently, in 1871, delivered a course of lectures in the Chicago Medical College on general pathology. In 1872 the Chair of Nervous and Mental Diseases was created for him, and he was chosen as Professor and continues to hold that position. He is regarded by the profession of the Northwest as an acknowledged authority on these particular diseases, and he confines his practice exclusively to them. In 1874 he started a quarterly journal, of which he

is editor and manager, devoted to the discussion of these special disorders, which is already in a flourishing condition, and is ably supported by the profession at large. He is a member of the Philosophical Society of Chicago, as also of the Academy of Natural Sciences. He is also a member of many literary and scientific associations throughout the United States. He was married, in 1864, to May C. Kennedy, of Nashville, Illinois, and resides at Evanston, a beautiful suburban town a few miles distant from Chicago.

MORSE, CHARLES M., Railroad Superintendent, was born July 21st, 1820, in Wilton, Maine, and is a son of Colonel Charles Morse. His education was obtained chiefly at the village school, supplemented by an attendance, during four terms, at a higher academy, and frequently interrupted by ill-health. His father was a farmer and miller; but as the son was physically unable to perform much labor, very little was required of him. A remark made by the father to a friend, and accidentally overheard by the son, created a great impression on his mind, inasmuch that it very materially determined his future course of action. "Charles," he said, "cannot work with his brothers, but we can always depend upon him for closing the gates—he don't leave things half done." When seventeen years old, he entered the post-office at Augusta, the capital city of the State, where he served for four years, and where, for weeks together, he had sole charge of the office. Although he differed politically with the postmaster, he never lost the latter's confidence and esteem, who refused to displace him at the behest of party managers, to make way for a party favorite. Shortly after arriving at manhood, he married and returned to his native town, where he assisted his father in the management of his business, and ultimately succeeded to it, on the death of his parent in 1845. Immediately upon his return to Wilton, he was elected Town Clerk, which, with other town offices, he held for seven years, when he was chosen a representative in the State Legislature. In 1850, he entered the office of the treasurer of the Maine Central (then the A & K) Railroad Company, and, excepting four months, was connected with that corporation for over fifteen years, serving in various capacities, from Fireman to Superintendent, the longest period being as General Ticket Agent and Cashier, nearly the entire earnings of the company passing through his hands. His services as Superintendent covered three years at two different times. In 1866, he became Superintendent of the St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad; and in 1868, when that line was leased to the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, he was appointed to and now holds the position of Superintendent of a Division, now embracing 190 miles of railroad. As a railway manager, he is one of the most successful and popular in the country. He is a man of fine

literary attainments, although he makes no claim to scholarship. He is interested in inaugurating and sustaining all literary and art enterprises in his city. He is fond of books, possessing a library of choice works, numbering nearly one thousand volumes, and is a lover of antiquarian research. He takes great interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the community among whom he resides; and is, in short, a useful, worthy and honorable citizen.

ILLIAMS, ROBERT EBENEZER, Lawyer, was born December 3d, 1825, in Clarksville, Greene county, Pennsylvania. His father was a Virginian by birth, and his mother of Scotch-Irish and Welsh descent. Both his grandfathers were soldiers of the war of 1776, and both drew pensions on account of wounds received and services rendered in the conflict with the mother country. His parents removed about 1830 to Washington, Pennsylvania. His father was a mechanic, and his son worked in his shop until he was seventeen years old, attending the common school during the winter months. He then entered Washington College, at Washington, Pennsylvania, where he remained over a year, and subsequently he became a teacher in the district school. In the spring of 1845 he removed to Kentucky, where he taught in Madison county for four years; meanwhile he studied law privately. In 1849 he went to Bethany College, West Virginia, where he pursued a college course, meanwhile continuing his legal studies, and completed the greater portion of the curriculum, especially in the scientific portion, but left college at the expiration of the third or junior year. He thereupon returned to Kentucky, where he read law under the preceptorship of Colonel W. H. Caperton, of Richmond, teaching school at the same time. He received his license as a legal practitioner in December, 1850, and then proceeded to Texas to seek his fortune. At the time he started, he was possessed of \$300 in gold; and after travelling over a large portion of territory, his finances were reduced to the amount of one English sovereign (\$4.85), he then being in the town of Clinton, DeWitt county, Texas, and provided only with a moderate supply of clothes and a few books. In this town he found a gentleman who had retired from the practice of the law, and who was the owner of a law library consisting of between forty and fifty volumes, which he very kindly offered to loan. This favor was accepted, and he was subsequently enabled to purchase them. He at once commenced the practice of his profession, and succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations. At the expiration of about two years, he was elected State Attorney for the judicial district in which he resided. He served in this position for two years, and it was the only office which he ever held, having declined a re-election. His health at that time failed, as the climate did not agree with his temperament,

and in order to save his life, he concluded to remove farther north. At that time the State of Illinois was attracting much attention, as various lines of railways were being constantly opened, especially the Illinois Central and the Chicago & Alton Railroads; and as the city of Bloomington was most advantageously located, being not only at the intersection of these two important lines, but also on account of its central position, its natural beauty, etc., and of its promising future, he, having kinsmen in the town, determined to locate there, and to make it his future residence. He reached this place, June 9th, 1856, with his wife and two children; and at this point he has since resided. He immediately resumed the practice of his profession, where he soon found friends and clients to appreciate him. He has ever since labored with a steady, earnest purpose, and as a result, the firm of which he is a member are doing a very large and lucrative business. His practice in the Supreme Court of the State is a very extensive one, and for the past five years he has appeared before that tribunal in a greater number of cases than any other attorney in the State, he being the counsel and adviser of most of the railroads passing through his home circuit. In political faith he has ever been a Democrat, and in the presidential campaign of 1868 he was, on account of his legal attainments, unanimously nominated, without solicitation on his part, by the State Democratic Convention, as its candidate for Attorney-General of Illinois. At the election, held in November, 1868, the vote for him was far in excess of that cast for any of his associates on the Democratic ticket, but was not enough to secure his election by the people, as the Republican ticket was successful by over 50,000 majority. Since that year, he has avoided politics, and has been laboring with as much industry as he ever has done since he first engaged in the contests and triumphs of the bar. He is the embodiment of that steady assiduity which, in the long run, achieves a more lasting success than even genius can hope to attain. He is pre-eminently a lawyer, not an orator; for there is no grace of ornament or floridity of embellishment about his style of speaking. But he is a lawyer who displays in every argument, either to court or jury, a thorough knowledge of the law of the case on trial, and that law is presented with clearness and force. As an old and successful lawyer, he has for years past been requested to receive into his office numbers of students, who were ever able to study there, provided they were willing to work as well as study. In short, at the present day, a very large proportion of those who practice at the same bar as himself have graduated from his office. He is known everywhere, not only as a successful advocate in an eminent degree, but as an honest one. He is a large-hearted, true man in every respect, and is popular with the masses. He was married, 1851, to a daughter of James N. Smith, of DeWitt county, Texas, who was then, and from the organization of that county until the end of the great rebellion, the Clerk of the County Court, the most lucrative position in the county.

BAGLEY, MARCUS E., was born, August 18th, 1828, in East Durham, Greene county, New York, and is a son of Thomas and Mary Bagley, of Scotch-Irish descent. His parents are yet living on the old homestead in Greene county, where they have resided for the past fifty years, his father having attained the venerable age of eighty-five years, and his mother being ten years younger. He was educated in the public schools of his native county, and aided his father in the work of the farm until he attained his majority. He left home in the autumn of 1849, and passed the winter in the city of New York. In the fall of 1850 he went to Jerseyville, Illinois, where he engaged in the mercantile business with A. W. Howe, under the firm-name of Howe & Bagley, being the successors of Colonel Edward M. Daley, an uncle of Marcus E. Bagley, who was one of the original proprietors of the town, now city of Jerseyville; Colonel Daley having, with his partner, John W. Lott, laid out and located said town in October, 1834. He continued in the mercantile business until the spring of 1859. He was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of Jersey county in 1860, and was re-elected in 1864, 1868, and 1872, being four terms of four years each. No former clerk had ever held the office for so long a term of years. He was appointed, in 1865, Master in Chancery of said county, by Hon. David M. Woodson, Judge of the Jersey county Circuit Court, and has held that office continuously for the past ten years. In the spring of 1867 he was elected the first Mayor of the city of Jerseyville, and held the office for one year. In the spring of 1873 he was elected a member of the Board of Education for the city, the term of office being three years; he has since been chosen President of the Board. His political views were at first old-line Whig; since the disorganization of that party he has been a consistent Democrat. He is a gentleman of very high social attainments and culture, with genial and courteous manners towards all.

BOSSACK, JOHN, JR., Merchant, was born in Athens, Cook county, Illinois, September 13th, 1840, descending from prominent Scotch ancestry. His father left Scotland when twelve years of age, and is still living to contemplate a career which has been remarkable for its incidents and vicissitudes. He was one of the pioneers of Illinois, and was foremost in the development of its resources and in the enlargement and extension of its business enterprises. For several years he was wholly engaged in the construction of important public works, and was the contractor under whose supervision, and in pursuance of whose plans the canal was built which connects Chicago with the Mississippi river. Active in politics at a time when the anti-slavery

question was the uppermost issue in this country, and firmly grounded in his opinion of the gigantic injustice which was then inflicted upon millions of blacks, he assumed at once an open hostility to the pro-slavery element which in no small degree then permeated the North, and took occasion to improve every opportunity for the emphatic expression of his sentiments that presented itself. He thus obtained notoriety, and was the object of special resentment from those who opposed his views. He was one of the most zealous conductors of what has now passed into history as the "Underground Railroad." He led a mob that wrested from the hands of the officers a fugitive negro, who by judicial decree had been relegated to the horrors of slavery. For this he was tried, fined, and imprisoned. In this ordeal he conducted his defence with ability, though not a lawyer, and startled the court, if he did not convince it of its error, when he said: "It is true, sir, I am a foreigner. I first saw the light among the rugged and free hills of Scotland—a land, sir, that never was conquered, and where a slave never breathed. Let a slave set foot on that shore and his chains fall off forever, and he becomes what God made him—a man!" The education of his son was limited to the common schools, and his attendance was irregular; but he inherited his father's activity and industry, which spurred him on in self-instruction. In 1863 he removed to Odell, Livingston county, Illinois, and embarked in the grain business, for which he soon developed rare tact. To this he subsequently added traffic in live stock, purchasing in the interior of the State and shipping direct to Chicago. In all these transactions he was successful, and within a very short period, by enterprise guided by prudence, and industry characterized by economy, soon acquired a handsome fortune. He subsequently engaged extensively in the purchase and sale of real estate in the vicinity of Odell, and these transactions have been usually on a large scale individually, and profitable. His enterprise has raised him to a position of prominence in his county, in all the internal improvements of which he takes a deep interest. His shipments of grain have aggregated more than a million bushels annually for the past few years. He is a gentleman noted alike for his rare business and social qualities.

BONFIELD, THOMAS P., Lawyer, was born in Canton, Ohio, April 24th, 1827. His father, Dr. Thomas S. Bonfield, was a well-known practitioner of that place and formerly of Baltimore, Maryland; his mother, Sarah (Troup) Bonfield, was a Pennsylvanian. His preliminary education was obtained in his native town, and in Canton also he completed a thorough course of academical studies. At the expiration of his term of scholarship, he decided to embrace the legal profession, and in 1847 commenced the

study of law under the able guidance of Judge George W. Belden—a brother-in-law of his father, and a compeer and valued intimate friend of the late statesman Edwin M. Stanton—who at that date was a resident of Steubenville. Upon the completion of the usual course of judicial studies he passed his examination, and at Springfield, Ohio, in 1849, was admitted to the bar of that State. He subsequently practised in Canton until 1853, and then emigrated to Kankakee, at this period a region sparsely settled, and scarcely reclaimed from its primitive condition. Being the first lawyer to establish himself in that section, now so flourishing, he rapidly met with merited success, and down to the present time has been unremittingly engaged in attending to the wants of an extensive and increasing clientage. He is well read in all the various branches of law; is an able pleader, and as an equity lawyer is unsurpassed. He was married in 1856 to Maria Eastman, from Aurora, Illinois.

WAY, JOSEPH H., M. D., was born in Yates county, New York, October 10th, 1823. His parents were Joshua Way and Sarah (Chase) Way. He was educated at the Prattsburg Academy, New York, and in 1841, under the able supervision of Dr. Addison Niles, commenced in Steuben county, New York, the study of medicine. He then became a recipient of the regular course at the Geneva Medical College, which he entered in the winter of 1843 and 1844. At the expiration of his allotted term of probation, he graduated from that institution, and immediately began the active practice of his profession in Livingston county, New York. After remaining in that locality for a period extending over ten years, he removed to Illinois in 1854, and established himself at Kankakee, Illinois, where he has since permanently resided in the possession of an extensive and constantly increasing practice. A skilful and an experienced physician, he has won the esteem and unbounded confidence of a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and is often called beyond the limits of his usual professional rounds, in order to give his attention to cases of a peculiar or aggravated nature. He was married in 1848 to Abbie I. Weed, formerly a resident of Livingston county, New York.

GOODING, WILLIAM, Civil Engineer, was born in Bristol, Ontario county, New York, in 1803, his early life being spent upon a farm there and in teaching school. In 1826 he commenced service as a civil engineer on the Welland Canal, in Canada, during its first construction, when it was of limited capacity and the structures entirely of wood. Under the chief engineership of Alfred Barrett he continued on this work until 1829, when he left to undertake a mer-

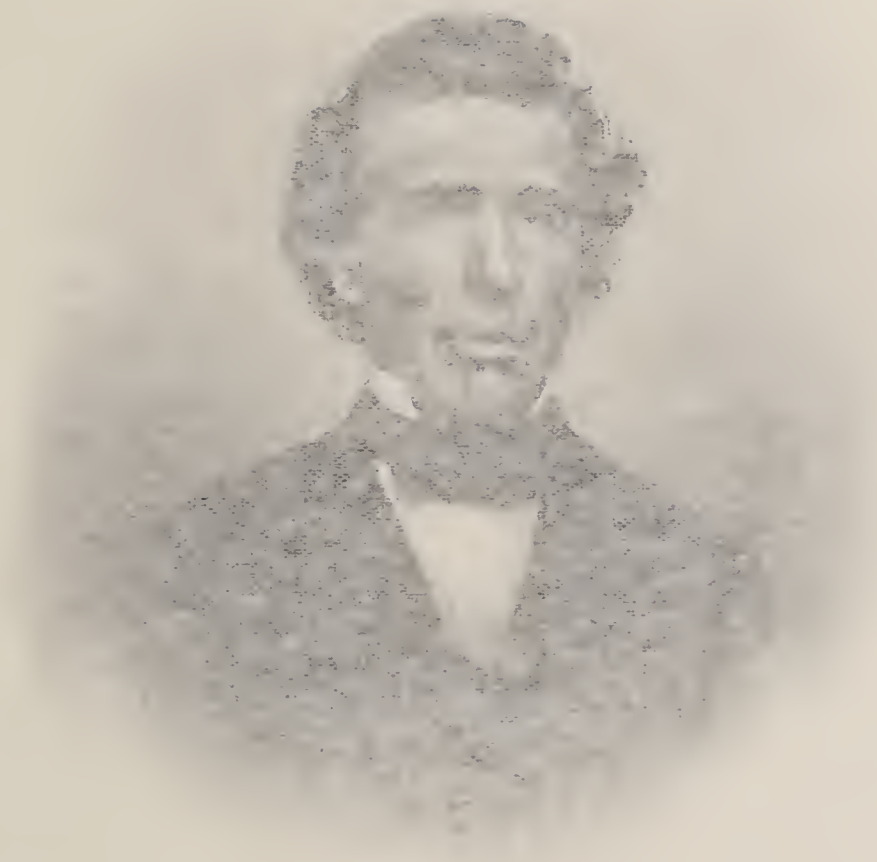
cantile business in Lockport, New York, which proving uncongenial to his tastes, he again resumed his engineering profession in the State of Ohio, where he remained in charge of canal construction until the division upon which he was engaged in the valley of the Scioto was completed. In the spring of 1832 he was married in Troy, New York, and an interesting reminiscence of this journey from thence westward is his travelling over the only piece of passenger railroad then completed in the United States. This extended from Albany to Schenectady, and consisted of an imperfect light strap rail laid upon parallel stringers, and the train consisted of three cars resembling common stage coaches, drawn by a single horse. The breaking out of the so-called Black Hawk war in 1832 prevented him from fulfilling his intention of moving to Illinois in the summer of that year, and he turned aside, sojourning at Roscoe, Ohio, where his first child, William A., late General Superintendent of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, was born. At length, on May 1st, 1833, he reached Chicago, then containing not more than a hundred people outside of the garrison. The West was innocent of railroads, and indeed of improvements of any extent, and he arrived with his wife and child at the Garden City, *via* Niles, Michigan, as the first passengers booked through from Detroit. Their conveyance from Niles was a light open wagon, with a span of French ponies, and they were delayed there two days in expectation of additional fares. He settled upon open land, which he subsequently purchased, at Gooding's Grove, then in Cook county, now in Will county, whence his father and brothers had preceded him the previous year, and had given the name to the location; but next year he accepted an invitation to engage in the service of the Canal Commissioners of Indiana in making preliminary surveys for a proposed system of canals in that State, and extending the location of the Wabash & Erie Canal, then in course of construction, from the "old treaty ground," now the town of Wabash, to Lafayette. While actively engaged in these duties, in 1834 and 1835, his reputation had become so established that when at Indianapolis he received notice of his appointment as Chief Engineer of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, accompanied by a request to return at once and commence operations. Again he journeyed in primitive style along a route sparsely settled, a hoosier wagon forming no very comfortable protection from an intensely cold prairie winter. From February, 1836, he acted as Engineer-in-Chief of this important canal; first under the Canal Commissioners and subsequently under the Canal Trustees, until it was opened for navigation in the spring of 1848. This crowning effort of his skill as an engineer was acknowledged by his being appointed Secretary and Assistant Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, and he continued to act in these capacities until 1871, when, with its debt fully paid, the canal was surrendered by the trustees to the State. In addition to these onerous duties, he was employed for a time on special service as United States Civil Engineer, and also as one of the

special commissioners of the Board of Public Works of the city of Chicago, whilst the summit division of the canal was being deepened for a more effectual drainage of that city. Mr. Gooding spends his well-earned leisure at his pleasant residence at Lockport, Illinois, varied occasionally by extended tours, in which he must specially realize the difference of comfort between the Pullman car of the present and the hoosier wagon of his youth, when he contended with nature to give the State those magnificent canals which formed the highways of civilization in their day, and were fit precursors of the railroads. George H. Woodruff, of Joliet, in his "Early History of Will County," speaks thus of William Gooding: "In closing the brief history of the (Illinois & Michigan) canal, I wish to pay a tribute to its Chief Engineer, William Gooding, who was its firm friend from first to last, its efficient director, and against whom no suspicions of jobbery were ever entertained. Fully a master of his profession, prepared for all emergencies, urbane in his intercourse with all, he is entitled to the grateful remembrance of every citizen of this State, to the prosperity of which he has been so largely instrumental."

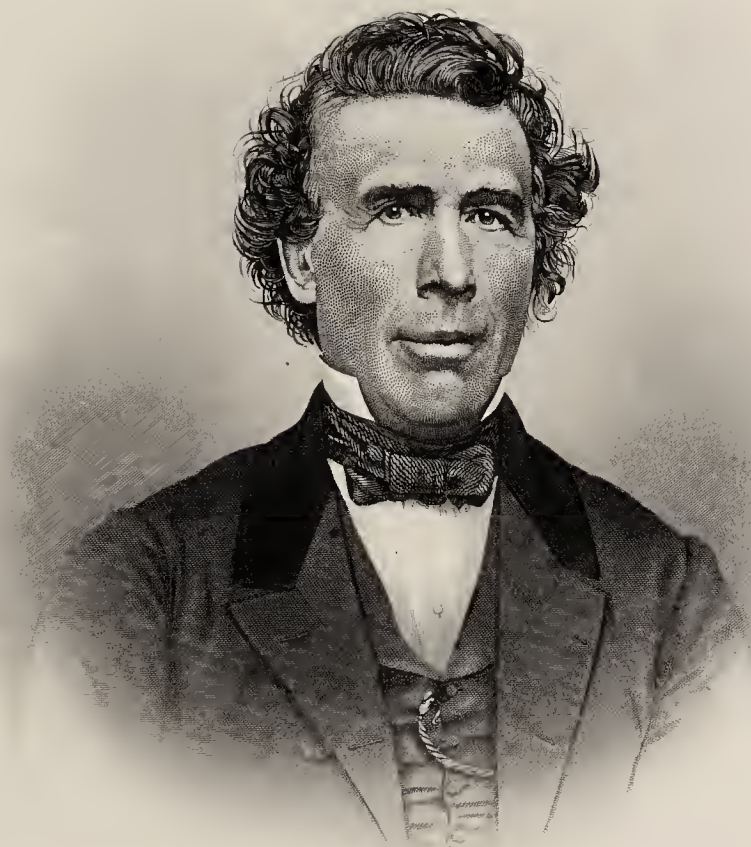


MILLER, HON. ANSON S., LL. D., Lawyer and Judge, was born, September 24th, 1810, in the town of Western, now Lee, Oneida county, New York. He is of New England parentage, his father, Luther Miller, a native of Massachusetts, having removed to Oneida county—a pioneer at Fort Stanwix, now Rome, New York—towards the close of the last century. His early years were passed at the country school and on his father's farm. Inheriting a vigorous constitution and imbued with a love of nature, he engaged with rare fondness and efficiency in agricultural pursuits, for the promotion of which he has in his maturer years labored so successfully. When but a youth he had acquired a thorough English education, and he taught school for a number of terms in his native town and elsewhere, sustaining the reputation of a skilful and successful instructor. He subsequently was prepared for college at Grosvenor's High School, Rome, and entered Hamilton College shortly before attaining his majority. He remained there four years, graduating in the summer of 1835, and receiving a number of honors. Immediately after taking his degree he commenced the study of law, which he pursued at Rome, and at Delta, in his native county. Having completed his legal studies, he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of New York, at Utica, in 1838, and in the autumn of that year removed to the West. He first located temporarily at Terre Haute, Indiana, where he formed a law partnership with William W. Heaton, also from Oneida county, New York. In 1840 he proceeded farther west, and settled at Rockford, Illinois, where he has since resided in the practice of his profession, being associated with his brother, Cyrus F. Miller, which

partnership continued until his election as Judge in 1857. In 1844, upon the agitation of the State debt question, he consented to represent Winnebago county in the Legislature; and upon his election to the House of Representatives he took an active part on the Judiciary Committee in revising the statutes, and also upon the Canal Committee in making provision to pay the interest upon the internal improvement debt and restoring the credit of the State. He also, at this session of 1844-45, introduced the first bill to repeal the "black laws," and supported the measure in an eloquent and powerful speech, which was reported in the press of the capital and circulated throughout the State. In 1865 he had the satisfaction of seeing those laws swept from the statutes. In 1845-46 he travelled through portions of northern Illinois with Hons. William B. Ogden and J. Young Scammon, for the purpose of awakening an interest in the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, then projected, and securing its construction. In 1846 he was elected to the Senate, and took a prominent part in the measures of that important period of the State history. In 1857 he was chosen orator of the Alumni Association of Hamilton College, and at the following annual commencement of that institution, in 1858, delivered an oration on "Self-Culture," which was extensively published and greatly admired at the time, and which must continue to be regarded as a model. In 1860 various Republican papers proposed him for the gubernatorial chair of Illinois, but he promptly declined the candidacy, and gave his influence and efficient support to Richard Yates. During the war of the rebellion he labored devotedly and successfully in the raising of Union troops, and providing for their wants in the field, for which he will long be gratefully remembered, especially by the soldiers. In 1864 his *Alma Mater*, Hamilton College, conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws, an honor of which his natural endowments, high attainments and character rendered him eminently worthy. During the same year he was nominated by the Republican State Convention as the Presidential Elector of his Congressional district for the re-election of President Lincoln, and he was occupied during the autumn preceding the election in canvassing and speaking in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. His was the banner district of the State and nation, and he was chosen Messenger of the Electoral College of Illinois to bear its vote to Washington. In the course of the canvass President Lincoln tendered him a United States Judgeship, which honor he declined, as it would necessitate the removal of his family. In 1865 he was appointed Postmaster of Rockford by President Lincoln, and although he was twice superseded by President Johnson (to whose "policy" he was opposed), no change was made, as the Senate did not confirm the President's nominations. He held this position until the close of his second term. In 1866 he accepted the invitation of the New York State Agricultural Society to deliver the annual address at the Saratoga Fair, and his effort on that occasion was applauded as being an oration of great originality and



Amos Miller



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Amos Miller

AT THE UNION & MOUNTAIN

power. Republican papers in various parts of the State in 1868 proposed Judge Miller for the next Governor of Illinois, and delegates to the State Convention were instructed to vote for his nomination, but he declined the use of his name so long as that of General Palmer was before the Convention. Among the self-made men of the West there is no nobler representative than he of its spirit of progress, freedom of thought, and independence of speech. Prominent in his profession, his mind is well versed in legal lore, and stored with useful learning and sound knowledge, embracing the whole circle of science and literature. He has a noble and commanding presence, combined with a high moral and intellectual character. Before courts, juries, and popular assemblies, he is clear, logical, and persuasive. His arguments are characterized by strength and solidity, and often by finished elegance, yet no force of expression is sacrificed for the mere beauty of diction. His style as a speaker and writer is concise, compact, and vigorous. When speaking, his usual manner is earnest, candid, and deliberate, sometimes vehement, and when aroused, he is often eloquent. He is a bold and independent thinker, and never shrinks from exposing the abuses of government or the evils of the age. His manners are polished, dignified, and courteous, and respect for the feelings and opinions of others is a marked characteristic. He has recently been preparing a "History of Illinois," though it is yet incomplete. Shortly after the great fire in Chicago, 1871, in connection with his brother, Cyrus F. Miller, Esq., and Senator R. L. Williamson, he established a law office in that city, the firm known as Miller, Williamson & Miller. He was married, in 1838, to Alvera S., daughter of Jabez F. Rudd, an old and prominent citizen of Western, Oneida county, New York, and has a family of two sons and one daughter. Yet in the enjoyment of unbroken health, he has the strength and activity of early manhood.

HILLIPS, REV. FRANKLIN W., Physician, Clergyman, and Superintendent of the Illinois Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, was born November 5th, 1827, on Lulbegan creek, Montgomery county, Kentucky, and is a son of the late Rev. William Phillips, and a grandson of John Phillips, formerly of Dorchester county, Maryland. The latter, who married a Miss Brannock, removed to Kentucky soon after its admission into the Union. Of him it was said by his neighbors, "He was an honest miller." The son of the latter was a Methodist minister, and possessed of considerable poetic talent, which, in an early period of his life, gained him great local reputation. When he became a minister he actively engaged in the theological conflict then being waged in Kentucky, and soon was noted as a polemic writer. At the time of his death, which was at the early age of thirty-nine years, he was the Editor

of the *Western Christian Advocate*, published at Cincinnati, Ohio. His widow survived him but a short time, and Franklin found himself, in his ninth year, an orphan. He then became an inmate of an uncle's household, in Paris, Indiana, where he remained for about three and one-half years. While residing there he laid the foundation of an education in the old style of teaching; not very far advanced, it is true, but very thorough. He returned to Cincinnati in the summer of 1840, and was an interested looker on in the famous Harrison campaign of that memorable year, which culminated in that city. He shortly after entered the then Woodward College, now the Woodward High School, of which Dr. B. P. Aydelotte was President and Dr. Joseph Ray, Professor of Mathematics. He left college without graduating; and in order to prepare himself for active life, served an apprenticeship with G. W. Townley & Brother, house carpenters. Having made about this time a profession of religion, his mind was directed towards the ministry, and he engaged in a course of reading in order to qualify himself for that work. In the autumn of 1848, although not quite twenty-one years of age, he was received into the ministry, in connection with the Kentucky Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, south. In this ministry he was actively employed for eight years, two of these in the mountains of Kentucky, which were very arduous ones on account of the hard labor, exposure, and indifferent accommodations. A disease of the throat, developed in consequence of these privations and hardships, compelled him to relinquish his labors in 1856, and locate. Having studied medicine, he attended the lectures in the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville; and he subsequently engaged in the practice of physic, first at Livermore on Green river, and afterwards in Todd county, near the Tennessee line, where he established a good business. He was residing there when the war of the rebellion broke out, and he endured the trials and vicissitudes of a Southern loyalist almost until the close of the war, when, as the guerillas became rather pressing in their attentions, manifesting too great a partiality for his goods, of which he did by no means approve, he removed to Illinois for safety, and to avoid farther loss. He had been in 1860 a supporter of the Bell and Everett ticket, but with the advent of the war his political preferences turned in favor of the Union, as administered by the Republican party, and on the occasion of the Presidential election, in 1864, he rode six miles through the rain and gave Abraham Lincoln a *viva voce* vote. He went to Illinois in December, 1864, intending to practice medicine, but finding no fair opening, and as his health had been sufficiently restored, he ventured to resume his ministerial labors in connection with the Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He passed two years in Mattoon, four years in Jacksonville, three in Springfield, and one year in the Danville district. In June, 1874, he was elected Superintendent of the Illinois Institution for the Instruction of the

Blind, which position he still retains. He was married in October, 1853, to L. J., a daughter of Rev. R. J. Dungan, of Kentucky, and has a family of three sons.

BONFIELD, JOSEPH F., Lawyer, was born August 15th, 1841, in Buffalo, New York, his parents being from Ireland. After an excellent preliminary education he entered the University of Chicago, graduating therefrom in 1864, and from the law department of the same institution in 1865.

He then commenced the practice of law in the city of Chicago, and despite the pressure of his legal duties gave a great deal of his time, abilities, and influence to the furtherance of educational interests, serving five years as a member of the City Board of Education, and was otherwise identified with the city schools, and also with the University of Chicago, of the Board of Trustees of which he is at present an active member. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of Hyde Park, and its President in 1874-75. He has followed his profession closely, is an excellent lawyer, and has a very extended practice, largely connected with real estate litigation. For a young man he is very prominently identified with the city's growth and politics.

WARREN, GEORGE E., Farmer, Lawyer, and Judge, was born August 16th, 1817, in Worthington, Scioto county, Ohio, and is a son of Dr. Thomas and Martha (De Wolf) Warren, the former being of Puritan origin, and the latter of Huguenot descent. His father passed a considerable portion of his early manhood at sea, visiting nearly every portion of the world, being both a supercargo and a physician. On his final return to the United States he passed four years in Ohio, and thence removed to Bristol, Rhode Island, and practised his profession as physician. During his residence there his son George enjoyed the best of educational advantages, completing his studies by a four years' course in Brown University, whence he graduated in the class of 1835. In October of the same year, in company with his brother, sister, and father, he went to the western country. His father invested \$6000 (which George had inherited from his grandfather) in an improved farm adjoining Jerseyville, and also in other lands in Jersey county, Illinois. Meanwhile, George went to Carrollton, in the same State, where he entered the office of Woodson & Hodges for the purpose of studying law; and at this time he acted as Deputy Circuit and County Clerk. In the autumn of 1837 he went to Jersey county, and remained on his farm until the following spring, when he removed to Alton, and completed his law studies in the office of Bullock & Keating, being admitted to the bar in the spring of 1839.

The following year he commenced farming on his lands in Jersey county, where he continued until 1849, serving as Justice of the Peace during a portion of this time. When he commenced the farmer's life his health was not good, but under that discipline he improved considerably. In 1849 he was elected County Judge, being the first term of that office under the new Constitution of 1848. He held that position during two terms of four years each. In political views he was a Whig, and has since been an earnest Republican. During the late rebellion he distinguished himself greatly by his warm espousal of the cause of the Union. Few men in the State exercised a more salutary influence in this direction than himself. In June, 1862, he formed a law partnership with his son-in-law, William H. Pogue, and re-commenced the practice of law, in which he has since continued; although he still devotes a considerable portion of his time to his farm. He is a most influential and useful citizen; and during his entire life has been an earnest, zealous Christian. He was married, in 1837, when but twenty years of age, to Harriet S., daughter of Samuel S. Allen, of Bristol, Rhode Island, who was then Collector of that port.

THOMAS, SAMUEL BARBER, Clerk of Grundy county, Illinois, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 20th, 1820. His father, William Thomas, was an iron moulder and founder. When the son was a year old the family moved to Lebanon, Pennsylvania, where he attended common school until twelve years old. They then moved to Centre county, where he clerked in a store for two years. He then worked in a foundry for a short time, and also sold butter and eggs along a road to the new town of Fanandsville, then being opened; then kept store and books for a canal contractor at Curtin's Forge a while; then clerked for four years in Spring Mills, and again at Linden Hall for three years; then kept books at Martha's Furnace; then was under manager of a furnace in Cambria county for a year; then in a store in Bellefonte; and then kept books at a furnace in Lewistown for a year. He then returned to Linden Hall and was engaged in the dry-goods and milling business there in partnership with W. Irvin for a year, when they sold out. His next move was to Clearfield county, and he was a partner with D. A. Stuart, in the lumber and dry-goods business for four years. He then went to Peru, Indiana, and, in partnership with his uncle, Joseph Thomas, graded part of the track of the Peru & Indianapolis Railroad. In 1854 he moved to Morris, Illinois, and became clerk in a dry-goods store. In 1855 he was married to Amanda J. Ferguson, of Geneseo, New York, and in the same year, in connection with his uncle, opened a dry-goods store, under the name of J. Thomas & Co., and engaged also in mining coal, to dispose of which they opened a coal yard in Chicago; but,

their capital being limited, they had to relinquish these enterprises after a period of two years. He was, in 1858, elected Justice of the Peace, in Morris, Illinois; in 1860 was an unsuccessful candidate for the office of Circuit Clerk; and in 1861 was elected Clerk of Grundy county, and has been three times successively re-elected, covering in all a period of sixteen years. The duties of this position he still performs. He has also been connected with municipal affairs, and at one period filled the office of Mayor of the City of Morris, where he now resides.

Smith with the masses of the people, more particularly the manufacturing class, who find in him one always ready to listen to their wants and lend a helping hand. In manner he is entirely unassuming; in fact, he is a type of the true self-made man who has made his position entirely by his own industry and unswerving integrity. He was married in September, 1852, to Zippy Hanks, from Salem, Washington county, New York, who still lives. He is a director and stockholder in the First National Bank of Quincy, and also holds a third interest in the grain elevator in that town.

SMITH, JACOB M., Pork Packer and Curer, was born in Monroe county, Virginia, September 24th, 1826. He is a son of Merry W. and Lydia (Morris) Smith, both Virginians. When he was in his seventh year his parents removed to Shelby county, Indiana, and in 1840 came to Adams county, Illinois, settling at Burton, about nine miles from Quincy, where the father still lives on his farm and enjoys the respect of all who come in contact with him. Jacob M. at an early age was apprenticed to learn the cooper's trade, which he thoroughly mastered in all its branches. Being of an independent disposition he determined to do for himself, and at the same time, acknowledging the obligations due his father, he bought his time from him when seventeen years of age, by getting out the wood and making him 1000 flour barrels, which were valued at about \$350. This accomplished, he launched out for himself, and went to Payson in Adams county, bought a lot and erected a shop to carry on his coopering trade, in the spring of 1846. He remained here, however, but a short time, when he contracted with parties to go to Palmyra, Missouri, and pursue his trade there, they agreeing to take all the barrels he could manufacture with a force of eight men. His productions here, however, were much greater than the contracting parties could make use of, and they were glad to cancel their contract by paying \$1000 for a release. He then returned to Burton and carried on his trade there until 1850, when he came to Quincy and engaged in mercantile business up to 1860. In 1855 he added to his business that of packing and curing pork, and since 1860 has confined himself exclusively to that branch of trade. In this business, as in all occupations in which he has ever engaged, he has made himself thorough master in every detail, and his energy and judgment have been such that to-day the house of Smith & Farlon are the largest dealers in their line in Quincy. Devoting his entire time to the able management of his business, he has discarded politics almost entirely; yet in the spring of 1875 he was called upon to accept the Republican nomination for Mayor of the town, and was elected, notwithstanding the town is largely Democratic. This fact can be accounted for only by the extreme popularity of Mr.

CUSHING, GEORGE H., D. D. S., Dentist, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in May, 1829. His parents were Henry and Harriet (Philbrook) Cushing; his father was, for a number of years, Treasurer of the Providence Savings Institution, and while acting in that responsible capacity, performed the functions of his office with exactitude and recognized ability. He acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of his native place, and, at the completion of an elementary course of studies, in 1847, entered the office of N. A. Fisher, M. D., in Providence, to learn the dental profession. At that date, Dr. Fisher, long recognized as one of the leading and most skilful dental practitioners in the State, had given up the active practice of medicine in general, and was restricting himself almost entirely to that of dentistry—this step being rendered necessary by his enfeebled state of health. After remaining under the supervision of his instructor for a term of two years, he resolved to establish a practice of his own, and with this end in view he located himself in Bristol, Rhode Island. His stay in that town, however, was brief. The memorable gold fever convulsing the country in 1849, he, with so many others anxious to set foot in the western El Dorado, moved to California. In that region he remained for about six years, the greater portion of his time being occupied in the active practice of his profession. Returning to Providence in the fall of 1856, he placed in order his business matters in that city, and in the spring of the following year moved to Chicago, Illinois. This he did in order to take the place of Dr. Charles H. Quinlan, one of the most skilful and reliable dental practitioners of the Northwest section, one who—through his perseverance and abilities—had acquired an extensive and remunerative practice; associated with the latter was his brother, John D. Quinlan. Subsequently he connected himself in partnership with the brothers, and the firm continued without change until its dissolution, in 1866. He then prosecuted successfully the practice of his profession alone, adding to his reputation as a dentist of skill and ingenuity. On the formation of the Illinois State Dental Association, he was one of the charter members, and in all that concerns the welfare and progress of that

institution has ever evinced a warm and unflagging interest; of the above association he was also for one year President. He is also a member, and was for one year President, of the American Dental Association, and is an irregular contributor to the various dental journals. In 1858 he was married to May Larward, daughter of the late Major Charles H. Larward, United States Army, formerly a resident of Rhode Island. She died shortly after marriage, and in 1860 he was married to her sister, Minnie Larward, who is still living.

COTT, HON. JOHN M., Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, was born near Belleville, Illinois, August 1st, 1823. He is of Scotch-Irish extraction, but his immediate ancestry were born in Virginia; before the organization of the State his parents emigrated to Illinois, and were among the earlier settlers of this section of the Northwest. He was, in a large measure, dependant upon the facilities offered by the common schools for his early education; subsequently, under private tuition, he acquired a fair knowledge of Latin, and unusual proficiency in the higher branches of mathematics. During his youth he formed the determination to embrace the legal profession, and, with that end in view, engaged in school teaching until he became a student in the law office of Kinney & Bissell, then ranking among the leading practitioners of southern Illinois. He studied the elementary books of the science with diligence, and gleaned from them that system of sound legal philosophy which later characterized his practice and teachings. After his admission to the bar, in 1848, he removed to McLean county, and there commenced the active practice of his profession. In the earlier settlement and history of the State, St. Clair county was the centre of civilization, while Chicago was known simply as a place at the mouth of the Chicago river, and at the date of his admission to practice McLean county was but in its infancy; no system of railroads existed, and that splendid development which has since impressed itself upon the central portion of Illinois was but dimly deciphered in the future. At this time there were at the bar of McLean county many lawyers of distinction and ability: Judge Davis, Abraham Lincoln, General Gridley, John T. Stuart and many other distinguished practitioners. In 1849, being then in possession of an extensive and remunerative clientage, he was elected School Commissioner of the county, and served in that capacity with energy and ability until 1852. In the latter year, he was elected Judge of the County Court, having been in the meanwhile elected also City Attorney of the city of Bloomington. From his boyhood he had been an ardent Whig, and a warm admirer of Henry Clay; and upon the dissolution of the old party, and the subsequent formation of the Republican party, he

became a member of the new organization, espousing its policy, and adhering consistently to its principles and exponents when it had neither favor to expect nor patronage to bestow. In 1856 he was nominated for State Senator in a district governed completely by anti-Republican sentiments; he then canvassed the district thoroughly, and was noted as the first openly avowed anti-slavery man who had delivered political speeches as a candidate for office in the surrounding region. Although defeated, it was by a much smaller majority than his most sanguine supporters had expected. Upon the appointment of Judge Davis to the Supreme bench of the United States, in 1862, he was, with singular unanimity on the part of the bar of the circuit, solicited to become a candidate to succeed to the position left vacant by that distinguished jurist. The sentiment of the bar proved to be but the reflex of the will of the people, and he was elected without opposition. After having served the unexpired term, he was re-elected, and again without opposition. Under his new election he continued to discharge the duties of Circuit Judge until August, 1870. The new constitution, adopted July 2nd, 1870, provided that the State should be divided into seven judicial districts, and that the Supreme Court should consist of seven instead of three judges; this change made it necessary to elect four persons living in the districts; not having a representation in the Supreme Court, as organized under the old constitution. For several months prior to this time, he had been prominently mentioned in connection with a position on the Supreme bench; the district in which he resided extended from the Illinois river on the west to the Wabash on the east, as far north as Livingston, and as far south as Coles county, and in that district resided many lawyers noted for both rectitude and learning. Receiving, however, the indorsement of a majority of the bar, he distanced all competitors, and was elected Judge of the Supreme Court of the State for the Third District for nine years, from August, 1870. Although still in his prime, he has been importantly identified with the judicial history of the State, both as a lawyer and as a judge, and is the first native who has been honored with the distinction of a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court. His name first appears in the "3d Gilman," and his published opinions, commencing with the "54th Illinois," continue down to the present time. By the allotment made by the judges, his term as Chief-Justice commenced at the June term of 1875, and thus far his administration has been characterized by scrupulous justice and admirable dignity. He looks upon the law as a system of social and political philosophy, and not as a collection of arbitrary rules founded on technical distinction. His style as a judge is clear, accurate and concise, and in reading his opinions no doubt is left on the mind as to the point decided; his language is chaste and forcible, while his composition is a model of judicial statement.

BEVAN, THOMAS, M. D., was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 11th, 1830. His father, Thomas Bevan, came to this country from England in 1816, and was one of the adventurous early pioneers who, settling in the southern section of Ohio, reclaimed that portion of the now populous State from a condition of primitive and perilous wildness. His mother was Elizabeth (Dean) Bevan, formerly a resident of the State of Virginia. His preliminary education was acquired in the public schools of the city of his birth, whence he entered the seminary at Covington, Kentucky, and prosecuted a course of studies in the higher branches. Subsequently, selecting the medical profession, he matriculated at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1847, graduating in 1851. In order to add still further to his professional acquirements, he immediately departed for the continent, and entered the Medical Department of the famous University of France, at Paris. Here he remained for a period of two years, during which time he was constantly occupied in patient study and research. On his return to the United States, he commenced to practice in Cincinnati, Ohio; but a few months later, in the summer of 1854, he removed to Chicago, Illinois, where he has since remained in active practice. In 1867 he became a member of the faculty of the Chicago Medical College, as Professor of Hygiene, which chair he has since filled in the most creditable and satisfactory manner. He is also one of the medical staff of the Cook County Hospital, from the Chicago Medical College, and for the past ten years has been one of the clinical lecturers at that hospital. As a lucid and able lecturer, he has secured a widespread and merited reputation in the northwest; while his sterling talents, natural and acquired, won for him at an early date the esteem and admiration of those best qualified to pronounce upon his merits. He was married, in 1853, to Sarah E. Ramsey, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

on the Republican ticket. Illinois was the seat of a great political campaign, which for a long time had been conducted on opposite sides by the late President Lincoln and the late Senator Douglas. It was Mr. Strevell's good fortune to enjoy a close acquaintance with Mr. Lincoln, and during the war, as well as during the various political eras in that State, to offer him no uninfluential support. His most conspicuous service in the Legislature was to stay the tide of special legislation, which for years had been enacted in favor of private corporations; and in this service, so much needed by the people, he obtained a great reputation as an able and conscientious statesman, and secured the reward of popular esteem. In 1868 he was returned as State Senator, and served honorably for four years, and during this service assisted in securing a much-needed Reform School for Juvenile Offenders and Vagrants, which was separated from the other State penal institutions. This school is located at Pontiac, and its results have realized the assertions which he made in favor of its establishment, that it would be of incalculable benefit to the Commonwealth. Upon the expiration of his term in the Senate, he resumed the practice of law, and soon achieved the reputation of a profoundly-read and acute jurist. He has been for years a leading Republican in his section, and his social qualities, together with his public spirit, which has brought him into the active support of needed improvements, and his generosity, have won for him the respect of the entire community where he resides.

HURLBUT, VINCENT L., M. D., was born in West Mendon, Monroe county, New York, June 28th, 1829. His father, Horatio Nelson Hurlbut, M. D., established himself in Chicago, Illinois, in 1851, and is one of the oldest and most widely known medical practitioners of that city. His mother, Sabina (Lombard) Hurlbut, was a native and former resident of Montpelier, Vermont. His education was acquired in the Jefferson Academy, located in Jefferson, Ashtabula county, Ohio; an institution in which were taught the higher branches, ancient and modern languages, etc. Upon the completion of his allotted course of studies in the academy, he decided to embrace the medical profession, and immediately commenced reading medicine under the able guidance and careful supervision of his father; he attended the first course of lectures at the Cleveland Medical College, in the winter of 1849 and 1850. He had intended to complete his studies at Jefferson College, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, but was induced finally to abandon that desire, and in the winter of 1851 and 1852 he matriculated at the Rush Medical College, of Chicago, Illinois. He then entered into active practice in Chicago, and, meeting rapidly with merited success, has since continued to reside permanently

STREVELL, JASON W., ex-Senator and Lawyer, was born in Berne, Albany county, New York, on February 8th, 1832. His father was a farmer, and for a long time he pursued on the latter's estate the agricultural labors required in its development. He commenced an academical course at Rensselaerville, in the same county, in his fifteenth year, and after its completion read law for a time with the firm of Peckham & Tremain, of Albany, employing his spare hours in teaching. In the fall of 1855 he removed from Albany to Pontiac, Illinois, where he has since resided. Here he continued his legal studies, and commenced practice, but his attention for some years was almost wholly absorbed in a mercantile enterprise in which he embarked with an associate from Albany. In 1864 he was elected to the lower house of the Illinois Legislature,

in that city. He is one of the Surgeons of the Women's Hospital of the State of Illinois, located in Chicago, and during the past three years has acted in that capacity, evincing in the performance of his professional duties the possession of skilful resources and a high order of talents, sustained by the varied experience of the last twenty-five years. Warmly interested in the Masonic Order, his record in the contemporary annals of that venerable institution is wholly honorable; he is Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the Knight Templars of the United States, and also an active member of Supreme Council "33." In all matters pertaining to the social progress of those surrounding him, he is a generous and unostentatious helper, and is warmly interested in the welfare and advancement of his adopted State and county.

THOMAS, HON. WILLIAM, Lawyer and Jurist, was born November 22d, 1802, in what was then Warren, but is now Allen county, Kentucky. His parents were natives of Virginia, who in their infancy removed with their parents to Kentucky soon after the termination of the Indian wars, and married in 1800. They settled in the woods, where they opened a farm, on which they resided over fifty years. His education included only the rudimentary branches, and was obtained in the rude log cabins of that early day. When he was sixteen years of age, his father, who was then sheriff of the county, appointed him his deputy; his duties being confined to serving notices, summoning witnesses, and collecting taxes. At the expiration of his father's official term, he was made Deputy Clerk of the County Court of Allen county, receiving in lieu of salary his board and clothing. He remained in that position about two years, when he accepted a similar place in the county of Warren, at a salary of \$200, and there he continued also for a year and a half. While attending to the duties of these offices he became familiar with the forms of deeds, mortgages, and other instruments used in the transaction of business, and also with the forms used in proceedings in the courts; also with the modes of proceeding and rules of decisions upon questions of practice. On leaving the Clerk's office, his friends advised him to study and follow the profession of the law. At this time Hon. James T. Moorehead, of Bowling Green, who was afterwards Governor of the State, and a United States Senator, tendered him the use of his office and library free of charge, while his father proposed to board him, and wait for his pay from the fees he should receive after his admission to practice. He accepted these kind offers, and his law license was issued July 5th, 1823, when he engaged in professional duties with Counsellor Moorehead, who had a large practice in Logan county, as attorney for a bank located at Bowling Green, to attend to which Lawyer Thomas went to Russellville, where he re-

mained over a year in that service. In December, 1824, he returned to Bowling Green, and entered the office of the Hon. Joseph R. Underwood, to assist the latter in his professional engagements, and continued with him at a small salary until September, 1826, when he removed to Illinois, and located at Jacksonville, where he has ever since resided. During his first winter there he taught school, and in the spring and fall of 1827 he attended all the courts in the first judicial circuit, composed of nine counties, and was fortunate enough to find some clients. In the summer of 1827 he volunteered as a private in the mounted militia, called out by Governor Edwards to protect the miners and settlers of Jo Daviess county against threatened incursions of the Winnebago Indians. He was appointed Quartermaster-Sergeant, and ultimately filled the post of Commissary also to the troops. During the winter of 1828-29 he attended the Legislature, then sitting at Vandalia, and he reported the proceedings for the only newspaper printed at the seat of government. During this same session the first judicial circuit was divided, and a new circuit was created north of the Illinois river. He received the appointment of State Attorney, and attended the courts thereof in 1829, when he resigned. On March 25th, 1830, he was married to Catharine Scott, of Morgan county, Illinois, a native of Litchfield, New York. In 1831 he was appointed School Commissioner of Morgan county, by which he was authorized to sell the school lands of the several townships, and secure the money arising from the sales. He resigned this office early in 1835. He participated in the Black Hawk war, first in the spring of 1831, in the brigade under General Joseph Duncan, and a year later under General Samuel Whitesides, and filled the position of Quartermaster and Commissary on both of those occasions. He was elected to the State Senate for four years, and took his seat in December, 1834. That body then consisted of twenty-four members, of whom but two others—Cyrus Edwards of Alton, and Richard Taylor of Chicago—beside himself survive. The leading question pending during that winter was the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and after some time had been passed in discussing it, a loan of \$500,000 was authorized, though subsequent legislation was required to effect this. Beside several other bills of minor importance, Senator Thomas was the author of the following general laws: 1. The seven years' limitation law in regard to actions and suits against parties having possession of lands with a connected title in law or equity. 2. The act (and the first on that subject) authorizing religious societies to hold in perpetuity ground whereon to build houses of worship, and to bury the dead. 3. The act vesting trustees of incorporated towns or cities with power to declare what should be considered nuisances, and to provide for their removal or abatement. 4. The act to provide for the distribution and application of the interest on the school, college, and seminary funds. 5. The act to provide for the security of the school funds. At this session

provision was made for the election of State attorneys by the Legislature, which he opposed as being unconstitutional, these offices having been previously filled by the Governor and Senate. The Legislature convened again, under the call of the Governor, in December, 1835, the chief objects being to provide for work on the canal, and for apportioning the representation for the succeeding five years. At the session of 1836-37, Senator Thomas was appointed Chairman of the Committee on the Canal and Canal Lands, and so continued until he left the Senate in March, 1839. During this session (of 1836-37) an effort was made to change the canal from Ottawa to Joliet to a slack-water navigation, but it did not succeed. He made a report against the change and in favor of the "deep cut." He prepared all the bills for acts relating to the canal and canal lands that were passed from December, 1836, to March, 1839. He was opposed to the system of internal improvement adopted in 1836-37. He prepared and introduced the bill for the "Act to amend the several laws in relation to Common Schools," approved March 4th, 1837, by which, for the first time, provision was made for the organization of a system of common schools throughout the State. In the session of 1838-39 his time was mostly occupied in preparing and acting upon bills relating to the canal. At this session an act was passed incorporating the Deaf and Dumb Institution, of which he was made one of the trustees, and was continued as a member of the board until 1869, when he was appointed a member of the Board of State Charities, which position, owing to infirmity, he resigned during the following summer. In March, 1839, he was elected Circuit Judge of the First Judicial Circuit by the Legislature. He was elected to the lower branch of the State Legislature in 1846. During the first week of the session of 1846-47 he proposed and introduced a bill for an act incorporating a Retreat for the Insane—the first movement in the Legislature on that subject—with provisions for the care of that unfortunate class. This bill passed the House, and had been read and referred to a committee in the Senate, when Miss Dix arrived at the seat of government, on her mission to petition the Legislature to make provision for the care of the insane of the State. She objected to his bill because it made no appropriation of funds; and she, with the committee, decided to propose and introduce a new bill in the Senate. Accordingly, with the assistance of Miss Dix, the Hon. Charles Constable, of the Senate, prepared the bill, which was finally passed; and Judge Thomas was made a trustee of the institution. When Miss Dix first reached Springfield, he was the only member of the Legislature with whom she had any acquaintance; he therefore introduced her to the members. He remained a trustee of this Retreat until after the purchase of the site and the walls of the building were ready for the reception of the roof, when he resigned. He was elected and served as a delegate in the Constitutional Convention of 1847. He was one of the parties who paid the expenses of maintaining a School for the Blind for

nearly a year previous to the meeting of the Legislature in January, 1849; and he was the author of the bill creating and incorporating the Institution for the Blind, which was passed without a change. He prepared the bill which was enacted in March, 1845, incorporating the Sangamon & Morgan Railroad Company, and authorizing the sale to that company of the railroad from Springfield to the Illinois river. He also prepared and secured the passage of the acts under which the road was extended eastward from Springfield to the State line. He was a member of the Legislature during the session of 1851-52, and the subsequent called session. He was charged with being the author of the bill for the "Act to establish a General System of Banking," passed in 1851; but the charge was false. At the request of the committee he revised the bill, arranged the sections, and proposed several amendments, all of which were adopted. He prepared all the bills required, at this session, in relation to the State institutions located at Jacksonville. At the subsequent called session he prepared the bill for the act providing for obtaining the right of way for roads, which was passed without any substantial change. During these two sessions he was placed on numerous committees. Upon most of them he acted, and his time was constantly occupied in reading bills, and in preparing, suggesting and reporting amendments. He uniformly opposed special legislation, especially acts authorizing executors, administrators and guardians to sell real estate of infants, acts granting divorces, granting ferry licenses, and acts for all purposes that could be compassed by application to the courts. The present "Illinois Female College" was originally incorporated as "The Illinois Annual Conference Female Academy," intended to be established and sustained by the voluntary contributions of the preachers, members and friends of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was appointed one of the trustees and contributed very liberally towards the same. He continued a trustee until the institution was changed to a college, and until a large debt had been contracted (for which the trustees were personally responsible) in enlarging the building and providing boarding and rooms for pupils coming from distant points. As all of his time was required in attending to private and public engagements, he proposed to resign his place as trustee; and to avoid the implication that this proposition was with a view to escape responsibility for liabilities, he advanced \$1000 to the board, which was supposed to be a liberal part in case the trustees should be required to meet the liabilities out of their private means. In 1861 the west wing was burned, and this so reduced the capacity of the building to accommodate boarders, that no revenue could be expected from that source; and therefore the trustees decided at once to meet the indebtedness, which amounted to over \$30,000, or to abandon the college. He now paid what was admitted to be more than his *pro rata* part of the amount; and it was said that, but for his liberality, the debt could not have been paid. Although this may be true, the

same remark would apply to several of the preachers, who paid as much if not more than he did, in proportion to their means. Following the payment of this indebtedness, he was one of several who contributed about \$6000 for rebuilding the west wing. He then insured the building for \$5000, and the trustees did the same for \$30,000. In less than three years the main building was burned. He charged the institution the cost of the insurance, and gave the college the balance of what was paid him on his policy. In addition he donated \$1000 to pay for heating the main building with steam, which being rebuilt, he again insured it, and in less than two years it met a similar fate. He donated, as in the first instance, the balance accruing to him, amounting together to about \$7000, but has not re-insured since the rebuilding of the main edifice. He proposed to resign, in 1874, his position as trustee, but the Conference were unwilling to accept. His term of office expires in 1875, and he has determined not to accept a re-appointment. In the spring of 1861, he was appointed by the Governor and Senate a member of the Board of Army Auditors. In the following summer he was deputed to go to Washington to obtain funds from the United States to pay war accounts, and succeeded in obtaining \$450,000. He had the accounts in such form that Secretary Chase, without occupying more than twenty minutes' time, gave the order for the money. On applying at the Treasurer's office, he discovered that the Treasury notes which he expected to receive were not printed, and twenty days elapsed before they were delivered to him. He continued in the office of Auditor until the spring of 1862, when he resigned, having examined upwards of \$2,000,000 of accounts.

ROBBINS, JOSEPH, M. D., was born in Leominster, Worcester county, Massachusetts, September 12th, 1834. His father, Gilman Robbins, belonged to an old Massachusetts family, prominent during the Revolutionary times and troubles. His mother, Rebecca Dunster, was also a native of the same State. His earlier education was acquired in the home circle, and in 1858, having decided to embrace the medical profession, he removed to the West, and located himself at Quincy, Illinois, where he read medicine under the supervision and able guidance of Dr. John Parsons. Subsequently returning to the East, he matriculated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and graduated from that institution in March, 1861. Returning thence to Quincy, he immediately commenced the active practice of his profession, and since has been constantly engaged in attending to the many duties attendant on an extensive and constantly increasing business. He is an efficient and esteemed member of the County and State Medical Societies; also of the American Medical Association and the Pathological Society. He is a zealous and

prominent colleague of the Masonic Order, and is the present Deputy Grand Master of the State of Illinois. A skilful practitioner, and one well versed both in the theory and practice of the medical science, he possesses the respect and esteem of the entire community. He was married in 1836 to Louise A. Norris, formerly a resident of the State of Massachusetts.

EWING, WILLIAM G., Lawyer, was born in McLean county, Illinois, May 11th, 1839. His parents are John W. Ewing and Maria M. (Stevenson) Ewing. He was educated at the Illinois Wesleyan University, which is located at Bloomington. After leaving that institution he became engaged in teaching school in Kentucky, and at the same time commenced reading law. In 1858, deciding to embrace the legal profession, he entered the law office of Robert E. Williams, then a talented and leading practitioner of that section. After the completion of his allotted term of probation, he was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1860. He then commenced the active practice of his profession in the office of his former preceptor, where he remained for a period of about one year. Later, he removed to Woodford county, Illinois, where he was professionally occupied during the ensuing eighteen months. In the fall of 1863 he established himself at Quincy, where he has since remained, the possessor of an extensive and remunerative clientage, and also of the confidence and esteem of the entire community. In 1865 he was elected Attorney for the town of Quincy, and in 1868 was elected State's Attorney for the district comprising the counties of Adams and Hancock. In 1872 he was re-elected on the Democratic ticket to the latter office, which, however, now comprises Adams county only. In 1873 he associated himself with Alexander E. Wheat and E. B. Hamilton in a law partnership. He was married in Woodford county, Illinois, in April, 1865, to Ruth Babcock.

LORING, HARRISON, Lawyer, was born in Genesee county, New York, December 1st, 1824. His parents were Bridge Loring and Sallie (Chipman) Loring, both of whom were natives of Massachusetts. After acquiring a preliminary education, he became the recipient of a collegiate course at the institute in Brockport, Monroe county, New York. Upon the completion of his studies in the higher branches of learning, he decided to embrace the legal profession, and commenced the study of law in August, 1847, in the office of Holmes & Palmer, able resident practitioners of Brockport. Under their supervision he prepared himself to pass the required examination; he graduated also at the

State National Law School, located at Balston, Saratoga county, New York, and in 1850 was admitted to the bar at Rochester, in the same State. In the fall of that year, believing that the West offered a wider field for the profitable exercise of enterprise and skill, he came to Illinois and settled at Napierville, then the seat of Du Page county. In this place he remained until 1855, when he removed to Kankakee, where he has since permanently resided, in the possession of an extensive and ever increasing practice. He is one of the oldest and ablest practitioners at the bar of Kankakee county, and occupies a leading position among his colleagues. He was married in May, 1852, to Almeda Payne, a former resident of New York State.

YER, BENJAMIN F., Lawyer, was born at Kingston, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, April 22d, 1825, being the eighth in line of descent from John Ayer, who emigrated from England in 1637, and settled at Haverhill, Massachusetts, in 1645. His father was a merchant noted for his business sagacity, prudence and enterprise, who died in May, 1875, near Manchester, New Hampshire, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. Benjamin F. was fitted for college at the Albany Academy, Albany, New York, and having afterwards pursued the regular courses of study at Dartmouth College, graduated from that institution in 1846, in a class which numbers among its members A. H. Quint, D. D., of New Bedford, Massachusetts; Professor Charles A. Aiken, of Princeton College, formerly President of Union College; Isaac W. Smith, Judge of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, and others who have distinguished themselves in science, literature and active business pursuits. Upon leaving Dartmouth, he studied law at Manchester, New Hampshire, for two years, and passed one year at the Harvard Law School. Having completed his preparation for practice, he was admitted to the bar in July, 1849, and immediately afterwards opened an office at Manchester, New Hampshire, where he obtained a large and profitable patronage. He was elected to a seat in the Legislature in 1853, and was subsequently appointed Prosecuting Attorney for Hillsborough county, an office which he held with distinction for three years. In 1857 he removed to Chicago, and from 1861 to 1865 held the office of Counsel to the corporation. While acting in this capacity he prepared the revised charter of that city, which was adopted in 1863. Subsequently he was a member of the law firm of Beckwith, Ayer & Kales, but is now the senior member of the firm of Ayer & Kales, who enjoy a very large general practice. For some years they have been acting as counsel for the South Park Commissioners, the Chicago West Division Railway Company, and several of the leading banks and insurance companies. He is a member of the Law Institute, of the Chicago Literary Society, the Chicago Historical

Society, and at present is President of the Chicago Bar Association. Since 1865 he has been persistent in his refusals of public office, though often solicited to accept. He is the possessor of rare legal ability, having a thorough acquaintance with the science of the law in all its branches, and the power of presenting his ideas in a clear, terse, and convincing manner. His reputation is that of a profoundly read lawyer, of a courteous gentleman, and a substantial citizen. He was married in 1868 to Jennie A. Hopkins, daughter of Hon. James C. Hopkins, Judge of the United States District Court, of Madison, Wisconsin.

MITH, HON. WILLIAM M., Merchant, Farmer, and Fine Stock Breeder, was born near Frankfort, Kentucky, May 23d, 1827. Until he had attained his thirteenth year his boyhood was spent in his native place, during which time he acquired in the neighboring schools the elements of a rudimentary education. Later, his father removing to St. Louis county, Missouri, he worked on the farm in the same place, and during the winter months attended school until nineteen years of age. At this period, his father removing with the family to Lexington, McLean county, northeast of Springfield, Illinois, he secured employment in farming at a salary of ten and twelve dollars per month for a term of three years. In 1849, having saved from his scanty wages the sum of \$102.50, he "entered" forty acres of land at \$1.25 per acre—a tract which is still in his possession. Later, he commenced "breaking" an adjoining section of Congress land, containing also forty acres, but before he was possessed of sufficient means to pay for it, another party, putting forth a claim to the ground, endeavored to oust him from its possession; those residing in the vicinity compelled the intruder to abandon his claim, the custom of the time and place being to give to him who improved the land the first rights of possession. Thenceforward he continued to buy lands, according to his ability, until he had secured in all about eight hundred acres. In 1857 he established himself in a mercantile business in Lexington, which, together with his farming and agricultural pursuits, he still continues, taking rank in the former as the foremost man of business in the town. He is extensively interested in the breeding of short-horned cattle, possesses at the present time a valuable and varied selection of the choicer kinds, and is constantly occupied in improving their quality, and adding largely to his stock. Since 1854 he has participated actively and prominently in the political movements of the State and county, and, in no small measure, contributed to the rapid furtherance of the interests of his fellow-citizens and constituents. From the date of the organization of the Republican party he has been a firm, consistent, and valued adherent to its principles and its members, and throughout many of the political campaigns

of the last quarter of a century has effectively assisted it by his energy and ability. In 1866 he was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature, and since has served in that body during three terms, acting in the last term in the capacity of Speaker. In the conventions, State and county, he is invariably selected to represent his county; and in all matters concerning the public interests of Illinois he has been more or less prominent, while in all movements relating to Lexington and McLean county he has always been a prime and vigorous agent and worker. During the progress of the civil war he was noted for his loyalty and devotion to the Union cause; was, in various ways, a liberal supporter of the Government; and, at the outbreak of the rebellion, abandoned his mercantile business in order to devote the whole of his time and means to aid in maintaining the upholding of those principles which had ever been his guide in political life. Governor Yates urged him repeatedly to accept a colonel's commission in the volunteer force; but deeming that he might be more usefully employed in raising and organizing regiments, and in securing supplies for the sick and wounded, than on the field, the offers of the colonelcy were continually declined. Although a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to whose funds he is a liberal contributor, he is a liberal supporter as well of many of the other churches in the county. He was married, March 19th, 1849, to Nancy Ann Hopkins, daughter of Patrick Hopkins, of McLean county, Illinois, and granddaughter of General Joseph Barlhoten, of Indiana; by her he has had one child, Mary Emily.

PADDOCK, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN W., Lawyer, was born in Camillus, Onondaga county, New York, February 14th, 1815. His father, James Paddock, was a miller and farmer; his mother was Ann Paddock. His preliminary education was acquired in the schools of his native place, whence he removed to Syracuse, New York, where he finished his academic course of studies. In Syracuse, also, he commenced and completed his course of law studies in the office of J. R. Hicox. From here, in 1836, he moved to Illinois, was soon after admitted to the bar, and began the practice of law at Lockport in that State. In the fall of 1853 he established himself in Kankakee City, the newly-selected county-seat of a new county. There he secured an extensive legal clientage, and also the confidence and esteem of all with whom he was brought into contact. He was thus occupied until 1862, when he entered the United States Army. He was an old-line Whig, and, on the dissolution of that party, became an ardent supporter of Douglas; while, being an eloquent and a forcible speaker, he was an effective and a valued ally. At the outbreak of the rebellion he forsook a remunerative practice, and, at his own expense, travelled here and there

for the purpose of delivering stirring speeches in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war for the Union. In 1861 he greatly aided Captain Vaughn in the organization of a company of volunteers, afterward assigned to the 53d Illinois Regiment. In the ensuing fall he was elected to the Constitutional Convention of his State, an openly avowed War Democrat. At the close of the Convention which framed that Constitution, he was one of the few who opposed inflexibly what was known as the "New Constitution," which he refused to sign; and on his return from the session he took the field, opposing its adoption—an action which his county sustained by an overwhelming majority. At the close of his labors in behalf of the State in the Convention, he, with others, projected the organization of the 76th Regiment. With this regiment he purposed entering the service; but six companies still remaining after the 76th was filled, he remained with them, and subsequently moved with them to Chicago, where they were incorporated with the four companies of the then organizing 3d Board of Trade Regiment; and, in October, 1862, he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the 113th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. Before leaving for the scene of war he was, in the presence of the regiment, at Camp Hancock, presented with a superb sword by his fellow-townsmen, James M. Perry, of Kankakee. The 113th was then sent to join General Sherman in his expedition against Vicksburg, in the fall of 1862, and witnessed that terrible but unsuccessful struggle. In the following January Colonel Paddock participated actively in the battle of Arkansas Post. After this engagement the regiment was divided, part coming to Springfield, Illinois, the remainder being assigned to Young's Point, Louisiana. They were also engaged in the movements which resulted in the capture of Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863, he being in command at the time. He was with General Sherman on the Rolling Fork expedition, and, during the greater portion of the time consumed in the siege of Vicksburg, commanded the force assigned to the protection of the landing on the Yazoo, whence Grant drew his supplies. In August, 1863, he was ordered to report to General Hurlbut, at Memphis, an order which he at once prepared to obey, in company with his regiment, then badly stricken with disease; he reached Memphis, but owing to the return of a fever, contracted while laboring in the cause of the Union, he was sent to the officers' hospital, located in that place. There, after lingering in great pain until August 16th, 1863, he died on the evening of Sunday, attended by the chaplain of his regiment. In all that concerned the public interests of his country he was an able and energetic mover, one ever impelled by an ardent love of progress and reform. Religiously, he was in sentiment an Unitarian, although not a member of any church. He was twice married; his first wife, Frances Birch, died about five years after marriage, leaving him a son and daughter; his second wife, Helen Tiffany, was a widow, and by her he had ten

children, eight of whom were living at the time of his decease—three sons and five daughters. Equally as a lawyer, soldier, and citizen, he has a record free from stain or blemish.

WHEAT, ALEXANDER E., Lawyer, was born in Cayuga county, New York, April 19th, 1833. His parents are Luther Wheat and Elmira (Marvin) Wheat. His earlier and preliminary education was acquired in the neighboring academy of his native place. Upon attaining his eighteenth year, he decided to embrace the legal profession, and commenced the study of law in the office of David Wright, at Auburn, New York, making rapid progress in his studies under the careful supervision and able guidance of that practitioner. In 1852, believing that in the West was to be found a wider field for the profitable exercise of skill and industry, he removed to Illinois, located himself in Quincy, and there, in 1853, was admitted to the bar. He then entered immediately upon the active practice of his profession, and rapidly secured an extensive and remunerative clientage. During seventeen years of the time which he has passed in Quincy, he was associated in partnership with Calvin A. Warren, in the practice of law. In 1863 he was elected to the Legislature from his adopted town, on the Democratic ticket, and served one term, evincing, while acting in that capacity, the possession of sterling abilities. In January, 1873, the law partnership of Ewing & Hamilton was formed, he being the senior partner. He is a skilful and talented practitioner, and excellently well versed both in the theory and practice of his profession. He was married, August 1st, 1859, to Josephine W. Woodruff, a resident of Quincy, Illinois.

SCHMIDT, JOHN, M. D., of Quincy, Illinois, was born in Germany, November 22d, 1822. He is the son of N. and Margaret (Hansman) Schmidt. In 1839 he came with his parents to the United States, settling near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. After living there about one year his father died and John left home for the West, where, after passing through Minnesota, Wisconsin, etc., he permanently located himself in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1842, and became engaged in mercantile pursuits. Leaving his mercantile business he entered the ministry and for ten years or more travelled for the Methodist Conference. His health failing he was obliged to relinquish his arduous labors in the ministry; and he resolved to resume his medical education, commenced in Germany under his father, who was a veterinary surgeon. In 1852 he attended a course of lectures at Rush Medical College, in Chicago, and after necessary preparation removed to

Galena, and commenced the practice of the medical profession in that town. Here he continued for about three years, and regained his usual health, when he was prevailed upon to re-enter again the field in which he had so successfully labored, and accordingly took charge of a large German Methodist Church, in St. Paul, Minnesota. After laboring here for one year, the Illinois Conference, to which he belonged, called him to assume charge of a large congregation in Quincy (First German Methodist). In the course of two years, Mr. Schmidt's old affection (a bronchial one) returned, and he was obliged to again and finally retire from the ministry, which he reluctantly did, and at the regret of a large congregation. He then resumed the practice of medicine in the Homœopathic School, at Quincy; and, in order to further perfect himself in the science of his profession, he attended a course at the Missouri Homœopathic College, at St. Louis, in 1868. Since his final retirement from the ministry he has been constantly and actively engaged in the practice of his profession, and has acquired reputation as a skilful practitioner, and is in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice. He was married at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1845, to Wilhelmina Lait, who died in 1855, at Belleville, Illinois. He was again married, in 1856, to Paulina J. Meise, from Quincy, who is still living. The doctor has a family of five sons and one daughter. One of the sons has selected the medical profession, and is now pursuing his studies.

MUNN, DANIEL W., Lawyer, Journalist, and Politician, was born in Orange county, Vermont, September 12th, 1834. His parents still reside in the above county, where his father was formerly engaged in agricultural pursuits. His preliminary education was acquired in the public schools of his native town, whence he entered the Thetford Academy, situated at Thetford, Vermont, where he completed a course of study in the higher branches. In 1852 he moved westward, stopping temporarily at Aurora and Rising Sun, Indiana, teaching school at each of these points, and in the meanwhile initiating himself into the theory of law practice. In 1855 he moved to Coles county, Illinois, where he completed his legal studies under the able supervision of Judge Starkweather, was admitted to the bar in June, 1859, and at once began the practice of his profession in Coles county. In 1862 he entered the army as Adjutant of the 126th Regiment of Illinois Infantry, and in the following year was appointed Colonel of the First Alabama Cavalry; the latter position, however, he was compelled to decline, a step rendered imperatively necessary on account of his enfeebled health. On his return to Cairo, Illinois, he resumed the practice of law, and, for a time, edited the *Cairo Daily News*. In 1866 he was elected to the State Senate from Southern Illinois,

being the only Republican ever elected from that district. At the time of the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, he was a prominent member of the Illinois Senate, and the speech delivered by him on that occasion was universally conceded to be one of the ablest ever made before that body. His many other political speeches, delivered during the various campaigns of the last decade, exhibit him in the light of a powerful orator and a scholar of versatile accomplishments. In 1871, on the expiration of his term in the Senate, he was unanimously nominated by the Republicans as their candidate for Congress in the Thirteenth Illinois District; that section of Illinois, however, being swayed entirely by Democratic views, he was defeated, but by a comparatively small majority. During the same year he was appointed by President Grant Supervisor of Internal Revenue, his jurisdiction extending over Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, with head-quarters at Chicago, Illinois. Since January 1st, 1875, he has resided in the latter city and taken an active interest in all that concerns its local affairs, social and political, ever evincing a readiness to assist in any enterprise or movement that may have for its end the furtherance of the public welfare.

POWELL, EDWIN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born, October 12th, 1837, in Jefferson county, New York, and is a son of John and Evelyn (Brainard) Powell. His father followed the occupation of a farmer, and the son labored on the farm until he was about thirteen years old. He then went to Theresa, New York, to attend the High School, and made his home in the family of Dr. Brewster. After passing some time in that city, he went West to visit his maternal uncle, Dr. Daniel Brainard, and while there decided to embrace the medical profession. In the autumn of 1851 he entered Knox College, one of the largest educational institutions in the West, where he passed through its preparatory department. In the following year he matriculated at Williams College, and graduated therefrom in the class of 1856, ranking the third in a membership of seventy-six and gaining the mathematical honors. Immediately after leaving college he repaired to Chicago, where he entered the office of his uncle, Dr. Brainard, where he pursued his medical studies and also became the Interné Physician at the United States Marine Hospital, where he continued in all about seven years. In addition to this position, and before he attained his majority, he was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Rush Medical College (1856), and occupied that station until the summer of 1861. In July of that year he entered the United States service as Surgeon, and in the following year was assigned to the 72d Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. He participated in all the engagements in and around Vicksburg,

and during the siege of that stronghold had charge of the 17th Army Corps Hospital. After the surrender of Vicksburg, the 3d Corps Hospital was consolidated with the 17th, and thenceforth was designated as the McPherson General Hospital. Of this latter Dr. Powell was placed in charge; it was a very large establishment, containing some 2200 beds, and here he rendered most valuable service, receiving at a subsequent period a gold medal from the corps as an evidence of their appreciation for the performance of his manifold duties therein. During the siege of Vicksburg he was made Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, and afterwards Colonel, by the President of the United States, for superior service rendered, and also received a medal from that department. He was present during the siege of Mobile, acting as Surgeon-in-Chief of General Carr's division, and then followed the army through Alabama and other States. He retired from the service in 1865. On his return to Chicago he was made, during the year last mentioned, Adjunct Professor of Surgery in Rush Medical College. At a later date the chair of Military Surgery and Surgical Anatomy was created, to which he was appointed, and has since continued to hold the position. He is one of the surgeons of the Cook County Hospital, the largest hospital in the State. He is considered a most able surgeon, and is particularly efficient in clinical practice. He has successfully performed operations for lithotomy and also ovariectomy; and has contributed more or less to the literature of the profession, mostly on surgical questions. He is of a retiring disposition, and in manners quite unassuming.

SCOULLER, JOHN DEANS, M. D., Superintendent of the Illinois State Reform School, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, January 15th, 1836, and is of Scotch extraction. His education was acquired primarily in the common schools of his native place; subsequently in the Medical Department of Buffalo University, New York. Abandoning school life when in his tenth year, he entered the woollen bonnet factories of the west of Scotland, where he was employed for a short time, working in the day-time and attending school at night. He was afterward apprenticed to serve for a term of four years at the trade of shoe-making; and it was while thus employed that he learned to look with aversion on the system of trades-unionism and its accompanying trammeling and vitiating effects. For several years he took an active and fearless part in opposition to trades unions and their restrictions, believing the workman a free agent to sell his labor in the highest market, and his master as free to buy in the lowest; but finally, discouraged by the persistent enmity of his co-workers and the ceaseless repetition of rattening outrages, the assaults of ignorant members of the St. Crispin clubs

and the dangers constantly menacing him, he came to this country, yet finding here that same essence of intolerance, only modified in degree. Subsequently, he resolved to embrace the medical profession, and, with that end in view, obtained employment as overseer of the shoe shop in the House of Refuge at St. Louis, where later he was appointed Assistant Superintendent. Pursuing his studies during the leisure days and hours of the years thus passed, he prepared himself thoroughly to pass the examination, and ultimately graduated from the Buffalo Medical College. He then practised medicine for a time in Illinois, meeting with merited success; but later was prevailed upon to return to the work of trying to alleviate the condition of the vagrant class, and, as far as possible, reform the criminals among the juvenile classes of the community. The greater portion of his later years has been devoted to philanthropic labors, and he has been singularly successful in reclaiming from vicious courses large numbers of juvenile offenders who were far advanced in the path which leads to the prison-cell and the gallows. May 15th, 1872, he was appointed Superintendent of the Illinois State Reform School, located at Pontiac, Illinois, and since that date has retained the position, performing its arduous and important duties with tact, firmness and charitable ability. In all matters, social, political and benevolent, which affect his State and county, he has ever evinced a warm and generous interest, and in his sphere is widely recognized as an effective administrator and a gentle but consistent disciplinarian.

CUNNINGHAM, JOSEPH OSCAR, Lawyer and ex-Judge, was born in Lancaster, Erie county, New York, December 12th, 1830. His father, Hiram W. Cunningham, was engaged in agricultural pursuits; his mother, originally Eunice Brown, was, at the date of her marriage with the above, the widow of Corydon Sheldon. While still in his boyhood, his parents removed to Clarksfield, Huron county, Ohio; in this town he received his elementary education, subsequently prosecuting the study of the higher branches at Oberlin College, Ohio, of which institution he became an inmate in 1850. At the expiration of his allotted term he resolved to embrace the legal profession, and in 1853, under trustworthy supervision and guidance, commenced the study of law. During the latter year also, while residing at Urbana, Illinois, he published and controlled the *Urbana Union*, conducting the management of that journal until 1858. While thus occupied, he evinced the possession of admirable discriminative powers, and in all matters deported himself with marked ability. In 1856 he was admitted to the bar at Urbana, Illinois; but subsequently, desiring to acquire a still more perfect knowledge of his profession, he entered the Union Law College, in Cleve-

land, Ohio, and graduated from that institution in 1859. He then resumed his practice in Urbana, Illinois, and has since been actively and constantly engaged there in attending to the many duties connected with a large and ever-increasing clientage. Throughout Urbana, which is the county-seat of Champaign county, his reputation for skilfulness and learning is unexcelled, while in the surrounding country also it is widely recognized. In 1861 he was elected County Judge, an office which he filled for a term of four years. From 1867 to 1873 he was a valued and efficient member of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Industrial University. In all those questions and movements relating to the welfare and advancement, social, political and financial, of his State and county, he is an unostentatious but energetic laborer, and takes rank with those who, caring warmly for the public good, secure it in a quiet but effective manner. He was married in 1853 to Mary McConoughy, then a resident of Granger county, Ohio.

REES, JAMES H., Dealer in Real Estate, was born in Stroudsburg, Northampton county, Pennsylvania (now Monroe county), April 24th, 1813. His father being a surveyor, the son, who received his education in the schools and academy of Stroudsburg, early began to learn and to practise surveying, and before he was eighteen years old found himself camping out in the woods in charge of a surveying party. Having adopted this business he engaged in it in his own State until August, 1834, when he arrived in Chicago, where he continued in the same line. In 1837, the town having just been incorporated as a city, with William B. Ogden as mayor, Isaac N. Arnold as city clerk, and John D. Caton as one of the aldermen—names now famous in the annals of the State—Mr. Rees was appointed City Surveyor, the first one that Chicago ever had. About this time the great panic occurred, and for a few years but little business was transacted in the new city. In 1839 he found his calling, and took his initiation in the real estate business as a clerk in the office of W. B. Ogden, now the oldest house of the kind in Chicago, where he remained for eight years, travelling much through the State in connection with the duties of his position. He then opened a real estate business for himself in company with Edward A. Rucker, and began getting up abstracts of titles. They were, so far as he knows, the originators of this plan, which proved so invaluable to the public and profitable to the owners of the same, after the great fire of 1871. A few years later he bought out his partner's interest in the business and took into partnership in the abstract business S. B. Chase, selling out this branch of his business entirely in 1862 to Chase Brothers. From 1852 to 1856 he had in partnership with him in real estate business S. H. Kerfoot, then D. P. Slocum, and, at the death of that gentleman, his heirs, until

1867, when he took as partner L. H. Pierce, the firm still continuing in the business as Rees, Pierce & Co. Mr. Rees has handled an immense amount of property during this long period, has acquired a large fortune, and stands very high in the estimation of his fellow-citizens, among whom he has thus continuously resided for a period of forty-one years. He is the oldest real estate dealer in Chicago, and one of its oldest settlers. He has been connected somewhat with municipal affairs as Alderman, Assessor, etc., but has devoted his attention almost exclusively to his business. He was married, June 4th, 1844, to Harriet Frances, daughter of Zalmon Hanford, Esq., of Chicago. In the year 1854, in company with a Mr. Huntley, he built the Lake View House, a few miles north from the city, which was for years quite a noted and popular place of resort.

FULLER, FRANCIS, President of First National Bank of Galesburg, was born in Rutland, Vermont, in 1815, his parents being Frederick and Rachel (Gordon) Fuller, both of whom were natives of the same State. He enjoyed an academical course, which was pursued with great industry and thoroughness, and in 1836 he embarked in a general mercantile business in Vermont, which he followed for two years. In 1839 he travelled West, and located in Grayville, White county, Illinois, where he resumed his mercantile business and pursued it successfully for three years. At the expiration of this time he removed to Mount Carmel, and commenced the publication of the *Mount Carmel Register*, which he edited and managed for five years, establishing in that period a reputation as a journalist fully alive to the peculiar requirements of an enterprising newspaper. He again moved, settling in Newton, Jasper county, where he re-entered commercial life, remaining in it until the breaking out of the civil war, when, following a general impulse, he took up the profession of arms. He first entered the United States service as Quartermaster of the 38th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, retaining that position until the spring of 1862, when he was transferred to the staff of Frederick Steele, with whom he served until the fall of 1863. He was then appointed Disbursing Quartermaster for the 5th Army Corps, and fulfilled all the important and responsible duties assigned to this station to the fullest acceptance of his superiors. He remained in this military office until the close of the war, when he returned to Illinois and located in Galesburg, where he now resides. In 1865 he was appointed President of the First National Bank of that city, and continues to fulfil its duties. He is a gentleman of unquestionable integrity, and has brought to the performance of his official labors as a Bank President the sound judgment, precision, and financial ability which his active career in business pursuits developed. He has

fine social qualities, and is highly esteemed for his private worth. In 1838 he was married to Adelia A. Rhodes, of Richmond, Vermont, who still lives.

CLARKE, HASWELL C., Cashier First National Bank, Kankakee, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, September 28th, 1842. His father, John J. Clarke, was a well-known attorney-at-law of Boston; his mother was Rebecca C. (Haswell) Clarke. His preliminary education was acquired in the public schools of his native place, and, upon the completion of the required course of preparatory studies, he became, in 1859, a student in Harvard College, belonging to the class of 1863. In February, 1862, at the outbreak of the civil conflict, he entered the United States service on the staff of Benjamin F. Butler, General in command, taking rank as Second Lieutenant; and when mustered out of service in November, 1865, he held the position of Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp. His rapid promotion is fairly attributable to his many gallant and effective services, which won for him the esteem and affection of both officers and subordinates. After leaving the battle-field he took up his residence in Kankakee, in 1865, and for a period of three or four years occupied himself in superintending the flax-mill at that place, and, subsequently, became financially interested in a stone-quarrying enterprise. At the time of the establishment and organization, in 1871, of the First National Bank of Kankakee, he became a stockholder and Director in that institution, and was appointed to fill the Cashiership, a position which he has since occupied, and whose manifold and responsible functions he performs with marked energy and ability. He is an active and valued member of the Masonic organization; is, at the present time, Deputy Grand Master of the Sixteenth District of the State of Illinois, and also Deputy Grand High-Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the same State. He was married, May 5th, 1869, to Harriet A. Cobb, sister of Emory Cobb.

PADDOCK, DANIEL H., Lawyer, was born at Lockport, Illinois, and is the son of Lieutenant-Colonel Paddock, whose biographical sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. In the fall of 1853 he came with his parents to Kankakee, where he passed his earlier years. He had scarcely attained his twelfth year when, owing to the death of his father, he was thrown entirely upon his own resources—left unaided to carve out his future. In April, 1864, he entered the printing-office of the *Kankakee Gazette*, where his salary was one dollar per week for the first four months, and two dollars per week for the ensuing four. At the

expiration of that time he left the printing-office, and obtained employment on the farm of an uncle, returning home to attend school during the winter months. Afterwards he, with his elder brother, became the stay and support of their mother and the other members of the family. At the age of seventeen he attended the Illinois Soldiers' College, situated at Fulton, Illinois, but, on account of pecuniary embarrassments, was compelled to relinquish his course of studies. Returning to Kankakee, he was appointed Deputy in the Post-Office Department, and from there he entered the office of the County Clerk, where he prosecuted, under the supervision and able guidance of Thomas P. Bonfield, the course of law studies to which he had previously devoted his attention for more than a year while occupied in the post-office. In the latter position he remained for nearly two years, employing his leisure time and the evening hours in acquiring an insight into judicial forms and intricacies, either through observation or by means of the usual textbooks. In September, 1873, he attended the law department of the Union University, at Albany, New York, from which institution he was graduated in 1873; was admitted to the New York Supreme Court; also, subsequently, to the Illinois bar; and in June, 1874, formed a partnership connection with his former legal tutor, Thomas P. Bonfield; is now the junior member of the firm of Bonfield & Paddock, attorneys-at-law, in Kankakee, Illinois. In politics he is warmly Republican; in religion, a Congregationalist and church member.

MITH, MORTIMER W., Lawyer, was born in Montrose, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, April 21st, 1828, his parents having been Dr. Horace Smith and Marilla Meacham. He served, while quite young, an apprenticeship to the printing trade, and upon its close entered Hartford University, at Hartford, Pennsylvania, where by close application he obtained a substantial academic training. In 1850 he entered the office of Hon. G. A. Grow, at Montrose, as a student of law, but completed his studies in the office of Judge A. K. Peckham, in 1852, in which year he was admitted to the bar. In 1853 he located in Oregon, Ogle county, Illinois, commencing there an active practice of his profession. The editorial chair, in the then comparatively new country, held out to him irresistible inducements, and shortly after his arrival at Oregon he purchased the establishment of the *Ogle County Reporter*, the only journal published in that county at the time. For four years he devoted himself zealously to the interests of this paper, the best fruits of his industry and tact being quickly shown in its commanding influence and pecuniary returns. Though a neutral in politics when he assumed its direction, this journal soon carried the banner of the rising political

organization—the Republican party—and its trenchant pen editorial did yeoman service in the memorable Fremont campaign. This change from timid neutrality to outspoken partisanship seems to have proved advantageous to the publisher of the *Reporter*, in a different form from that of merely increasing his subscription list, for in 1860 his Republican friends, then in power, nominated and elected him Clerk of the Circuit Court and Recorder. During the four years he held this office he compiled, with much labor and expense, an elaborate set of abstract records of the public archives of Ogle county, which are still regarded as reliable authority in the settlement of all questions of title to real estate within the county, and are almost universally resorted to for that purpose. He is still their proprietor. In 1862, his younger brother having resigned the office of County Treasurer of Ogle county to join the Union army, he was appointed by the County Board to fill the vacancy thus occasioned, and for two years discharged that responsible trust with fidelity and satisfaction to the public. Five years after, following the bent of his inclination, he re-entered the editorial fraternity, having repurchased the *Reporter* (which in 1859 he had sold), and conducted it during the three following years. In 1869 he was elected to the General Assembly, serving for two years, and taking a lively and active interest in all the reformatory legislation of the State. In addition to these public and private interests, he was most of the time, subsequent to 1861, engaged in a remunerative real estate business, and in the constant additions to his abstract records, which each passing day and week required. Amid these multifarious engagements he still found time at different periods to serve as Justice of the Peace, Township Treasurer, and to represent his town as Supervisor in the County Board. Upon the close of his term of service in the General Assembly, he found himself to be in failing health and retired to private life; and though he is still obliged to refrain from active business, yet his permanent recovery is anticipated, and that this will bring him years of useful labor. During his varied public life he gained the warm friendship of the leading members of both parties, and time has only served to cement this fraternal feeling. He has been an untiring worker, and few men have worked so nearly up to the extent of their physical and mental endurance as he. Though a Republican from conviction, and for a long series of years a public servant, he is not to be described as a politician. He is a gentleman of fine social qualities, thoroughly intelligent, by a comprehensive course of reading, on all matters of literary and scientific interest, and possessed with an appreciative taste for music, with which he often beguiles his leisure hours. In his religious ideas he leans to the side of liberality, and is an ardent friend and helper in works of charity and temperance. In 1855 he was married to Harriet A. Patrick, of Barre, Massachusetts, a lady of fine artistic taste and culture. She died in 1865, leaving an only daughter.



AVIS, PROFESSOR NATHAN SMITH, A. M., M. D., was born, January 9th, 1817, in the town of Greene, Chenango county, New York; and is the youngest of a family of seven children, whose parents were Dow and Eleanor (Smith) Davis, respectable agriculturists of that section.

Up to his sixteenth year he lived on the farm and labored with his father and brothers, obtaining his preliminary education at the district school during the winter months. He was from childhood of a spare habit, though muscular, and of an active, nervous temperament. His out-door life no doubt assisted in developing into healthful vigor that which, under other circumstances, might have resulted in a feeble if not delicate constitution. His studious habits and thirst for knowledge developed with his years; and, when sixteen years old, he attended a six months' session at the Cazenovia Seminary, in Madison county, New York, where he acquired a fair knowledge of natural philosophy, chemistry, mathematics, and a limited acquaintance with Latin. His studies at this time were pursued with the determination to fit himself for the profession of medicine, which he had selected for his life-work. In April, 1834, he commenced the study of that science in the office of Dr. Daniel Clark, of Smithville Flats, Chenango county, New York, boarding with the doctor, and doing some work for him as an equivalent. In October of the same year, he matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District of New York, located at Fairfield, in Herkimer county, and which was administered by a most able faculty. At the close of the first lecture term he entered the office of Dr. Thomas Jackson, then the leading physician of Binghamton, New York. His pupilage was continued under this last-named preceptor until he graduated at the close of his third course of lectures from the college, in January, 1837, and before he had attained his majority. His thesis was on "Animal Temperature," in which he combated the then prevailing doctrine that the heat of the body was generated by the union of oxygen and carbon in the lungs. Its merits caused it to be selected and read before the faculties and trustees, on commencement day, as a part of the public exercises. Immediately after leaving college, he was induced to associate himself in practice with Dr. Daniel Chatfield, of Vienna, Oneida county, New York, whose failing health led him to ask the services of an assistant. The place, however, did not offer sufficient attractions to a man of his energy, ability, and ambition; and, at the expiration of four months, he removed to Binghamton, where he opened an office. He there speedily won the esteem of the citizens, and acquired a good practice. The studious habits and almost unwearying power of application, that characterized his student days, did not forsake him when he became engrossed in the practice of his profession. Practical chemistry and medical botany particularly engaged his attention during his early years of practice, but other branches of

the natural sciences were by no means neglected. In order to perfect himself in anatomy, and to instruct his students, he attached an upper room to his office, where, during each winter, he dissected one or two subjects, which he generally procured himself. At this period he occasionally, and by special request, delivered lectures in the Binghamton Academy, on Physiology and Chemistry. He has been from the commencement of his professional studies a most diligent scholar, taking an active, if not a leading part in all measures that had for their object the increase of medical knowledge and the hygienic improvement of the community in which he resided. He was an active member of the Lyceum or Debating Society of Binghamton, both while a student, and during his residence there as a practitioner. To this training he owes much of his readiness in debate. He wrote for the medical journals almost from the date of his entrance into the profession, and some of his early contributions were copied into European journals. Notably this was true of an article on the "Physiology of the Brain," which appeared in Vol. I. of the "American Journal of Insanity," 1844, p. 235. Soon after his arrival at Binghamton, he joined the Broome County Medical Society, and in 1838 was one of the Censors. In 1840 he won the prize offered by the New York State Medical Society (in 1838) for the best essay on "Diseases of the Spinal Column, their causes, diagnosis, history, and best mode of treatment." In 1841 he contributed an article to the "American Journal of Medical Sciences," describing a case of "Double Hare-lip," both fissures extending through the roof of the mouth and palate. The same year he again received the prize offered by the New York State Medical Society for the best essay on the "Discoveries in the Physiology of the Nervous System, from the time of Sir Charles Bell to that date." In 1842 he contributed a paper to the same society, entitled "A brief view of Dr. Marshall Hall's views in the Excitomotor System of Nerves," for which the thanks of the society were unanimously voted. The following year he contributed a very suggestive paper on the "Epidemic Influenza" (*la Grippe*), as it prevailed at Binghamton, in the spring of 1843. He also, about the same time, communicated an interesting paper, entitled "Medical and Topographical Sketches of Binghamton and the surrounding country." He was Secretary of the County Medical Society in 1841, 1842, and 1843, and also Librarian; in the last-named year he was appointed delegate to the New York State Medical Society from Broome county. In 1844 he communicated to that body "The Medico-legal testimony on the trial of Mrs. Turpenning for the murder of her husband, with observations on the same." He also served on several of the leading committees of that society, one of these being a particularly important one relative "To what alterations, if any, are required in the existing laws regulating the practice of Physic and Surgery in the State." During this same year he was appointed Chairman of the



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N. S. Davis

Committee on Correspondence relative "to Medical Education and Examination," and made an able report in 1845, with recommendations for legislation, and these were really the antecedent measures which led to a call for the National Convention. He also issued a circular to medical colleges and societies, for an expression of their judgment as to the "expediency of separating entirely the business of teaching from that of licensing to practice in the medical profession." In 1845, at the meeting of the New York State Medical Society, he offered a resolution which eventuated the holding of a National Convention of Delegates from Medical Societies and Colleges in the United States. In November of the same year, he published an article outlining the purpose and scope it was deemed important that the National Convention (called for May, 1846) should recognize in its organization. He also furnished information on the subject to other medical journals that noticed the call, and conducted an extensive correspondence with influential medical gentlemen in almost every State in the Union. In the spring of 1846 he published two articles, entitled "National Medical Convention;" and also contributed an article entitled "Observations on an obscure point in Pathology." According to usage he became, by virtue of attendance, a permanent member of the State Medical Society in 1846, a position he yet retains. The activity of his mind, as well as his interest in the profession, is shown by his numerous and valuable contributions to medical journals and to the transactions of the State Medical Society. But the conception of, and the measures he suggested that led to the organization of the American Medical Association, justly entitle him to the gratitude of the medical profession of the United States. Since its eminent usefulness and national character have become established facts, he has been, by his contemporaries, accorded the honor of originating it through the New York State Medical Society, of which he was so prominent a member. It is true, however, that the desirableness of some such organization had occurred to other minds, and had been discussed in medical faculties and societies, but had never been given a practical direction until this movement was inaugurated. The convention which had met at Washington, D. C., in 1820, and framed the United States Pharmacopœia, arranged to hold meetings for its revision, every ten years, which proved to be such a success that it furnished a suggestion to the profession to hold conventions for other desirable purposes. The Medical Society of Vermont had called a convention of the New England States, as early as 1827; while the Medical College of Georgia, in 1835, suggested a convention of all the colleges. Both the Medical Societies of New Hampshire and Ohio, in 1838, recommended such a convention to be held; but the earliest distinct and practical suggestion that a permanent National Medical Society, to meet yearly, should be formed, is to be found in a letter, written by Dr. Davis, at Binghamton, and dated September 22d,

1845. In his history of the American Medical Association, Dr. Davis concedes the first distinct suggestion of such an organization as belonging to Dr. Ticknor, whose letter on the subject is dated October 3d, 1845; but the date of Dr. Davis' letter, as given in the same number of the New York Journal of Medicine, and which also contains Dr. Ticknor's letter, leaves the priority of the suggestion with the former. These facts are so well known by the profession, that Dr. Davis is constantly alluded to, throughout the United States, as the Father of the American Medical Association; and at the meeting of that body, at Detroit, a medal was ordered by the association, bearing his likeness on one side, and on the reverse the name and date of the organization, which has been admirably executed at the United States Mint. During the twenty-nine years of the society's existence, it has held twenty-seven meetings, at all of which, save three, he has been present and participated in the proceedings, being constantly a member of one or more of the important committees of that body, and has made more reports than any other member of the association. His labors in this direction have not prevented him from presenting valuable papers on a variety of subjects. The deep and intelligent interest he has ever taken in the success of the association has been apparent to all of the profession. No member has ever had so clear a perception of the purpose, scope, and power of the association, or that could so quickly comprehend the probable effect of a proposed measure as he. Therefore, whenever perplexing questions arose in the meeting, none were so able to make plain the duty of the hour, and to suggest the best means of disposing of them. He has been honored, by election, to almost every position within its gift, and has served twice as its President, in 1864 and 1865. He is an exceedingly good debater, a close and logical reasoner, always self-possessed, with animation of voice and manner, that is particularly magnetic and convincing, and he possesses a familiarity and knowledge of the medical institutions, and the views of the leading medical men of our country, that is unequalled, certainly not excelled by any eminent physicians who have attended the meetings or taken part in the discussions. From the very first meeting, he has kept steadily in view the elevation of the standard of medical education, and has finally convinced the profession and the faculties of some influential colleges that the lecture term ought to be increased, and the classes graded according to their period of study and advancement. In 1859 he was largely instrumental in organizing the Chicago Medical College, now the Medical Department of the Northwestern University, on the principle of graded classes, with a six months lecture term, and a three years course, prior to graduation. He aided it largely with his private means, and secured for it a valuable library. The same principle was adopted, in 1872, by Harvard University, and its general acceptance is but a question of time. In 1847 he read before the New York State Medical

Society "A few observations on some of the most common diseases of the Digestive Organs." He also published "An essay on the Philosophy of Medicine, and the spirit in which it should be studied and practised." "Medical Education and Reform." In the same year he removed to the city of New York and engaged in general practice. The following winter, at the solicitation of the Demonstrator of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, he took charge of the dissecting rooms, and gave instructions in practical anatomy; and at the desire of the faculty, delivered a spring course of lectures on "Medical Jurisprudence," which gave great satisfaction to the faculty and class. He also published, in the medical journals, "An essay on the Nature and Curability of Heterologous Tumors." "Reform in Medical Education." "Remedial value and proper use of Alcoholic Drinks." "Are Alcoholic Drinks capable of affording nourishment, etc." "Does the use of Alcoholic Drinks increase man's capability for resisting cold?" "Essay on Scarlet Fever." In 1848 he commenced editing the *Annalist*, then in its third volume, in which he continued until his removal to Chicago. He had been steadily gaining a good practice in New York city, and by his writings had attracted the attention of the leading medical men of the country. In July, 1849, he was elected to the Chair of Physiology and Pathology in Rush Medical College of Chicago, which he accepted, and reached that city in the following September, where he at once entered upon his duties as a teacher. During the year following he was transferred to the Chair of the Practice of Medicine, retaining, however, that of Pathology. His connection with that college continued about ten years. He has from time to time received valuable testimonials of the regards of the various classes, once by a present of a valuable microscope. When he first arrived in Chicago, there was no medical society, either in that city or the State. The State Medical Society was formed in 1850, and the Chicago Medical Society during the following year; to the organization of both of which he contributed largely. These societies still exist, and are active, useful institutions. He served the State Society for twelve years as Secretary, and was its President in 1855; and has contributed one or more papers to its Transactions almost every year. To the Medical Society of the city he has contributed many papers, and been one of the most constant attendants on its meetings. Hygiene and preventive medicine have always received great attention from him. From the time of his removal to Chicago he has been an almost constant contributor to the medical journals, and for more than twenty years has been the editor of a monthly medical journal, which has been able and independent, and of great practical use to the general practitioner. In 1850 he took an active part in developing a public sentiment in favor of opening the first public hospital in the city of Chicago. He delivered a course of six lectures upon the sanitary condition of the city, and particularly called

attention to the defective water supply, furnished at that time from pumps and wells. The funds accruing from these lectures were used in furnishing a part of the old "Lake House," which was for a time used as a hospital. In the spring of 1851 the domestic management of the institution was transferred to the Sisters of Mercy, and has since become one of the largest and most important hospitals in the county, and of which he is still the senior attending physician. The medical department of the Northwestern University holds its clinics at the Mercy Hospital, which is furnished with an excellent amphitheatre, and located on the same square as the college; both institutions are in a prosperous condition. He is a ready and excellent clinical lecturer. In his teaching he early gains, and, throughout the course, retains the attention of the students. Nothing seems to escape him in the description of a case, and its treatment. He is punctual in keeping his engagements, and has wonderful powers of endurance, often giving ten or twelve lectures each week. He is regular in his habits and strictly temperate, and all his examples are on the side of industry, virtue, and strict morality. He has been a member of the Methodist Church since the age of sixteen. He received the honorary degree of A. M. from the Northwestern University in 1871. He is a rapid reader and has a most retentive memory; is eminently a self-educated man, and, like all such, has great individuality of character. He was one of the early members of the Chicago Historical Society, and aided in the founding of the Northwestern University, the Chicago Academy of Sciences, and of the Washingtonian Home for the Reform of Inebriates, of which he is still President; and he is withal a most ardent advocate of temperance. He is also a member of a number of societies of a literary and scientific character. He has had a full and remunerative practice ever since he settled in Chicago; indeed, his office every forenoon is crowded to excess with patients to such an extent that he is often unable to see and prescribe for all that are in attendance when the hour arrives for his out-door practice. He is a systematic and methodical worker, else he could never accomplish the labor he has performed for so many years. The correspondence, which from his position as a teacher, editor, and an extensive acquaintance, almost necessitates him to conduct with the profession at a distance, is very exacting and consumes much time. By the great fire of 1871, all his property, the accumulation of a laborious life, was destroyed in a few hours. This loss, with the almost general ruin which this terrible calamity entailed on the vast majority of his patients and friends, was a severe trial. But he has kept steadily on, with full employment, now limited to an office and consulting practice, and is rapidly retrieving his heavy losses. He resides now at Evanston, a few miles from the city, to which he goes every evening, returning to his office early in the morning. He still continues the editing of the medical journal to which he has been so long faithful, and has furnished

in almost every number an article or *resume* of the improvements and advanced views of the leading practitioners in Europe and America. His association with the *North-western Journal* began in 1855. The *Medical Examiner* was started by him in 1860, which he still continues. Of the products of his pen, not already cited, may be mentioned, "A Text-Book on Agriculture, designed for study in Schools." New York, 1840. "Address on Free Medical Schools," before Rush Medical College, Chicago, 1849-50. "History of Medical Education and Institutions in the United States," Chicago, 1851. "An Experimental Inquiry concerning some points in the Functions of Assimilation, Nutrition, and Animal Heat; also Analysis of the Blood of the Renal Artery and Vein, and that of the Iliac Artery and Vein of the same Animal," which he read to the American Medical Association, in May, 1851. "Valedictory Address to the Graduating Class of Rush Medical College," Chicago, 1853. "A Lecture on the Effects of Alcoholic Drinks on the Human System, etc.," Chicago, 1855. "History of the American Medical Association," Philadelphia, 1855. "Clinical Lectures," Chicago, 1873. This work has already passed through a second edition. He was married, March 5th, 1838, to Ann Maria, daughter of the late Hon. John Parker, of Vienna, Oneida county, New York. Three children, a daughter and two sons, all now living, have resulted from this union. His eldest son, Frank H., is a physician in good practice in Chicago.

HIGBEE, HON. CHAUNCY L., Lawyer and Judge, was born in Clermont county, Ohio, on September 7th, 1821. He emigrated to Illinois at an early day, and settled in Pike county in 1844. Taking an active part in public affairs, he was elected to the Legislature in 1854, and to the State Senate in 1858. In 1861 he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court in the Fifth Judicial Circuit—now the Eleventh; was re-elected in 1867, and again in 1873, and still remains on the bench. He is regarded as one of the ablest men on the bench in the State, and is widely known and as widely respected.

HURD, HENRY S., M. D., was born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, in 1815, being the son of Thomas and Bessie (Canfield) Hurd. His early education was received at home. Subsequently he passed through a comprehensive academical course, which was most thoroughly conducted, in an institution in western New York. He early commenced the study of medicine, for the practice of which he developed an early inclination, and after some months of

reading entered the Geneva Medical College, from which he graduated with honor in 1844. After his graduation he removed to Homer, Michigan, where he entered upon the active duties of his profession, practising with great success in this place for eighteen months. He changed his residence to Union City, Michigan, where he practised for nine years, and in 1855 moved to Galesburg, Illinois, where he has resided ever since. His skill and attention, which he has always shown in his practice, has not only established a reputation for him as one of the ablest of physicians, but it has secured to him a patronage which has brought most lucrative returns. He is an active and leading member of the State and American Medical Societies, and has long been identified with the Military Tract Medical Society, of which he was lately elected President. He has prepared a number of treatises on diseases, which have received the warm indorsement of the profession and which have been extensively published. In 1848 he was married to Ellen Hammond, who still lives.

LANGLEY, COLONEL JAMES W., Lawyer, was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, January 17th, 1837. His earlier education was acquired in the neighboring school of his native place, and subsequently he attended for two terms the Waterford Academy, in Erie county, Pennsylvania. Upon the termination of his allotted course of studies in that institution, he removed to Illinois, in 1854, and engaged in teaching school for a period of two years. He then, deciding to embrace the legal profession, began the study of law at Carlinville, reading diligently under the supervision and able guidance of ex-Governor Palmer, and, January 8th, 1859, was admitted to the bar at Springfield. In the following March he moved to Champaign, and there practised successfully until 1862. The country at this date being convulsed by civil war, he abandoned his professional calling and entered the service of the United States as Captain in the 125th Illinois Infantry, commanding Company H; subsequently, at the time of his retirement from service, he was Colonel of the same regiment. In 1865 he returned to his legal practice in Champaign, and there rapidly secured an extensive clientage. In 1870 he was nominated on the Republican ticket as Senator to the Illinois Legislature—the district then comprising the counties of Iroquois, Champaign, Ford, Vermilion, Douglas and Coles—and secured an election, serving in that body during one term with energy and marked ability. While acting in the latter capacity, he was appointed to serve on the Committees of Judiciary, Municipal Corporations and Military Affairs, filling in the latter the position of chairman. In all matters relating to the social and political status of his State and county he takes a warm and active interest, and has been effectively

instrumental in contributing to the development of its industries and resources. He is a skilful practitioner, and has ably conducted to a successful issue many cases of considerable importance; while, as a legislator, he sustained the interests of his constituents with unremitting vigor and attention. He was married, June 4th, 1861, to Nettie Young, of Champaign, Illinois.

HOWARD, HARTWELL C., M. D., was born near Rochester, Monroe county, New York, July 12th, 1832. His parents were Eleazer Howard and Matilda (Wood) Howard. While in his fourteenth year he removed to Franklin county, New York, and there attended three courses at the Columbus College. Upon the completion of his term of study in that institution, he decided to embrace the medical profession, and when seventeen years of age commenced the study of medicine under the supervision and able guidance of Professor John Butterfield, one of the faculty of the Starling Medical College. At the latter institution he matriculated in 1848, graduating therefrom in the spring of 1851. Subsequently, during the three ensuing years, he was engaged in the practice of his profession in the hospitals of New York. In 1854, believing that the West offered a wider field for the profitable exercise of skill and industry, he removed to Illinois and took up his residence in McLean county. In 1856 he located himself in Champaign, where he constructed a large flouring mill, the first one erected in the town. In 1857, however, he resumed the practice of the medical profession, and since that time has been constantly occupied in the skilful fulfillment of the duties attached to it. He is a valued member of the Central Illinois Medical Society, and has repeatedly been appointed a delegate from that body to the State Medical Society of Illinois. He was married, in 1856, to M. E. Monroe, a former resident of Rochester, New York.

POMROY, CALEB M., President of the First National Bank, Quincy, Illinois, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, August 8th, 1810. His parents were Henry Pomroy and Fannie (Mayo) Pomroy. His earlier education was acquired in the schools of his native place. Subsequently he was apprenticed to learn the trade of blacksmith, at which he worked constantly for a period of about seven years. In 1831 he travelled westward and engaged in boating from Cincinnati to New Orleans, continuing thus occupied for several years. In 1837 he moved to Illinois, and located himself in Quincy, where he established himself in the pork-packing business, which he pursued during the

ensuing quarter of a century. He was among the pioneers in that particular line of business in Quincy, and ultimately the firm of C. M. Pomroy & Co. attained a widespread and favorable reputation. In 1858 he became identified with various banking interests of a nature more or less important; was chosen a director in the Quincy Savings Bank, and in 1864 was elected the President of that institution. In the same year the First National Bank was founded and organized, and he was selected to fill its Presidency. He is also a director in the Quincy, Mississippi & Pacific Railroad; director and Treasurer of the Quincy Gas Company and director in the Knox College, located at Galesburg. Also during three years he held the office of Treasurer for Adams county, fulfilling the duties of that trust with scrupulous care and marked ability. For four years he was a prominent director in the Shurtleff College, located at Alton, Illinois. In all matters relating to the advancement, social and political, of his adopted State and county, he is an active and efficient worker, and has materially aided in the prompt development of their natural and artificial resources. He was married, in 1834, to Nancy Simpson, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

ROOT, HENRY, President of the Union Bank, of Quincy, Illinois, was born in Canada, June 4th, 1813. His parents were Henry Root and Mary (Overholt) Root. His earlier and elementary education was acquired in the educational establishments of his native place. In 1836, believing that in western America lay a wider field for the profitable exercise of energy and industry, he located himself in St. Louis, where, however, he remained for but a brief period. In 1840 he moved to Quincy, Illinois, and there became engaged in mercantile pursuits, which occupied his entire time and attention during the ensuing twenty-five years. From these pursuits he withdrew himself in 1865, and in 1869 became one of the organizers of the Union Bank of Quincy, an institution whose Presidency has been filled by him since its organization. Since his retirement from mercantile business, also, he has been prominently identified with the development of railroad communications, and has aided effectively in assuring to Quincy the varied benefits arising from the existence of a well-controlled railway system. During the past two and a-half years he has been President of the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad, and while acting in that capacity has evinced the possession of financial and administrative abilities of a high order. A man of large public spirit, he manifests a deep and active interest in all local movements, and he is in no small measure one of the prime causes of Quincy's present prosperity. He was married, in 1844, to Sarah Ann Miller, of Quincy, who died, June 22d, 1875.

RUNKLE, CORNELIUS, Banker, was born in Albany county, New York, in 1810, being the son of John Runkle, a well-known and highly esteemed citizen of that section. He was reared on a farm, and was educated in the public schools of that section, materially improving his education by persistent study. In 1834 he removed to Knoxville, Illinois, where he embarked in a mercantile enterprise which claimed his close attention until 1857. His fine business tact and prudent management of his business affairs secured for him ample means, which, by judicious investment, became the foundation of a fortune. In 1857 he established the banking house of C. Runkle & Co., which was profitably and honorably conducted until 1865, when it was merged into the First National Bank, of Knoxville. He became President of this institution, and under his careful administration it has transacted a very large and flourishing business and has acquired a high reputation for its thorough financial solidity. For the past sixteen years he has been the City Treasurer of Knoxville, and has conducted the fiscal affairs of that city to the fullest satisfaction of its people. He was for one term Sheriff of the county. He is one of the oldest settlers in Knoxville, and has always enjoyed the unbounded respect of the community in which he resides.

and directed him to paint a sign for the old place; and when asked what he would have put upon it, he answered in the actual inspiration of the moment, in those memorable words, characteristic alike of the man and the city of his adoption. The next day afterward he erected, on the same spot, a small pine shanty—the first building of any kind put up on the burnt district. He sent to outside friends, to whom he had given maps of the city and its subdivisions, requesting their return, and soon had some at least of the regular appurtenances of a real estate office. He found himself the centre of travel and reference, cards were stuck upon his shed stating where parties could be found. Visitors began to call, and stages began running to the same point. People thought him crazy to think of dealing in real estate then; but he had not long to wait before speculators and purchasers in this line came in from various quarters. One old capitalist came along that way and said sadly: “You are young, you may rebuild, but I never shall.” That same man has already built one of the city’s finest business structures. Mr. Kerfoot’s business has steadily increased, and is already one of the largest of its kind in the city. He handles, perhaps, more property for non-residents than any real estate house in the city. He has since taken into partnership his brother, Charles D. Kerfoot, and W. D. Merigold, the young man who painted the sign after the fire. The sign itself is handsomely framed, and stands upon the mantel-piece in his elegantly rebuilt house—a memento for future generations.

KERFOOT, WILLIAM DALE, Dealer in Real Estate, was born April 16th, 1827, in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. His father was Dr. George B. Kerfoot, physician in Lancaster. He attended the public schools of Lancaster until the death of his father, in 1852, when he went to St. James’ College, Hagerstown, Maryland, where he remained for two years. In 1854 he left and went to Chicago and entered the real estate office of James H. Rees. While here he saved part of his salary and speculated in real estate. In 1858 he returned to St. James’ College, paying his own way with what he had earned. He remained there until 1861 and graduated, when he returned to Chicago and took charge of the real estate interests of Thomas B. Bryan; continuing with him until 1862. He then opened a real estate office at 89 Washington street. He was married, May 30th, 1865, in Covington, Kentucky, to Susan B. Mooklar of that place. Up to the time of the great fire of October 9th, 1871, his business had steadily increased; everything promised well. But in that dire disaster both his home and his place of business were swept away. It was he who, on the morning after the fire, reared the first sign-board upon all the broad acres of smoking ruins, planting it upon the site of his old office, inscribed with those now famous words: “W. D. Kerfoot is at 59 Union Park place. All gone but wife, children, and energy.” In the general confusion he had hunted up his book-keeper

SIDWAY, LEVERETT BARKER, Banker, was born in Jersey county, Illinois, near Alton, February 14th, 1832. His father, George D. Sidway, was a tanner. His mother was Emeline Douglas Sidway, a cousin of Stephen A. Douglas. His parents were Methodists, and their home was a regular stopping-place for leading itinerant Methodist clergymen; such men as Peter Akers, Peter Cartwright, Bishop Ames and Bishop Jayne, and many other prominent Methodist preachers of those times were their frequent guests. At five years of age Leverett B. began attending school at the Otto Creek Seminary in Jersey county, the first brick or stone school edifice ever constructed in Illinois. It was built from a fund left by his uncle, Dr. Silas Hamilton, for that purpose, and which also made it a free school. He continued his studies here until 1847. His father then removed the family to Alton, where he engaged in the saddlery and leather business. The son attended a private school in Alton, and finished his education at the well-known Jones School of St. Louis. During his youth he was much of the time engaged about his father’s store, and assisting in his business. In December, 1854, he formed a partnership with W. H. Turner, under the firm-name of Turner & Sidway, in the saddlery and leather

business in Alton. In February, 1855, he was married to Louise, eldest daughter of Judge William Martin, of Alton. By the most strenuous efforts the young firm passed through the panic of 1857 without being compelled to ask extensions from their creditors, and in 1858 they moved to Chicago, where they opened in the same business, but very much reduced in capital. In the spring of 1861 the breaking out of the civil war was followed by an almost utter prostration of all business, except such as was connected with furnishing army supplies, to which business the firm of Turner & Sidway turned their attention. The first order they received was for the horse equipments for Captain Shaumberg's Chicago Cavalry Company, which was executed to the satisfaction of the State authorities, and was followed by other and larger orders from the States of Illinois and Iowa and the general government, until, within ninety days from the time of beginning on their first order, over 500 men were at work in their factories, turning out regularly 100 sets of horse equipments each day, besides considerable quantities of infantry accoutrements. During the year 1861 they manufactured and delivered goods amounting to about \$700,000, without in a single instance having a package rejected, an invoice cut down a single penny, or any of their transactions having to be brought before an investigating committee. In 1863 they sent an old claim to Washington of about \$3000, on which they had not been able to get a voucher on account of the death of the quartermaster who bought the goods, and some other complications. On its being brought before Judge Holt for examination and approval or rejection, he said, "This is a very irregular claim, but the record of the firm is so good that I shall order it paid." Although their capital was very small when they began to take government orders, their success in going through the panic of 1857 had given them an almost unlimited credit, which proved sufficient for all their business requirements, enabling them to hold their own vouchers until paid, and thereby avoid the shaves to which the majority of contractors were subjected. In 1863 Mr. Sidway became connected with and an active manager of the State Savings Institution. In 1865 he established the Union Hide & Leather Company of Chicago, of which he was the principal manager until July, 1872, when he sold out his interest and retired entirely from the leather business. After the great fire of 1871 the State Savings Institution was reopened at his residence, at 589 Wabash avenue, and he took general control of its business. In December of that year it was moved to its new quarters in the rebuilt business district. In January, 1873, he sold out his interest in this institution, with the intention of starting a new bank, on a somewhat different principle, and with a large cash capital. In May, 1873, he and H. G. Powers, in connection with several other prominent gentlemen, began the organization of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, which commenced business in July of that year, with a paid up cash capital of half a mil-

lion dollars; Mr. Sidway occupying the position of President, and Mr. Powers that of Vice-President; each, however, assuming about an equal share in its management. Since this period both of these gentlemen, with the full approbation of their stockholders and directors, have been active in efforts to induce the Legislature of Illinois to pass a law requiring from all the State banks quarterly reports of their condition, and frequent unannounced examinations of their assets by the State Auditor; believing that there could be no sound savings bank system except it was under the general control of the State authorities, and that publicity of their affairs and manner of doing business was the greatest safeguard that could be given to the public. Their ideas on that subject were very clearly set forth in a letter addressed to Hon. George M. Bogue, member of the Illinois Legislature, January 23d, 1875. Mr. Sidway is a member of the South Park Commission, being one of the original appointees, and since reappointed by the circuit judges. In this connection he originated the feature of a botanical garden, which has been begun under the most favorable auspices and with every prospect of the most complete success. From the first he has had charge of the horticultural department. For over twenty years he has owned and kept up an extensive fruit farm near Alton, which includes the largest pear orchard in the State. Mr. Sidway has, by his integrity and ability, and constant attention to the interests in his charge, acquired an enviable reputation.

ISBEE, LEWIS H., Lawyer, was born in Derby, Orleans county, Vermont, March 28th, 1839. His father was engaged in agricultural pursuits. His preliminary education was acquired in the public schools of his native town, whose sessions he attended during the intervals of freedom from farm labor. Upon attaining his fifteenth year he engaged in teaching school, assisting meanwhile on the paternal farm, and pursued a course of studies in the higher branches at the Derby Academy. Finally, after preparing himself to enter an advanced class in the St. Hyacinth College, situated near Montreal, Canada, he became a student in that institution, and thence graduated with the class of 1860, being then twenty-one years of age. His education was conducted in the French language, which circumstance has since been instrumental in aiding him to mount to his present high position. He has conducted various cases managed in that language, and, as a French scholar, is not surpassed in the city. At the completion of his collegiate course he decided to embrace the legal profession, and read law with I. L. Edwards, Esq., a prominent practitioner of Derby, Vermont. On the 10th of June, 1862, he was admitted to the bar. At the same date, the rebellion then growing to ominous proportions, he enlisted as a private in the 9th Regiment of Vermont Infantry. Serving with this

body, and cheerfully sharing in all the hardships through which it passed, he rose step by step through all the non-commissioned grades, and ultimately received his commission as Captain of Company H of the 9th Regiment Vermont Infantry. He was an active participant, with his company, in the engagements at Antietam, Gettysburg, and in all the principal battles fought by the Army of the Potomac during the eventful years of 1862 and 1863. In the course of the former year he was captured at Harper's Ferry, was released on parole, and remained at Camp Douglas until exchanged; subsequently, he remained with his regiment until 1864, when his resignation, tendered on account of disability from sickness and wounds received in battle, was accepted. In the fall of 1864 he commenced the practice of law at Newport, Vermont, and at once secured an extensive practice. In 1865 he was elected State Attorney for Orleans county, and was re-elected in 1867; but in the following fall resigned in order to accept the position of Deputy Collector of Customs, which office he filled until 1869. In the latter year he was elected to the Legislature, and in 1871 secured a re-election. During the course of the sessions of that body he maintained a prominent and leading position, and was constantly assigned to act on the more important committees—the Judiciary, Committee on Railroads, etc. In April, 1871, he removed to Chicago, and there entered on the practice of law as senior member of the law firm of Bisbee & Marsh, remaining in this connection until January 1st, 1872, at which date he became a member of the law firm of Monroe, Bisbee & Gibbs, still existing. The practice of this firm is very extensive, particularly in the real estate and chancery business. In that connection he acts in the capacity of jury lawyer, and is eminently successful in all his efforts. His management of the Sturgess case, in December, 1874, was highly commended by the bar in general. The firm also are attorneys for the United States Government for the Northwest on the "Alabama" claim cases. From 1865 to 1870 he was United States Commissioner from Newport, under the Extradition Treaty. He is an ardent supporter of the Republican party, and, both in the East and West, has delivered many able and brilliant speeches in the defence of its principles and policy. He was married, in 1864, to Jane E. Hinman, of Derby, Vermont.

PURINTON, GEORGE, Lawyer and Judge, son of Robert and Betsy Hall Purinton, was born in Cumberland county, Maine, November 30th, 1809. He was raised on the homestead farm till sixteen years old, during which period he attended the winter school from six weeks to two months yearly. At the age of sixteen he was sent by his father to a private academy for six weeks, after which he worked his way along, supporting himself by teaching

school, till he entered Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, in 1831, and graduated in 1835. In 1836 he entered as law student in the office of John Neal, lawyer, novelist, and poet, in the city of Portland. In the fall of 1837 he emigrated to Baltimore, Maryland, where he was engaged as Professor in Baltimore College for a few months. Listening to the glowing accounts of the western prairies, the emigrating fever seized him. Congress was in session. Colonel Robinson was then United States Senator for the State of Illinois. The colonel furnished him with letters of introduction to Judge Wilson and others. Judge Wilson was Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, and with him he continued his law studies in 1838. That year he was admitted to practise law in all the courts of the State, and he opened a law office at Freeport in 1840. He was elected Secretary to the Council of Revision, composed of the Governor and Judges of the Supreme Court, for the approval of the laws of the session of 1842 and 1843. In 1848 he was elected for four years Judge of the County Court of Stephenson county, having probate jurisdiction, and was Presiding Judge of the County Commissioner's Court. After the expiration of his term of office he retired to private life, yet has often been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, which office he now holds.

WILDER, ROSWELL, one of the pioneers of Aurora, was born in New Fane, Windham county, Vermont, July 2d, 1784. He was the son of Joel Wilder and Lydia Morse, and comes from the old Puritan stock of New England. His father was a soldier during the Revolutionary war, resulting in American independence, and was once taken prisoner and kept for a long time on the British prison ships in Wallabout bay in New York harbor. Roswell's early life was spent with his parents in farm labor. His education was obtained in the district schools of that time, whose advantages were meagre at best. In March, 1810, he was married to Sally Belknap, of Lynn, Massachusetts. He served his country as a soldier during the war with England of 1812, and was at the battle of Sackett's Harbor. He was engaged in husbandry and clearing his farm, in St. Lawrence county, New York, of the forest growths up to 1830, when he removed to Antwerp, Jefferson county, New York, and kept a hotel there for a number of years. From Antwerp he removed to Brockville, Canada, where he was engaged in the business of hotel keeping until 1838, when he removed to Aurora, Illinois, and opened a hotel which was one of the early landmarks of the country. The "Wilder House" was known far and wide in those early days, and was famed for its excellence and the generous dispensation of a lavish hospitality. Probably no man in the Northwest was better known in his time than Roswell Wilder, and numerous persons now

living can testify to his kindliness of heart and generosity in those early times, when hospitality meant something more than words. He purchased quite a large tract of land adjoining the town, and laid out what is known as "Wilder's Addition to West Aurora;" and there are numerous other landmarks in that locality that testify to his enterprise in public affairs in those primitive days. He died on June 22d, 1860, aged seventy-six years.

HELDON, JAIRUS C., Lawyer, Senator from the Thirtieth District of Illinois, was born in Lancaster, Erie county, New York, November 2d, 1827, at which date the locality was known as Clarence. His father, Croydon Sheldon, a carpenter, died at an early age; his mother was Eunice (Brown) Sheldon, a native of Vermont, who subsequently became the wife of Hiram W. Cunningham. In 1833 young Sheldon removed with the family to Clarksfield, Huron county, Ohio, where, in the public schools of the vicinity, he acquired the common rudiments of learning. After being employed in assisting in the work of clearing up the home farm until he had attained his eighteenth year, he found further employment in various ship-yards and on the craft frequenting the waters of Lake Erie. In the winter of 1849, resolving to acquire a more thorough education, he entered upon a one year's course of study in the Baldwin Institute, located at Berea, Ohio. At the expiration of that term he left the college, and, for a short period, was engaged in teaching school, assiduously perfecting in the meantime his own acquirements. In May, 1853, he removed to Urbana, Illinois, and was there employed in the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, then being built; acting temporarily with the Engineer Corps, and afterward as assistant in land surveying for the same road. In the spring of 1856, resolving to embrace the legal profession, he entered the law office of Colonel W. N. Coler, an able practitioner of Urbana, and, upon completing the requisite studies, was admitted to the bar in the following November; among his examiners was Abraham Lincoln. Entering at once upon the practice of law, he remained occupied with his professional duties until 1867, at which date he turned his attention exclusively to real estate matters until the fall of 1870. In that year he was elected to the Legislature (Twenty-seventh Assembly) on the Republican ticket, and served a term of two years. He was a member of the Committee of State Institutions and Education, and was instrumental, with others, in securing a large appropriation to the State Industrial University, located at Urbana, in the eastern part of the State. In the fall of 1872 he was elected to the Senate from the Thirtieth District (four years' term). During the first session he served in this body on the Committee of State Institutions, and also on the Committee of Appropriations;

was successful in his well-directed efforts in procuring an additional appropriation to the State Industrial University, thus enabling the trustees to complete the construction of their buildings, which are the most extensive of any in the Western States; and took a prominent part in all that concerned the interests of his constituents. During the second Senatorial session he was again appointed on the Committee of State Institutions, and also on the Committee of Revenue. It was during these two sessions that an entire revision of the State statutes was made, some of the especial provisions of which he is the originator. He was married in September, 1854, to Eunice Mead, then a resident of Clarksfield, Ohio. He is an able and talented lawyer, and a skilful political tactician, while his record, both in public and private life, is wholly honorable, and every way worthy of a liberal Christian gentleman.

EBBER, THOMAS R., was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, in October, 1807. His father was engaged in farming and agricultural pursuits. While in his boyhood, the educational facilities of which he was able to avail himself were few in number, and meagre in quality; but, letting pass no opportunity to instruct himself, and accomplishing much profitable study during his leisure hours, and after the fulfilment of his duties on the farm, he managed to acquire a fair knowledge of the elementary branches. When in his seventeenth year he commenced to teach school, and continued at that avocation during the eight ensuing years. Moving subsequently to Champaign county, then part of Vermilion county, he established himself in Urbana, in 1832. That locality he had destined to be the scene of further professional labors in the school-room, but the population of the time and place was so meagre that he was compelled to abandon his intentions; within a short period after taking up his residence there, however, he was chosen Constable for the section of the county then known as Vermilion. In May, 1833, the new county of Champaign was created, and he was chosen to occupy the position of County Clerk, an office which he held for twenty years. In the same year he was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court, performing with ability the functions attached to that position until 1857; simultaneously he acted as Recorder of Deeds, and also as Postmaster of Urbana, retaining control of the latter office for fifteen years. He was also Master in Chancery from the time of the creation of that office up to 1874. In fact, during a protracted period of time, he held almost every public office and position existing in this section of Champaign county, and, from the commencement of his public and official career to its final termination, his inflexible rectitude and sterling abilities left no room for blame or cavil. In 1847 he represented his district in the Constitutional Convention of the State,

and again in a similar convention in 1862. He was the pioneer merchant in the region now so prosperous—1834 to 1837—and, by his shrewdness and vigor, assisted materially in impelling the county toward the state of thriving development it occupies at present. His first wife, Martha Thompson, of Kentucky, died in that State in 1837; his second wife was Anna B. Carson, to whom he was married in 1838, and who is still living.

SOMERS, WINSTON, M. D., was born in 1800, in Surrey county, North Carolina, being the son of Waitman T. Somers and Nancy Smallwood. He was educated in the common schools of his section, and made the utmost of the advantages afforded him for acquiring a substantial knowledge of the more important sciences. Having early evinced a strong inclination for a professional career he commenced in 1833 the study of medicine with Dr. Martin, at Rockford, Surrey county, North Carolina, and remained with this preceptor until 1835, when, having thoroughly qualified himself for it, he entered upon the practice of medicine at that place, and continued it with great success until 1842. In this year he resolved upon locating in the West, and soon after settled at Urbana, Illinois, where he resumed his professional duties, acquiring not only a fine reputation for his efficiency as a physician, but a very large and influential patronage, which realized for him a handsome competence. In 1860 he entered upon a final course of study at Rush Medical College, of Chicago, from which institution he graduated with distinction, and received his degree. A natural talent for this profession, aided by industry, and governed by deliberation, together with a rare capacity for correctly diagnosing the various diseases he was summoned to eradicate, soon brought him to a leading position as a medical practitioner. During the war he acted as Surgeon to the Board of Enrolment of the Seventh Illinois Congressional District, and his report on the result of his labors as an examining physician received a high compliment from the Surgeon-General of the United States Army, at whose request it had been prepared. In 1828 he was married to Mary G. Haines, of North Carolina. He died in August, 1872.

WILSON, ISAAC T., M. D., was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, March 24th, 1827. His parents were Thornton I. Wilson and Maria (Kendrick) Wilson. His earlier education was acquired in the neighboring schools of his native place, whence he removed to Boone county, in the same State, and there pursued a course of academical studies. In 1845, under the able instruction of Dr. Thomas J. Trundle, he commenced the study of medicine. In 1847 he became the recipient of a course at the Louisville Medi-

cal College, then the scene of labor also of the well-known Professor Gross. In 1848 he was licensed to practice by the aforesaid college, and removed to Illinois, locating himself in Adams county, where he was professionally occupied during the two ensuing years. He then returned to the East, and took up his residence temporarily in New York city, where, in 1850, he graduated from the New York University. Returning subsequently to Illinois he established himself in Quincy, where he has since permanently resided, possessing an extensive and remunerative practice, and also the esteem and confidence of the general community. At the outbreak of the Southern rebellion, in 1861, he was appointed by the Surgeon-General of the United States to the position of Camp Surgeon for the Camp of Instruction, which was located at Quincy. He was thus employed throughout the war, a period of five years, and fulfilled ably and efficiently the numerous and onerous duties dependent on his office. At the present time he is a valued and an energetic member of the Quincy Board of Health, and of the Board of Pension Surgeons; he is a member also of the Adams County Medical Society, and has many times been appointed to an official position in that body. He is an active coadjutor of the State Medical Society, and upon one occasion was appointed a delegate from this organization to the American Medical Association. Possessed of a high order of innate talent, his natural abilities have been thoroughly developed by an efficient course of training in early life, and subsequent assiduous study and research; and, owing to his extended reputation as a careful and trustworthy practitioner, he has often been called beyond the usual rounds of his practice to attend to various cases of a peculiar or an aggravated nature. He was married, in 1865, to Laura Vanhorn, a former resident of Missouri.

SERVEY, ROBERT, Lawyer, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, August 10th, 1820, his father, Alexander, being a West India merchant and the owner of a plantation in Trinidad. In his youth he attended the preparatory grammar schools, and subsequently entered the Glasgow University, from which he graduated in 1837. Within a short period after this event he removed to Canada, and began the study of law with Hon. Henry Sherwood, Attorney-General of Canada. He was admitted to the bar in 1842, and at once commenced practice in Bytown, which now, under the title of Ottawa, is the seat of Canadian government. His thorough familiarity with the science of law, obtained by earnest and well-conducted study not only prior to but after his admission, and his conscientious devotion to the interests of his clients, soon won for him a very extensive and remunerative practice in the city and its vicinity. In 1852, at the urgent solicitation of an uncle who had long been a resident of Illinois, he removed to Chicago. Here he became

a member of the law firm of Morris, Hervey & Clarkson, the copartnership existing until the elevation of the senior member, Buckner S. Morris, to the bench. He then continued with Mr. Clarkson until 1857, and very shortly after became a member of the firm of Hervey & Anthony. In 1860 Mr. Galt was admitted, and the copartnership of these three gentlemen continues to this day. It is the oldest unchanged firm in Chicago, enjoying a very large and profitable practice in all the courts, State and national, and giving attention to all branches of the profession, whether relating to admiralty, chancery, common law, criminal law, bankruptcy, or the rights and liabilities of railroads, insurance companies, and kindred corporations. Mr. Hervey has been retained in many of the most important civil and criminal cases which have for some years claimed the attention of the Chicago courts. He assisted in the defence of the nineteen aldermen who were prosecuted for bribery, all of whom were acquitted except one; and though frequently retained for the defence in a number of capital cases, in no instance has one of his clients suffered the extreme penalty of the law. His firm were attorneys for the complaining stockholders of the Galena Railroad Company, and succeeded in preventing its consolidation with the Northwestern Railroad Company until their clients, who demurred to the project, were paid the face value of their shares. He was retained by the State in the celebrated Hoops murder case. He is a prominent member and one of the originators of the Chicago Law Association, is President of the St. Andrews Society, to which office he has been six times elected, and is Chief of the Caledonian Club. He stands high in the profession, and is without reproach as a citizen. He is a gentleman of classical taste, and finds time, despite the press of legal business, to pursue his literary studies, frequently giving the public the benefits of his researches in the shape of lectures. Two of these, on the lives and works of Burns and Scott, he has been often called to repeat. He was married in 1843, while a resident of Canada, to Maria Jones, daughter of Dunham Jones, Collector of the Port of Maitland. She died in Chicago, leaving three children, a daughter and two sons, who reside in Canada, where the latter are engaged in business. In 1861 he was married to Frances W. Smith, who is still living.

DYAS, WILLIAM GODFREY, F. R. G. S., was born in Dublin, November 4th, 1807. His father was William Dyas, of Castle St. Dublin. The Dyas family is purely of Spanish origin, and one which took high rank among the noblesse of Spain, having held ducal rank in the north of that country, in Burgos, Castile, its former residence. In early times, owing to their adherence to the Albigensian faith, the members of this family became subjects of persecution by the Romish Church, and were ultimately compelled to flee

their country. Landing in England, they received the protection of Elizabeth, then the reigning sovereign. Edward Dyas, the head of the family, subsequently entered the army of the Commonwealth under Cromwell, then fighting in Ireland. For his valiant services performed there, he became the recipient of various grants in Ireland, and also in 1690, for their efficient services at the battle of the Boyne, further grants were conferred upon the Dyas family. By these means the exiles became possessed of valuable properties and estates located in the counties of Meath and Cavan. William Godfrey is the fifth remove from Edward Dyas, and when in his sixteenth year entered Trinity College, Dublin. From thence he was transferred to the Royal College of Surgeons, where he graduated in 1830. In 1832 he received an appointment to the Cholera Hospital, County Kildare, which was under the supervision of the government. This position he retained during the epidemic of that year and until the closing of the hospital, when he was placed in charge of a fever hospital, and also three dispensaries, all of which were similarly under government control. In this varied and extensive field of practice he labored assiduously for a period of twenty-five years, when, on the approach of the memorable potato famine and its final consequence, the entire prostration of all activity, he returned to Dublin, and was appointed Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy at Trinity, his *Alma Mater*, acting under the celebrated Professor Harrison of the University. His extended practice in Ireland and his position in the Dublin University brought him into contact with many of the leading scientists, surgeons, and physicians of the old country, and through this association he reaped immeasurable benefit and the valuable fruits of experience. At the expiration of a year passed in the University, he came to America in 1856, and immediately on his arrival in this country became connected with the medical journals, to which he afterward contributed many articles of acknowledged merit. In July, 1859, he came to Chicago and for a few months acted as Editor of the *Chicago Medical Journal*, under the late Dr. Brainerd; ultimately, however, he was drawn into active practice, and since has been continuously occupied in attending to the manifold duties attached to a large and ever-increasing circle of patients. He was one of the prime movers in the establishment and organization of the Women's Medical College of Chicago, and is to-day President of that admirable institution, a position to which he was elected in 1873. In the Women's College he occupies the Chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine. He is also Consulting Physician of the Women's and Children's Hospital and Consulting Surgeon to the Cook County Hospital, both of which positions were tendered him by his appreciative brethren in the profession. As yet he has published no volume of medical works, although, in addition to less important essays, he had been during several years carefully preparing a collection of valuable facts and appropriate matter, which unfortunately was destroyed by fire, together



Galaxy Pub. Co. Philadelphia.

W. Godfrey Dnas



Galaxy Pub. Co. Philad^a

B. C. Cook



B. C. Wood

with a choice library of medical and other works. He was married in October, 1830, to Georgiana Keating, daughter of Rev. George Keating, vicar of Mostrim county, Longford, Ireland, and again in October, 1861, to Miranda Sherwood, daughter of the late David Sherwood, of Bridgeport, Connecticut. His eldest son, George Keating Dyas, is a favorably known physician, practising at present in Chicago. He has two sons also who are members of the bar, one of whom is a resident practitioner of Chicago, the other of Paris, Illinois.

COOK, HON. BURTON C., General Solicitor of the Northwestern Railroad, was born in Monroe county, New York, May 11th, 1819. He received his principal education at the Collegiate Institute of Rochester, New York. In 1835 he removed to Illinois and entered the practice of law. In 1840 he settled in Ottawa, Illinois, where during his long residence he won a high reputation in his profession and the general esteem of the citizens. From 1846 to 1852 he was State's Attorney for the Ninth Judicial District. In the latter year he was elected to the Senate of Illinois, was a member of that body for eight successive years, and took a very active part in its doings. He early became identified with the anti-slavery movement, and dealt heavy blows against the institution. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise drove him, in common with Norman B. Judd and many others, out of the ranks of the Democratic party. He was at that time in the State Senate, and with others he united with the Whigs under Lincoln, and succeeded in sending Lyman Trumbull to the United States Senate. He represented Illinois in the Peace Conference held in Washington in February, 1861. In this convention he strenuously opposed the recognition of slavery or protection of it by the national government in the Territories; and in connection with ex-Governor Wood of Illinois, caused his protest to be entered on the journal against the vote of the majority of the delegates from his State, favoring the resolutions adopted by the convention. In 1864 he was elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress from the Sixth Congressional District of Illinois. During this term he was a member of the Judiciary Committee of the House, and was the originator of the statute passed protecting the officers and soldiers of the army from suits for damages done while in military duty during the war. He was returned to the Fortieth Congress, in which he was a member of the Committee on Elections and Chairman of the Committee on Roads and Canals. He reported from the latter committee a bill authorizing the building of a postal and military railroad from Washington to New York, which measure he supported by an able speech, delivered February 3d and 4th, 1869, in which he maintained that the power to charter the proposed line of road was derived from the Constitution, Article I, section 8, clause 3, of the Constitution of the United States,

providing that Congress shall have power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States." He claimed that such power was not limited to any special branch or instrument of commerce, and that it had power to deepen rivers as well as to build railroads. From the Committee on Elections he prepared and made several valuable reports on various contested cases. His report as to Beck, member elect from Kentucky, and others, was important, as laying down general principles to govern the action of the House, where disloyalty disqualifies from membership. He also reported a bill establishing a basis on which Southern members were admitted. In 1871 he resigned his seat in Congress and moved to Chicago, whither he was called to accept the office of General Solicitor of the Northwestern Railroad, one of the greatest roads of the West, which position he still holds. He was married in 1848 to Elizabeth Hart, daughter of Judge Hart, of Oswego, New York. Possessed of the highest order of legal talent, he has become an especial authority in all matters of railroad law.

OGDEN, WILLIAM B., Capitalist, was born in Delaware county, New York, June 15th, 1805. He is descended from the eastern New Jersey branch of the Ogden family. His grandfather on his father's side was a Revolutionary soldier. His father, Abraham Ogden, left New Jersey in early life and settled in what was then known as the Upper Delaware Country, and opened a new home in the wilderness. His mother was the daughter of James Weed of Fairfield county, Connecticut, who was also a soldier of the Revolution. In the home thus formed and under such influences this son was born and the earlier years of his life were passed. He was both as a boy and a man hardy, tough and strong. He chose the profession of law, and while pursuing an academic course with that end in view, he was called home on account of the death of his father, to assume the management of the family interests. His father having left considerable property, its management developed in this son those remarkable powers of executive and financial ability by which he was ever after distinguished. In 1834 Mr. Ogden took a warm interest in the project of constructing the Erie Railroad by State aid, and was chosen a member of the New York Legislature chiefly to advocate that measure. It failed that year, but was accomplished at the next session. In 1835, when thirty years old, he resolved to turn his attention to the West. He already, the year previous, had made investments in Chicago, and in June of that year he arrived in that city, and immediately entered upon the management of the real estate purchased by himself and his friends, and opened what is now the oldest real estate house in Chicago, and is still conducted by his brother and successor, Mahlon D. Ogden. In 1835 and 1836 his operations in real estate were very extensive,

as he early foresaw that Chicago was destined to become a great city. He weathered the financial crash of 1837 in a most creditable manner. He was at this time Mayor of Chicago, and its first mayor, and did much by his influence, example, and by a personal appeal before a public meeting, to stay the general disposition on the part of the people to suspend the courts in order to prevent the compulsory collection of debts. And soon after, when Mississippi repudiated her State debt, and the poverty of Illinois was used by demagogues as an argument in favor of her repudiation of indebtedness, Mr. Ogden was prominent in the ranks of those who fought to preserve public credit. From that time onward for many years he devoted his immense energy and private fortune to the development of great lines of railway east and west from Chicago, which should build up that city and open the vast resources of the Northwest. In 1847 he resuscitated the Galena and Chicago Union Railway and became its first President. This road soon proved to be very profitable and successful. In 1853 he rested from his labors, and spent a year and a half in Europe, devoting his chief attention to its great public works. He was one of the first to advocate making the Illinois & Michigan Canal a ship canal. Soon after his return from Europe he organized a lumber company, to own 200,000 acres on the Peshigo river, in Wisconsin. A large village has grown up about this business, and its annual product is now 50,000,000 feet of lumber. In 1857 he became President of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railway Company, and devoted his energies to building up that road. Just then the great panic settled upon the country, involving nearly everything in ruin. Mr. Ogden staked his private means on the road, and carried it successfully through the crisis, and it afterward took the name of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. At the time of the organization of the Chicago & Fort Wayne Railroad Company, in 1853, he was chosen one of its directors, and when afterward, in 1859, the road was found to be in a condition of general collapse from the great panic, he was chosen a general receiver for the whole line of the road. He labored faithfully for its reorganization, and its prosperity to-day is an indication of the success of his efforts. He has also been first President of the Rush Medical College; President of the National Pacific Railway Convention of 1850; President of the Illinois & Wisconsin Railway Company; of the Buffalo & Mississippi Railway Company; of the Wisconsin & Superior Land Grant Railway Company; and first President of the Union Pacific Railway Company; of the Chicago Branch of the State Bank of Illinois; and of the Board of Sewerage Commissioners for the city of Chicago. In 1860 he purchased 5000 acres of land on the Allegheny river at Brady's Bend, Pennsylvania, and subsequently organized the Brady's Bend Iron Company, with a capital of \$2,000,000. He was, in 1852, nominated by the Democratic party for Congress, but declined to serve as a candidate. In 1860 he was elected by the Republican party to the Illinois Senate. In 1837 he

built a beautiful residence in the north division of Chicago, where he for many years resided and dispensed a liberal hospitality. But in later years his vast business concerns centered more and more in New York city, and accordingly in 1866 he purchased a villa in Westchester county, adjoining High Bridge, where he now resides. When the terrible calamity laid Chicago in ashes, he promptly returned to the city, and encouraged the citizens to rebuild and take a new start. In all his long life he has never been married until within the past few months. He has always maintained a high character for integrity, and he stands among the foremost of western men.

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OSSACK, JOHN, Early Pioneer of Illinois, was born in Scotland, December 6th, 1806. When twelve years of age he was sent to Canada, and there apprenticed to serve in a store until he had attained his majority. At the expiration of his term of apprenticeship, he purchased goods on credit, and established himself as a retail trader. In 1833 he moved to Upper Canada and was employed on the St. Lawrence Canal; subsequently, during the Canadian rebellion, he was pressed into the British service, where he was retained until the termination of the outbreak. In 1838 he moved to Illinois, and there secured employment on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, then in course of construction. Later, when exportations of wheat from Chicago were becoming numerous and frequent, he was temporarily engaged in hauling that product. Then, interesting himself in the lumber business, he established a yard in the city of Ottawa, and was soon the possessor of a thriving and lucrative trade. In connection with this business he afterward built a warehouse furnished with elevators, and began to deal extensively in grain. He was thus occupied until 1873, when, his sight failing him in a considerable degree, he was compelled to withdraw entirely from active business. Upon the organization of the Anti-Slavery Party, he became one of its most energetic and devoted adherents, and aided efficiently in establishing what was known as the "Underground Railroad," was widely known as one of its ablest "conductors," and was indefatigable in helping runaway slaves to secure a safe asylum. On one occasion he, in company with Doctor and I. Stout, and C. King, was tried before Judge Drummond in the United States Court, for violation of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the result of that trial was the finding of a verdict against him and Dr. Stout, and their subsequent imprisonment in the Chicago jail. On many other occasions he has battled manfully for that political and social principle which has ever been his guide while a citizen of the United States; and, long before the Civil Rights Bill was passed, he was a practical expounder of its articles. He was married in 1833, and has had eleven children, nine of whom are now married, and who, in all, have twenty

children. A firm upholder of religious principles, he is liberal in his views, and is noted for his mildness and charity.

OGDEN, MAHLON D., Dealer in Real Estate, was born in Delaware county, New York, July 16th, 1811. He received a common school education, and afterward graduated at Hobart College, Geneva, New York. He next studied law in Columbus, Ohio, under Judge Swain. In June, 1836, he went to Chicago and opened a law practice, in which he continued until 1848. In that year he entered upon real estate business, as a member of the Northwestern Land Agency, an office opened by his brother, William B. Ogden, in 1835, in Chicago. He has been engaged in this office, and maintained the business started by his brother, from that day to this. The present firm-name is Ogden, Sheldon & Co. It is the oldest real estate house in Chicago, and its operations have reached very extensive proportions and bear a high reputation for integrity. Mr. Ogden was married, January 9th, 1837, to Miss Kasson, of Columbus, Ohio. He has a family of five children, three sons and two daughters. He has twice been chosen Alderman of Chicago; once acting in that capacity after the great fire of 1871, when the position involved an immense amount of hard work. He was also Judge of Probate in Cook county, Illinois, for eight years, from 1837 to 1845.

BROSSEAU, JULIUS, Lawyer, was born in Franklin county, New York, December 17th, 1834, his parents being Julius and Mary Ann (Jarvis) Brosseau. He was sent early to the public schools, and, after passing through their various grades, entered and completed the prescribed courses of study in the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, at Lima, New York. In 1859 he removed to the West, locating in Flint, Michigan, where in the following year he commenced to read law with William Newton, under whose preceptorship he was thoroughly prepared for practice. In the fall of 1861 he was admitted to the bar, and entered at once upon the active duties of his profession, which he followed with much success until 1864. He attained during this time great personal popularity, not only for his ability as a lawyer, but for his public spirit, which was shown on many occasions, and was elected to the responsible office of Recorder, the duties of which he ably and acceptably fulfilled. In 1864 he removed to Saginaw, Michigan, and during his residence there was elected Recorder, and for three terms City Attorney. In 1870 he settled in Kankakee, Illinois, where he has since resided, continuing in the practice of his profession, which

has grown very large and remunerative. He is now serving his second term as City Attorney for Kankakee, and has distinguished his administration by the successful prosecution of some of the most important causes which have engaged the attention of the courts of that section. He was married, in 1860, to Carrie Yakeley, formerly of New York.

SOMERS, WILLIAM D., Lawyer, was born in Rockford, Surrey county, North Carolina, January 22d, 1814, his parents being W. T. and Nancy (Smallwood) Somers. His early education was conducted at his home, and was unusually thorough and practical. He removed to Urbana, Illinois, in 1840, and commenced to read law with Judge David Davis, under whose guidance he was prepared for admission to the bar, which took place at Springfield, in 1846. Since that time he has continued to practice at Urbana, and has won his way to the front rank of the profession by his constant researches, which have rendered him one of the best read lawyers of Illinois. He is a practitioner of the olden time, when Lincoln and Davis, and others of like talent graced the profession of that State. He was the first licensed lawyer in Urbana, and his sterling integrity, his conscientious fidelity to the interests of his clients and his distinguished ability as an advocate and counsellor soon won for him a very large patronage, which he has ever since retained. He has been active in promoting all movements for the intellectual and material advancement of the community in which he resides, and has always retained the highest public esteem. He was married, in 1842, to Catherine P. Carson, of Philadelphia, who still lives.

GRANT, CHARLES E., Vice-President of the Farmers' Bank, of Galesburg, was born in the State of New York, in 1813, being the son of Nathan and Elizabeth (Fellows) Grant, who came from Stonington, Vermont. His education was conducted at Troy, New York, and upon the conclusion of his career at school he entered into active life as a clerk in a mercantile house. When twenty years of age he became captain of a boat running between Troy and New York, and continued in this capacity until 1840, when he was promoted by the management of the same line to the position of superintending the purchase and sale of cargoes. By industry and economy he soon acquired considerable means, and invested a portion of them in property in the West. In the fall of 1859 he moved West and settled upon an estate near Galesburg, Illinois, which he had purchased some time before. He engaged at once in farming and dealing in grain. In this

business he from the first met with the most encouraging success, and materially increased his transactions. He is now one of the heaviest grain dealers in his section of the State, and his careful management of his business secures to him the fullest and most profitable returns. In 1869 he became one of the organizers of the Farmers' Bank, of Galesburg, and subscribed for a very large amount of its stock, which he still holds. This has become a valuable investment, owing to the wisdom displayed in the management of the institution, which soon became one of the most prosperous and substantial in the West. In 1872 he was chosen its Vice-President, and continues at the present time to ably administer the duties of the office. In 1864 he aided very materially in the organization of the First National Bank, of Galesburg, and is now one of its directors. He is a gentleman who enjoys the highest public esteem, as much for his fine social traits as for his public spirit and enterprise as a business man. He was first married, in 1835, to Jane Dun, of New York, who died in 1852. In 1854 he married Mary Russell, of Warrensburg, New York, who is still living.

MITCHELL, REV. ARTHUR, was born in Hudson, New York, August 13th, 1835, and is the son of Matthew Mitchell, a merchant and manufacturer of that city. His early education was derived from the public schools and academies of Hudson, and from a boarding school at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and was completed by a college course at Williams College, which he entered at the early age of fourteen, graduating four years later, in 1853. He then went to Lafayette College, at Easton, Pennsylvania, as a tutor, where he remained for one year. He then went abroad, and, having it already in his mind to become a minister of the gospel, he extended his trip to the lands of the East, Egypt, Palestine, Greece and Turkey, returning, after an absence of fourteen months, to New York city, where his father had in the meantime removed his business and his family. He here began his theological studies, entered the Union Theological Seminary and completed a three years' course of study, and was ordained as a minister. He was then married to Harriet E. Post, daughter of Alfred C. Post, M. D., Professor of Surgery in the Medical College of New York University. About this time he was called to the pastorate of the Third Presbyterian Church, of Richmond, Virginia. He remained there till the breaking out of the rebellion, when he returned North, and was called to the pastorate of a church in Morristown, New Jersey; the one formerly ministered to by Rev. Albert Barnes. In the fall of 1863 he again went abroad and revisited the lands of the East, and studied for a while in Germany. Returning home he resumed his labors in Morristown, where he remained

until October, 1868. At that time he received a call to the First Presbyterian Church, of Chicago, which he accepted; and in the duties of this position has been engaged up to the present time, being highly esteemed by the people of his parish for the kindly qualities of his heart and his Christian refinement.

JONES, FERNANDO, Real Estate Operator and Compiler of Abstracts of Titles, was born, May 26th, 1820, in Forrestville, New York, and is the eldest son of William and Anna (Gregory) Jones. The family removed to Buffalo in 1826, and to Chicago in 1835. He remembers seeing Lafayette when he visited the United States, in 1825; and the formal opening of the Erie canal, when a barrel of water from the Atlantic ocean was poured, with much ceremony, into Lake Erie. He was also present at the breaking of ground for the Illinois & Michigan canal, in 1835, which connects Lake Michigan with the waters of the Mississippi. His father was largely engaged in mercantile pursuits and in real estate transactions in the early days of Chicago, and held many prominent positions in political offices and benevolent enterprises in his day; and was noted for his sterling honesty and strong good sense. The "Jones School" was so named in his honor. His son has likewise been largely engaged in real estate and building operations, but he is chiefly known for his connection with questions of titles to real estate in Chicago and Cook county. Prior to the great fire of 1871, he had prepared a complete set of "Abstract Books," showing, in a condensed form, all the conveyances of real estate, tax sales, estates and judgments in all the courts. When the public records were all destroyed, these books (with others of the same character which had been saved) became the only means of showing the evidences of title to real estate, as originally shown by the public records. These books were saved in huge fire-proof vaults. Had they been destroyed, it would have been as great a disaster to the public as the destruction of the buildings by the fire. The evidences of title furnished by these books and memoranda enabled the owners of the land to borrow money wherewith to rebuild, and to dispose of their property with nearly the same facility as previous to the disaster. The firms who united their books and business after the fire were Jones & Sellers, Chase Brothers and Shortall & Hoard. These gentlemen have reason to be proud of the confidence evinced by the public in their honor and probity—holding, as they did, such vast interests in their hands—being no less than the evidences of title to millions upon millions of real estate property. Mr. Jones has been an alderman and a supervisor of the city of Chicago; a trustee of the Hospital for the Insane, at Jacksonville; he has also held the same position in the Chicago Orphan Asylum and in the Chicago

University, and has been likewise interested in the schools and hospitals of the city. He was married, in 1853, to Jane Graham, a lady who is as well known for her advocacy of the right of the ballot for women, as by her interest in everything that pertains to the higher education, usefulness, and independence of her sex. Their family consists of two children; a daughter of sixteen and a son of seven years.

LATHROP, DIXWELL, Geologist, was born November 9th, 1796, in Griswold, Connecticut. His father, Dixwell Lathrop, served in the Federal army throughout the Revolution, and afterward received a pension from the government. He was a shoemaker by trade. His mother's name was Eunice Davis. He was a direct descendant of John Dixwell, the famous regicide. During his earlier years he attended the common school. From the age of fourteen to eighteen he worked upon a farm. At eighteen he was apprenticed to a house carpenter, with whom he served two years, in Norwich, Connecticut; subsequently working as a journeyman at his trade for seven years in that vicinity. November 17th, 1823, he was married, in Plainfield, Connecticut, to Esther Shepard of that place. He then became a builder, and was selected as overseer of the factory buildings at Norwich Falls, Connecticut, which duty he fulfilled for three years. In 1834 he moved to Cleveland, Ohio, and worked at his trade. In 1835 Hon. John Rockwell, an old friend of his, sent him to invest cash for him in government lands in La Salle county, Illinois, directing him to locate several different farms in the neighborhood of the terminus of the then proposed Illinois Michigan Canal. Becoming by this means naturally a land agent for Mr. Rockwell, he removed his family thither in 1836. When he came here, in 1835, there was no town, or indication of one, nor anything whatever on the present site of the city of La Salle, except one hut. In 1837 and 1838 he went East, gathered up a colony of about 120 from Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, and brought them West, most of them accompanying him to his new location. They here laid out a town, where it was supposed that the business from the terminus of the new canal would centre, and Mr. Lathrop became owner of one-twelfth of the town site. They soon discovered it was not the right point, and were obliged to vacate and move a mile farther south. This entailed great loss on Mr. Lathrop, and he was obliged to turn his attention to the raising of cattle and sheep upon the wild prairies. His wife died February 12th, 1839. He was married again, May 6th, 1841, in La Salle, to Sarah Foster of New Hampshire. In a few years he began to turn his attention to the coal cropping out here and there, and indicating to his mind vast deposits underlying the country. He bought works upon geology, and studied the matter long and thoroughly; as a result of

which he wrote to Mr. Rockwell, asking him to purchase other tracts, with a view of developing a coal trade; proposing that they work it together and he should himself receive half of the profits. This was done, and the tracts he had selected were purchased, and in not a single one of them did they fail to find coal. They entered into this business; digging it, however, from side hills where it cropped out, but sinking no shafts. Mr. Lathrop continued to be the superintendent of this business and the land agent of Mr. Rockwell until July, 1866, when he was visited with a stroke of paralysis from which he has never completely recovered. He thus became the pioneer in the great coal interests of La Salle county, Illinois, and a well-read and practical geologist. He is also a successful bee culturist, their habits having been with him the subject of long and patient study. He is an honorary member of the Academy of Sciences at Ottawa, Illinois, and of a like institution at Davenport, Iowa. For many years he has been a Deacon of the Congregational Church at La Salle, and was one of the original five who first constituted that church. He is a man highly respected among his townsmen for his integrity and general worth of character.

AMES, EDWARD, Banker, was born in Vernon, Oneida county, New York, February 16th, 1803. His father was Hczekiah Eames, a clothier. The son's chief education was derived from the common school. After arriving at manhood he resided in Utica, New York, where he was married, February 16th, 1832, to Maria Broadwell. For two years subsequently he kept a hotel at Sanquoit, New York, after which he filled for many years the positions of Deputy Sheriff and Sheriff of Oneida county, until, in 1857, he moved to Ottawa, Illinois, where he almost immediately entered upon a banking business. In this, as President of the house of Eames, Allen & Co., afterward the National City Bank of Ottawa, he was engaged until his death, which occurred from paralysis of the heart, January 30th, 1871, in the sixty-third year of his age. He was stricken down suddenly in the midst of his labors. He possessed excellent business ability, and had by his labor raised the bank to a position of importance and prosperity. He came of a family possessing peculiar ability in this line, two of his brothers also being successful bankers. He was also President of the Illinois River Bridge Company of Ottawa. His family was large, containing eight children, but one of whom is now living—a daughter. His life, though not marked by great events, was one of untiring activity in business, which reaped for him a large fortune. In private character he was a man of irreproachable integrity, strong religious convictions, and a genial disposition. He was very generally esteemed in the city.

WALLACE, WILLIAM HERVEY LAMME, General and Lawyer, was born in Urbana, Ohio, July 8th, 1821. His father, John Wallace, was a carpenter by trade, a man of refinement and culture, and well educated. He was one of the founders of the Rock River Seminary of Illinois.

In 1833 the family moved to Deer Park, Illinois, where father and son were engaged in farming. In the year 1839 they removed to Mount Morris, Ogle county, Illinois. At the age of nineteen this son entered Rock River Seminary, becoming at once a pupil and a tutor in mathematics. He also studied surveying, and was engaged occasionally in practical surveying. He continued in this institution until the age of twenty-three. In December, 1844, he went to Springfield, Illinois, with the intention of studying law in the office of Abraham Lincoln, but there meeting T. Lyle Dickey, afterward Judge, he, after a few months at Springfield, went to Ottawa, Illinois, to study law with him. At the close of two years of study here he was admitted to the bar of the State in 1845. He practised law in Ottawa until the war with Mexico broke out. In June, 1846, he was mustered into the 1st Illinois Regiment, as Orderly Sergeant of Company I. A few weeks later he was promoted to a Second Lieutenantcy, and soon after to the position of First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the regiment, and fought by the side of Colonel Hardin when the latter was killed at Buena Vista. At the expiration of his term of enlistment he returned to Ottawa and resumed his profession, in partnership with John C. Champlin. In 1850 he was appointed Deputy United States Marshal of La Salle county, and was engaged in compiling the census of that county. February 18th, 1851, he was married to Martha Ann Dickey, eldest daughter of Judge T. Lyle Dickey of Ottawa. In 1852 he was elected State's Attorney for the Ninth Judicial District of Illinois, which office he held for four years. From the year 1852 he was associated in the practice of law with his father-in-law, as a member of the firm of Dickey, Wallace & Dickey. When the rebellion broke out he responded at once to the country's need, and in May, 1861, was chosen Colonel of the 11th Illinois Regiment of three months' volunteers. They were sent to Villa Ridge, Illinois, and thence to Bird's Point, Missouri, which post he was placed in command of. His duties were both complicated and dangerous, testing both his military and legal skill. In January, 1862, he marched his regiment to Fort Jefferson, Kentucky. February 1st he was placed in command of a brigade in McClernand's division, and marched to Fort Henry. On the 12th his brigade marched to Fort Donelson, and took part in the severe fighting of the 13th, 14th, and 15th. After this fighting he was appointed Brigadier-General; the confirmation of the appointment reaching him at Pittsburgh Landing, whither he had gone. He was placed in command of the 1st Division of the Army of the Tennessee by General Grant. His division was in the heat of the battle on the 6th of April. Four times in massed

strength the foe was beaten back; his division stood, with Hurlbut's, for a time between the army and ruin; but without support that isolated advance had to be abandoned, and a retreat became inevitable. At this critical juncture General Wallace was shot through the head and fell from his horse insensible, and, as was supposed, dead. His brother-in-law, Cyrus E. Dickey, and three orderlies, attempted to carry him off the field; but being hotly pressed by the enemy, and two of the orderlies being wounded, they sadly laid him down on the field. The next day the Union soldiers regained the ground, and he was found barely alive. The enemy had covered him with a blanket, and with another made a pillow for his head. He was removed to Savannah, Tennessee, where he lingered until the 10th, and died, his wife watching by his dying bed. He was partly conscious during those last days, but owing to his wound unable to converse. His remains were conveyed to Ottawa, and interred in a grove near his beautiful residence, "The Oaks," on the bluff north of the city. An immense concourse followed his remains to the grave, where they were interred with Masonic rites, the old torn battle-flag of the 11th Illinois being carried in the procession. The bar of the State, through Judge Purple, presented resolutions to the Supreme Court of Illinois in honor of his memory, to which Chief-Justice Caton replied, and a copy of these proceedings was sent to the widow of the deceased. The general had for many years been Master in Chancery. In one of their journeys East, as they were about to board a vessel, the gang-plank gave way and precipitated his wife and many others into the waves, when her husband at once plunged in and rescued her. He was one of a family notable for the many representatives it sent to the war, and his memory is affectionately cherished by his fellow-townsmen.

WIFT, MILTON HOMER, Banker, Mayor of Ottawa, Illinois, was born in Kent, Litchfield county, Connecticut, October 3d, 1815. His father, Homer Swift, was a lawyer. His mother was a woman of strong character, of extensive reading, and of more than ordinary mental power and culture. When he was but five years old his father died, and he was taken to Seneca county, New York, where he lived three years. He then returned to Kent, attended district school, and soon after went to New Preston, Connecticut, and lived in the family of an uncle, Johnson C. Hatch, a physician of prominence, where he stayed until twenty years old. At that period he began reading law with Origen S. Seymour, at Litchfield, Connecticut; graduated at the age of twenty-two, and was admitted to the bar of Connecticut. He then took a trip through the West, and in September, 1838, opened a law office in Ottawa, Illinois. In 1842 he became Assignee in Bankruptcy for La Salle county, Illinois, under the bankruptcy act of that



Wm. N. Byford

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year, being nominated for the position by Abraham Lincoln; this position he held for more than two years. He was married in Ottawa, April 14th, 1847, to Susan W. Miles, of Boston, sister of Mrs. Judge Leland, of Ottawa. They have two children, a daughter at home, and a son at the University of Michigan. Mr. Swift continued the practice of law in Ottawa from 1838 until 1857, when, on account of the health of some of his family, he took up his residence for two years in the East, at Bridgeport, Connecticut. In 1859 he returned with his family to Ottawa, where he had steadily continued his business attachments and interests, and where they have ever since resided. In January, 1867, he relinquished his profession and was chosen President of the First National Bank of Ottawa, of which he was one of the original projectors. He is at present Mayor of the city of Ottawa, filling the office for a second time, and is highly respected throughout that community.

WEET, ELLIS L., Lawyer, was born in Maine, July 3d, 1839. His parents are Lorella Sweet, and Mary W. (Bailey) Sweet. His education was acquired at the Farmington Academy, and, upon the termination of his course of studies in that institution, he decided to embrace the legal profession. He then commenced the study of law, in 1858, under the supervision and able guidance of Hannibal Belcher, a resident of Farmington. Severing his connection with this tutor, he moved to the West in 1859, and resumed his studies under the directions of Hon. Daniel Mace, then residing in Lafayette, Indiana. In the spring of 1860 he moved to Champaign, Illinois, and was there admitted to the bar in the ensuing fall. Immediately beginning the active practice of his profession, he rapidly acquired an extensive and remunerative clientage. During his residence in Champaign, his natural talents and abilities, effectively developed by a thorough course of primary training and subsequent well-directed study, have enabled him to assume a leading position among his professional colleagues; he has been retained in a large number of suits of considerable public and private importance, which he has conducted with patient skillfulness and vigor; and in the famous "Texas Cattle Suit," in which was involved an immense sum of money, and for whose prosecution the most prominent practitioners of the State were engaged, his conduct called forth warm commendations, both from his brethren at the bar, and from the public in general. He has twice been Mayor of Champaign, and upon each occasion discharged with entire satisfaction to all interested the onerous duties attached to that position. The social and political interests of his adopted State and county have always engrossed a great share of his attention, and in all movements and enterprises, having for their end the advancement of the common welfare, he is an earnest and active but unostentatious agent.

YFORD, WILLIAM HEATH, M. D., was born March 20th, 1817, in the village of Eaton, Ohio, and is the son of Henry T. and Hannah Byford. During his infancy his parents removed to the Falls of the Ohio river, now New Albany, whence, in 1821, the family changed its place of residence to Hindostan, Martin county, Indiana. Here, while William was in his ninth year, his father died, and, through stress of circumstances, he was compelled to abandon the course of elementary studies which he had been pursuing in the neighboring country school. Five years later he was apprenticed to a tailor in Palestine, Illinois, with whom he remained two years, then entered the employ of another tailor, at Vincennes, Indiana, where, during the ensuing four years, he not only worked diligently at his trade, but, with the aid of books bought or borrowed, mastered the structure of his native tongue, acquired a knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and French languages, and studied with especial care physiology, chemistry, and natural history. About eighteen months prior to the expiration of his term of apprenticeship, he decided to devote his life and energies to the study of medicine, and subsequently placed himself under the professional guidance and guardianship of Dr. Joseph Maddox, of Vincennes, Indiana. After the lapse of a year and a half, consumed in arduous and incessant study, he passed the required examination, and began the practice of his profession in Owensville, Gibson county, Indiana, August 8th, 1838. In 1840 he removed to Mount Vernon, Indiana, and in 1845, after having attended lectures, applied for and obtained a regular graduation and an accredited diploma from the Ohio Medical College. In 1847, after resuming his practice, which had been temporarily interrupted by his studies, he performed, and published an account of that surgical operation denominated the "Cæsarean Section." "This was followed by contributions to the medical journals which attracted the attention of the medical community, and gave their author a respectable reputation for literary acquirements, intellectual penetration, and scientific knowledge." In October, 1850, he was elected to the Chair of Anatomy, in the Evansville, Indiana, Medical College, which he filled with ability for a period of two years, when he was transferred to the Chair of Theory and Practice in the same institution. In that responsible capacity he acted until the extinction of the college in 1854. During his professorship in Evansville, he was one of the editors of a medical journal of acknowledged merit, and, until its publication was discontinued, contributed valuable articles to its columns. In May, 1857, he was elected Vice-President of the American Medical Association, then assembled at Nashville, Tennessee. In the following autumn he was called to the Chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the Rush Medical College, at Chicago, vacated by Dr. John Evans, the talented physician, and United States Senator from Colorado. This position he occupied for two years, when,

united with several medical associates, he assisted in establishing and organizing the Chicago Medical College. He then accepted in that institution the same position which he had held previously in the Rush Medical College—the Chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children—and down to the present time has performed its attendant and responsible duties with marked zeal and efficiency. During a term of years he was associated with Professor N. S. Davis in the editorial management of *The Chicago Medical Journal*. In 1864 he published the first medical work attributable to a Chicago author; its title is “Chronic Inflammation and Displacements of the Unimpregnated Uterus;” in 1866 appeared his “Practice of Medicine and Surgery applied to the Diseases and Accidents incident to Women,” which is extensively used as a text-book, and not rarely quoted as a valuable authority; in 1871 was published the second edition of his work on the “Unimpregnated Uterus;” and in 1869 a second edition also of his “Practice;” in 1872 his work on “Obstetrics” was issued, and in the following year appeared a second edition of the same volume. He has twice performed the “Cæsarcan Section;” and, as a lecturer on medical and scientific subjects, and a writer on kindred topics, has secured a widely extended and honorable reputation throughout the Northwest and elsewhere. He was married, October 3d, 1840, to Mary Anne Holland, daughter of Dr. Hezekiah Holland; her demise occurring March 3d, 1864, he was subsequently married a second time to Lina W. Fiersheim, of Buffalo, New York. He has recently been elected Editor-in-chief to a new medical journal, under the auspices of the Chicago Medical Press Association, entitled *The Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*. It is the successor of the two journals known as the *Chicago Medical* and the *Chicago Medical Examiner*.

HOYNE, HON. THOMAS, LL. D., Lawyer, was born, 1817, in New York city. He is the son of respectable Irish parents, who had been compelled to emigrate, in 1815, in consequence of troubles in which his father had become involved with the English government. The latter died in 1829, and his widow followed within a year. Thomas, who was the eldest of seven children, had been sent to St. Peter's Catholic school, where he continued until he was left an orphan. In 1830 he was indentured as an apprentice to a manufacturer of fancy goods, traveling cases and pocket books. He remained there for four or five years; and, being fond of literary pursuits, joined the “Literary Association,” where he made the acquaintance of the late Judge Manierre, Hon. Horace Greeley, Judge C. P. Daly, Hon. William B. Maclay, M. B. Maclay, McElrath, and others. It was in this club that

he laid the foundation of his present eminence as an attorney, and of that friendship with Judge Manierre which lasted unbroken until the latter's death in 1863. He also, while an apprentice, attended two night schools, in one of which he studied Latin and Greek, and at the other English grammar and elocution. He was a diligent reader and close student and made rapid progress. His term of service expired in 1835, when he became a clerk in a wholesale grocery house, which enabled him to continue his attendance at the night schools. In the following year he entered the office of Hon. John Brinkerhoff, as a law student; meanwhile, by various little business schemes, he continued to increase his means, whereby he might continue his studies. His friend, Judge Manierre, had removed to Chicago in 1835, and as they were in correspondence, he was soon induced to follow the judge. He left New York in August, 1837, and was four weeks *en route* to the “Prairie City.” He found his friend acting as clerk of the Circuit Court, and he secured immediate employment in the office at a salary of ten dollars per week. He here had a rare opportunity to familiarize himself with the Illinois practice, and he pursued a regularly systematized course of study. During the next two years, he joined a literary club, and also renewed his Latin studies, besides commencing the study of French. In the fall of 1838 he commenced teaching school, but continued only four months, as he found it occupied too much of his time. He entered, subsequently, the law office of J. Young Scammon as a student, and completed his readings in 1839, and was admitted to practice towards the close of that year. He had become imbued with Democratic principles, and, as that party was victorious at the municipal election in 1840, he was elected City Clerk. He was the author of the memorial, presented to Congress in 1841, urging an increased appropriation for the improvement of the harbor of Chicago. In the autumn of 1842 he removed to Galena, where he resided two years. He returned to the practice of the law in Chicago, December, 1844. In 1847 he was elected Probate Justice of the Peace under the old Constitution, being the office now termed County Judge. He held this office until the new Constitution went into effect, when the court was suspended, in the fall of 1848. He had, meanwhile, formed a partnership with Hon. Mark Skinner, for the practice of his profession, and this firm continued until the latter was elected Judge, in 1851. He took a leading part on the Democratic side, advocating the Mexican war; but in 1848, after the passage of the Wilmot Proviso, he became an advocate of Free Soil principles. He was Chairman of the Committee appointed at a great mass meeting in favor of the Proviso, and was the author of the address to the people. It was a bold, manly, vigorous protest against the further extension of slavery, and was designed to affect the opinion of the Democratic masses of the State. He was an advocate for the election of Van Buren and Adams, in 1848;

and, as a Presidential elector, made a thorough canvass through Northern Illinois. Though accepting the compromise measures of 1850, he did not relinquish his opposition to slavery extension, and when a successor came to be nominated as a Congressman to succeed Hon. John Wentworth, Dr. Molony was selected entirely through his (Thomas Hoyne's) efforts. In 1850 he was elected President of the Young Men's Association, and was subsequently re-elected, being the only individual who was elected to a second term. He delivered a series of lectures before that body. Through the influence of Wentworth, he was appointed by President Pierce, in 1853, the United States District Attorney for Illinois, which then embraced the entire State. With this appointment his business rapidly increased. In 1854 Judge Douglas introduced into Congress the Kansas and Nebraska bills, and the bill for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the anti-slavery excitement broke out afresh. He sided with Senator Douglas on these questions, and in 1856 canvassed Northern Illinois in behalf of Buchanan. In 1858 he advocated the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and in this acted in accordance with the views of the President, although Judge Douglas opposed the movement. In 1859 he was commissioned United States Marshal for the Northern District, succeeding Charles A. Pine, who had become a defaulter. He brought order out of the chaos which had reigned in that office; and in 1860 superintended the United States Census for the Northern District, which was so efficiently performed that he was complimented therefor by J. P. Kennedy, the Superintendent of the Census Bureau. This was the last political office he held; but his labors in the public behalf did not end here. When Senator Douglas presented the Baptists with ten acres of land conditional upon the erection thereon of a university, to be built within a specified time, at a cost of not less than \$100,000, he was elected one of the Board of Trustees, upon which he has continued to serve; and he endowed a Professorship of Law, subscribing and paying \$5000, beside giving his active personal efforts towards the founding of the law school. It was opened September 21st, 1859, and the Board of Trustees, in recognition of his great efforts in this direction, established a chair in the faculty, known as "The Hoyne Professorship of International and Constitutional Law." At the annual commencement of 1862, the university honored him with the degree of Doctor of Laws. He also secured for that institution the great Lalande prize telescope of Alvan Clark; and, as a compliment to his enterprise in anticipating the offer which Harvard University intended making, he was elected first Secretary of the Chicago Astronomical Society, which position he still holds. He is a life member of the Chicago Historical Society, and also of the Mechanics Institute of that city. Previous to the outbreak of the great Rebellion, he labored earnestly to avert war, and cautioned many of the Southern

leaders, among them John Slidell and Howell Cobb, with whom he was intimate, against the dangers they were incurring. When he saw all remonstrance was useless, he gave his whole energies to the preservation of the Union. He was a member of the Union Defence Committee, and was the author of the well-known appeal to the people of Illinois. Throughout the four years conflict, he rose above all partisan preferences, and never encouraged partisan organizations. The resolutions of respect to the memory of General W. H. L. Wallace, who fell while leading his division at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and adopted by members of the bar of the State of Illinois, during the session of the Supreme Court, at Ottawa, on April 23d, 1862—although credited to another in the Military History of the State—were composed and reported by him [Vide Reports of Supreme Court of Illinois, Vol. 27, 1861-62]. Like everything emanating from his tongue or pen, during those troublous times, these resolutions bear the impress of true devotion to country, and sincere affection and sympathy for those who fell in the great struggle for national existence. After the war, he thoroughly indorsed the positions assumed by President Johnson in his conflict with Congress, and was a Delegate to the Philadelphia Conservative Convention, August, 1866, serving upon the Committee on Credentials therein. In 1872 he was found among the earnest supporters of the movement which resulted in the nomination of Horace Greeley for the Presidency. His voice was heard in the campaign in several masterly speeches, ringing with intolerance of wrong and with devotion to the cause of good government and the highest interests of the country, and he was placed upon the ticket as a Greeley elector from the First District. In 1874 he acted with the opposition so called; and with Judge Greene, of Cairo, an old and influential Democrat, drew up the call of the Democratic State Committee, issued in Chicago, embodying the Specie plank, Free Commerce, and Civil Rights, which the New York *World* published under the Flag, and over a column of commentary commending the brevity of its language and the wisdom and sound democracy of the action. During the summer of 1875 he was elected the President of the Jeffersonian Club, an organization the principles and objects of which were well defined by him in his inaugural address, delivered in Greenebaum's Hall, Chicago, on July 9th, before a large and enthusiastic audience. Receiving into its fellowship men of all shades of political opinion, he announced that the object of the association was to save the country from rogues, to extinguish corrupt rings, and to restore honesty and economy to the administration of government, national, State, and municipal. After an eloquent denunciation of existing frauds, constituting a very gloomy and forbidding picture, he confronted the question: "Is there sufficient vital moral force or patriotism in the people to still save their free institutions?" To it he unhesitatingly answered "Yes," and

pointed to the aroused and awakening public opinion as extending assurance of the nation's salvation, so soon as an opportunity arose to bind the honest people of the country together in the necessary effort. To precipitate that opportunity was the work of the club. Its principles were enunciated as follows: gold and silver coin as the only currency; free commerce and a tariff for revenue only; the civil rights of all men, white as well as black, and the abolition of all sumptuary legislation; the restriction of the government at Washington to the exercise of such powers only as are expressly granted in the Constitution, all others being, in that instrument, reserved to the States; strict economy in all public expense, and the discouragement and putting down of all schemes of legislation having for an object the aggrandizement of individuals or classes; the right of election by the people, and the punishment of all the corrupt or corrupting influences which may be brought to outrage the ballot-box at elections. This organization Mr. Hoyne regards as the event of the time in the political life of Chicago; and as the commencement of a reform movement that, extending through the country, will draw to its support the various elements now combining to elect the next national administration. The results flowing from his efforts in connection with the movement he anticipates will prove the most important to the public of any in which he has been an agent. He is one of the originators of the Chicago Public Library, and presided over the first meeting called for the purpose of organizing, and was President of the first Board of Directors thereafter, which position he yet holds. His address to the Law Class of the University, graduating in 1869, was an eloquent appeal to young men entering upon the profession, to uphold its honor and dignity, and to maintain an elevated bar, and a bench above suspicion, also the unadulterated administration of justice in the courts. The Fourth of July oration on the "New Departure," delivered by him at La Salle, 1871, was a masterly effort, and was widely published, and added much to his fame as an orator. He is a director of the Chicago Branch of the Mississippi Valley Society, or International Chamber of Commerce, for the promotion of direct business relations between Europe and the West and South, and a liberal commercial policy between the different countries of Europe and the United States. He is a member and one of the originators of the Chicago Bar Association, was its Vice-President in 1874, and one of the Committee on Legal Education in 1875. He is one of the originators of the Citizens' Association, and a member of the committee who prepared the address, "To the Citizens of Chicago," of July 30th, 1874. He was married, September 17th, 1840, to the daughter of Dr. John T. Temple, one of the first settlers of Chicago. She is the mother of seven children; the eldest son, Temple S., is a prominent physician and a Professor in the Hahnemann Medical College; the second son is the junior partner in the law firm of Hoyne, Horton & Hoyne, of

which his father is the senior member, and is a lawyer of great ability; and the third son is Assistant Cashier of the Germania Savings Bank.

§ MITII, ARTHUR A., Lawyer, Circuit Judge of the Eighth District, was born in Batavia, Claremont county, Ohio, May 9th, 1829. His parents were Erastus Smith, from Rhode Island, and Martha (Hulick) Smith, from Ohio. After acquiring an elementary education in his native place, he came to Knox county, Illinois, in the fall of 1840, and entered upon a course of higher studies at Knox College, located in Galesburg, Knox county. Graduating from that institution in 1853, he decided to embrace the legal profession, and, under the supervision of Abraham Becker, an able former practitioner of New York State, commenced the study of law, and finished in the office of the Hon. Julius Manning, of Peoria, Illinois. In 1855 he was admitted to the bar of Illinois, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession in Galesburg, and continued thus engaged until the outbreak of the Southern Rebellion. He then, in 1862, entered the service of the United States, in the 83d Regiment of Illinois Infantry, and, upon the final organization of that body, was elected Lieutenant-Colonel. Subsequently, commissioned Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General, he was an active participant through the war, and rendered effective services to the government and toward assisting in maintaining the integrity of the Union. His regiment served in the Army of the West, mainly in the Army of the Cumberland. At the termination of the struggle he returned to Galesburg, there resuming the practice of his profession, and rapidly acquiring an extensive and remunerative clientage. In 1866 he was appointed by Governor Oglesby to fill the unexpired term of Judge John S. Thompson, and at the expiration of that term, in June, 1867, was elected to the same office—Circuit Judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit, then comprising the counties of Knox, Warren, Mercer, and Henderson. This section is now called the Eighth Circuit, and includes all of the above-named counties, with the exception of Mercer county. Prior to this, in 1861, he had been elected to the Legislature, where he served two sessions; throughout which his conduct was characterized by inflexible loyalty and marked ability. In 1873 he was re-elected to the Circuit Judgeship for a term of six years. He is a learned and skillful practitioner and expounder of the law, and his judgments and rulings are remarkable for their soundness and accuracy. In all matters pertaining to the social and political welfare of his adopted State and county, he is warmly interested; has aided effectively in fostering and developing the industries and resources of Galesburg; and while in the halls of the Legislature has worked profitably

for the interests of his constituents. He was married, in 1855, to Mary Delano, whose demise occurred in the following year; subsequently, he was again married to Mary E. Benner, of Galesburg, Illinois.

ADAMS, JOHN BALLARD, Lawyer, and for several years Judge of the County Court of Racine county, Wisconsin, was born at Dryden, Tompkins county, New York, January 26th, 1836. His father, Rev. Moses Adams, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, was born, January 6th, 1806, in Jefferson county, New York, and died in Ottawa county, Kansas, in September, 1871. His mother, whose maiden name was Caroline Ballard, was born in 1809, in Courtland county, New York, and is still living and resides with her son. Judge Adams was educated principally at Jefferson County Institute, Watertown, New York, and at Casenovia Seminary, New York. From 1848 to 1854 he lived with his parents at Watertown, New York, and with them, in the spring of 1854, removed to Racine, Wisconsin. For two or three years he was employed in the book store of his father, whose failing health compelled him to give up active service in the ministry. In 1856 Judge Adams entered the law office of Hon. William P. Lyon (one of the present justices of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin) and continued as a law student until the fall of 1857, when he entered the law school at Albany, New York, where he graduated in 1858. He then returned to Racine and became the partner of Judge Lyon in the law practice, the law firm of Lyon & Adams, and Lyon, Adams & Hand continuing until the election of Judge Lyon to a judicial office. In 1860 he married Susan A. J. Duncombe, daughter of Dr. Elijah Duncombe, of St. Thomas, Canada, who died childless, in May, 1863. In 1861 he was elected Judge of the County Court of Racine county, Wisconsin, although at that time but twenty-five years of age, and he was re-elected to the same office in 1865. In the latter part of 1864 he married again, his second wife being Caroline Belden, daughter of Ira Belden, of Aurora, Illinois. Four children of this marriage are living. In September, 1868, Judge Adams resigned his judicial office and removed to Chicago, Illinois, to engage in business as a conveyancer and examiner of real estate titles. After the great fire of 1871 he commenced the preparation of a work which was published in 1874 in two large volumes, entitled "Real Estate Statutes and Decisions of Illinois." This work comprises a compilation of all of the real estate statutes of the State and Territory from the earliest period of legislation, and also digested notes from all of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the State affecting real estate and titles thereto. In this work W. J. Durham became associated with him as one of its authors. Since the spring of 1872 Judge Adams has been associated with

an old and prominent citizen of Chicago, Horace G. Chase, in the business of investing money for Eastern capitalists upon real estate security in and about Chicago. His residence is at South Evanston, a beautiful and rapidly growing suburban village about six miles north of Chicago, upon Lake Michigan. He is a large land-owner in the village, and his enterprise has contributed materially to its growth and prosperity. Since his residence here he has been prominent in the management of the village schools, and for four terms in succession has been chosen President of the village.

HANNAMAN, ROBERT L., Merchant, Lawyer and Judge, was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, September 5th, 1803, being the son of John H. and Susanna (Beebe) Hannaman. His father came from New York and his mother from the Eastern Shore of Maryland. His grandfather, Christopher Hahnemann, was a descendant of Hahnemann, the founder of the medical system of Homœopathy. The orthography of the family name was changed after the emigration of the family to America. Robert L. received his early education in the country schools, residing on a farm until his sixteenth year. For some years after he was engaged in surveying, a knowledge of which he acquired with great aptitude. In 1822 he moved to (what subsequently became) Hamilton county, Indiana, and accepted a position as school teacher. In the following year, upon the organization of that county, he was elected Recorder of Deeds, retaining this office until 1825, when he was chosen Sheriff, and by virtue of his office Collector of the Revenue. The new county was a very large one, comparatively, being sixty miles in length, and the duties assigned him in his dual office demanded ceaseless activity and thorough executive ability, qualities which he possessed in no ordinary degree. Upon the expiration of his term of office as Sheriff, he was elected County Surveyor, for which his early experiences especially fitted him. He retained this position ten years. During this time he studied law, and was, in 1830, admitted to practice. In 1833 he became Justice of the Peace, and filled this judicial station five years. He represented Hamilton county in the State Legislature from 1834 to 1836, having been elected on the Whig ticket. Upon the expiration of his term in this body, he removed to Illinois and settled in Knoxville, then the county-seat of Knox county, and engaged in mercantile pursuits down to 1844. In 1837, soon after his settlement in this county, he was chosen its Probate Judge, and fulfilled its responsible duties for nine years, transacting during the same time no inconsiderable amount of business as a notary public. Upon relinquishing his commercial business, in 1844, he resumed the practice of the law, associating with Julius Manning, this partnership continuing for seven years. In 1852, upon the organization of the Peoria &

Oquawka Railroad Company, which has since been merged into the corporation of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, he was elected its Secretary, and acted in that capacity two years, his partner, Mr. Manning, during the same time acting as counsel for the road. Since 1852 Mr. Hannaman has lived in Knoxville, where he has engaged in a large and lucrative practice. He has had a law office at Galesburg ever since the removal of the county-seat to that place. He was married in March, 1823, to Hannah Plummer, of Massachusetts, by whom he has had eleven children, four of whom are now living. Very recently he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of Knox county, and now serves in that capacity. His life has been an unusually active one, in which both public services and private pursuits have been closely blended. He is a man of the most irreproachable character, who has been able in all stations to secure, by his fidelity to the trusts confided to him and by the able administration of his varied duties, the highest respect of the communities in which he has resided, and to retain it.

TUNNICLIFF, DAMON G., Lawyer, was born in Herkimer county, New York, August 20th, 1829. His parents were George Tunnicliff and Marinda (Tilden) Tunnicliff. His earlier and elemental education was acquired in the country schools of his native place. In 1849 he decided to emigrate to the West, and travelled, accordingly, to Illinois, there settling in Vermont, Fulton county. During a brief period of his residence in this place, he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. Resolving, subsequently, to embrace the legal profession, he entered the law office of Blackwell & Walker, prominent practitioners of Rushville, Schuyler county, one of whom, the latter, soon afterward was elected and has ever since occupied a seat on the Supreme bench; and, under the able supervision of those instructors, assiduously pursued for a time his legal studies, until 1853, when he was admitted to the bar. He did not, however, cease to be a student because he had obtained his license; but Mr. Blackwell being then on the point of removal to Chicago, he accompanied him there. Mr. Blackwell (subsequently author of "Blackwell on Tax Titles") soon formed a copartnership with Hon. Corydon Beckwith (who a few years later occupied for a few years a seat on the Supreme bench), and under these gentlemen he pursued his studies with great industry until 1854, when he established himself in Macomb, McDonough county, and there, associated with Cyrus Walker, one of the ablest leading practitioners then resident in the State, engaged in the active practice of his profession. At the conclusion of the fifth year thus occupied, he dissolved his connection with his associate and practised alone. A few years afterward he connected with him Asa A. Matteson, with whom

he continued in association during the following ten years; at the expiration of that time he again dissolved his partnership connection and resumed his practice alone. On one occasion he was tendered a Circuit judgeship, but being ineligible according to the Constitution, on account of his age, he was obliged to decline the proffered honor. Endowed with natural abilities of a high order, a thorough course of professional training has admirably developed and expanded them, and he ranks with the leaders of the bar in McDonough county, Illinois. He was married in January, 1855, to Mary E. Bailey, daughter of Colonel Bailey, of Macomb; her demise occurring in 1865, in 1868 he was again married to Sarah A. Bacon, of Illinois.

BLOCKI, WILLIAM F., Druggist and Pharmacist, was born, December 8th, 1842, in Poland. His father, F. W. Blocki, was an extensive Polish land-owner and agriculturist, whose emigration with his family, in 1850, to America was prompted by the political outbreaks in his own country. The family settled in Sheboygan, Wisconsin. The early instruction of his son, William F., was privately conducted in Poland, and subsequently, while in the common and high schools of Wisconsin, he acquired a very substantial education, which has been constantly improved by comprehensive courses of reading and by the study of the sciences, especially that of chemistry. In 1859 he entered as an apprentice to the drug business with Gale Brothers, of Chicago, and here commenced under the most favorable auspices the study of pharmacy, both theoretically and practically, and in a short time became accomplished and exceedingly skilful in the preparation of medicines. In 1866 the firm was reorganized, and he was admitted as a member, the house changing its name from Gale Brothers to Gale & Blocki. He has been an influential member of the Philadelphia Pharmaceutical Society since 1863, and one of the most active members of the Chicago College of Pharmacy ever since its organization. In 1871 the firm of Gale & Blocki was burned out during what has passed into history as the Great Fire; but its large business, which was thus seriously interrupted, was reopened in the west division of the city, 57 West Randolph street, where they conducted their business until the burned district was sufficiently reconstructed to open and furnish a drug store of the first order in a fine new building, at No. 85 Clark street, in the spring of 1872. So successful was it, by enterprise, prudent management and through the reputation it had made by the skill and care displayed in preparing its compounds, that within one year a new store, under the Palmer House, was opened to accommodate its daily increasing patronage. Both of these places are beautifully arranged and fitted, and completely stocked, and are without any superiors in the city. Mr. Blocki has two brothers in the same business,

(wholesale), Messrs. J. and E. W. Blocki. In addition to his pressing business engagements, he finds time to attend to his duties as a member of the Committee of the Chicago College of Pharmacy, having in charge the publication of *The Pharmacist*, the organ of that association. During the late war he served for a time with a regiment of volunteers from Illinois. He is a gentleman of fine culture, of irreproachable character, thoroughly skilled in the science of pharmacy, and has by his business as well as fine social qualities achieved an honorable position in the community. He was married, on March 11th, 1868, to Emily Halleck, of New York city, and has three children, who are named Marion, William Gale, and Kate Raiworth Blocki.

DICKEY, T. LYLE, Lawyer and Judge, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, October 2d, 1811, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, who had settled in South Carolina, then moved to Virginia, and thence to Kentucky. His grandfather was a member of Marion's cavalry, and served through the Revolution. His father was Rev. James H. Dickey, and his mother's maiden name Mary Depew. The family moved to Ross county, Ohio, when he was but three years old. His mother died a year later, and he soon returned to live with his grandmother on her plantation in Kentucky most of the time until he grew up. He attended school both in Ohio and Kentucky, studied Latin and mathematics at an academy, and went to college at Ohio University of Athens, graduating at the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, in 1831. He was married December 6th, 1831, when but twenty years old, to Juliet Evans, daughter of a substantial farmer. He then taught school in Lebanon, Ohio; the children of Tom Corwin, and a boy who afterward became Judge Dunlavy, being among his pupils. He then moved to Millersburg, Bourbon county, Kentucky, and taught a private school for two years with marked success, beginning with twelve scholars and closing with one hundred and thirty-five. He moved to Macomb, McDonough county, Illinois, in the winter of 1834-35, riding on horseback with his little child, afterward Mrs. General Wallace, intending to become a farmer. He there met Sirius Walker, an old, intelligent lawyer, who persuaded him to study law. He was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1835, at the age of twenty-three, and practised law in Macomb a year and a half. In 1836 he moved to Rushville, Illinois, and practised for three years, and at one time edited a Whig paper. In 1837 he speculated in real estate, and had realized a degree of success, when the panic of 1837 came, and he lost all his means and was overwhelmed with debt, from which it took him twenty years to extricate himself. In 1839 he moved to Ottawa, Illinois, and practised law with Lorenzo Leland for a year; then with one of his own students. In 1846, at the opening of the Mexi-

can war, he organized a company of men, of which he was appointed Captain, and joined the 1st Regiment of Illinois Volunteers; but after considerable service, returned on account of impaired health. This company was a remarkably fine body of men, turning out two generals—Wallace and Morrill—in the last war, beside many other officers. He resumed his practice, and was elected Judge, in 1848, of the circuit, comprising twelve counties, filling the position for four years, when he resigned and recommenced the practice of law. In 1854, being still under the burden of debt, he moved to Chicago and practised law assiduously for four years, when he was enabled to pay off his liabilities. His wife died December 3d, 1855. His son, Sirius E. Dickey, who was in partnership with him when the last war broke out, entered the army, served with distinction, and was killed at Banks' defeat on Red river, April 8th, 1864, having the rank of Assistant Adjutant-General on Ransom's staff. Another son is John I. Dickey, Superintendent of the Telegraphic Department of the Union Pacific Railroad, and Assistant Superintendent of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company. His youngest son, Charles H., is a merchant at Maui, one of the Sandwich Islands. In 1857 and 1858 he was in partnership in Chicago with M. R. M. Wallace, afterward Judge, who, with General Wallace, was a student of his. He then returned to Ottawa and practised law with W. H. L. Wallace and his son Sirius E. Dickey until the war broke out in 1861, when both his partners went into the service. After the battle of Bull Run he raised a regiment of cavalry, got authority to appoint all his own officers, and in less than forty days had his regiment, containing 1200 men, one of the best ever put into the field, ready for service. Taking along his youngest son, he entered the field as Colonel of the regiment, mustered in as the 4th Illinois Cavalry, and joined Grant at Cairo in December. In February he went with Grant up the Tennessee river and helped capture Fort Henry; led in the advance on Fort Donelson, and was at the battle of Shiloh with both sons and his son-in-law, General Wallace, who was there killed. In the advance on Corinth his cavalry was attached to General Sherman's command till after Corinth was taken. About June 1st, 1862, he was appointed Chief of Cavalry on Grant's staff, and sent to Memphis in command of that post. In July he returned to Corinth and was with Grant during the summer, took part in the battle of Iuka, and in October was sent to Washington to procure additional arms for Grant's cavalry. On his return all the cavalry of Grant's army was organized into a division of five brigades, and he was placed in command of the division. When Pemberton retreated from Tallahassee, he pursued his rear, fighting steadily for four days far in advance of his supports. Soon after he took 600 selected men and made the first extensive raid into the enemy's country through a region alive with rebels, returning without the loss of a man. In 1863 he resigned and returned to Ottawa to his

profession, in partnership with John B. Rice, for four years. In 1866 he was Democratic candidate for Congress for the State at large, and canvassed with General Logan upon the Republican plan of reconstruction, his being the first open speech by a Democrat on that subject. In the fall of 1867 he was sent to Washington as commissioner with General Hurlburt to secure appropriations to widen the Illinois & Michigan Canal to a ship channel, but without success. In 1868, being in Washington, the position of Assistant Attorney-General of the United States was tendered him, which he accepted and filled for a year and a half, when he resigned and spent the winter in Florida. In 1870 he returned North and married Mrs. Hirst, of Princess Anne, Maryland, August 8th, 1870. Then he returned to Ottawa and practised law for three years as member of the firm of Dickey, Boyle & Richolson. December, 1873, he moved to Chicago, practising law with Hon. B. G. Caulfield until August, 1874, when he was by the Mayor appointed counsel to the corporation of Chicago, which position he now holds.

CORWIN, HON. FRANKLIN, Member of Congress, was born January 12th, 1818, in Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio. His father was Matthias Corwin, Jr., a lawyer, and a brother of the famous Tom Corwin of Ohio. His father died when he himself was but five years old, and at his death Franklin went to live with this uncle, of whose family he became an inmate until he reached manhood. He attended an excellent private school from early youth until he attained his eighteenth year. He then went into a printing office, where he worked for one year. At nineteen he commenced studying law with his uncle, and at twenty-one was admitted to the bar of Ohio, and became a partner with his uncle in that profession in the town of Lebanon. He was married in 1839 to Rebecca Jane Hibben, of Wilmington, Ohio. In 1841 he moved to Wilmington, where he continued the practice of law for several years, being connected in business with his uncle, after which he practised alone until 1850, when his health failed. During these years he was for one term Prosecuting Attorney for Clinton county, and member of the Ohio Legislature for several years; being Representative in the Forty-fifth, and Senator in the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh General Assemblies. In 1850 he abandoned law and was chosen President of the Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville Railroad, then just begun. He remained such until a few months after its completion, in 1856, when he resigned, after having given it his entire time and energy. In 1857 he moved to the neighborhood of Peru, Illinois, and entered upon the management of an extensive farm. He continued a farmer for twelve years; but during these years he again became active in the political arena, and was elected thrice over to the Illinois Legislature; serving six years as Repre-

sentative during the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-sixth General Assemblies, and for four years of this period as Speaker of the House. He moved into Peru, Illinois, in 1868. In 1872 he was elected Member of Congress from the Seventh Congressional District of Illinois, which position he filled for two years, living with his family in Washington. In addition to his other labors, he has twice served in an editorial capacity—in Ottawa, Illinois, and Wilmington, Ohio. He is a man of great worth of character, and occupies a high position in the esteem of a wide circle of friends.

FULLER, OLIVER FRANKLIN, was born in Sherman, Fairfield county, Connecticut, October 19th, 1829. His father was Revilo Fuller, a tanner. His mother's name was Caroline E. Hankerford. Before the great fire Mr. Fuller had in his house a written genealogy of the family, proving it to be direct descendants of the Fullers known to have been part of the company landing here in the "Mayflower." He first attended district school at home; then, at fifteen, went to clerk for an apothecary in Peekskill, New York. He remained five years with him, when he started a drug store for himself in company with a Mr. Dain. He continued to run this store about two years; but his health had declined, and he was thought to be on the verge of the grave. He sold out to his former employer, travelled a while, and about a year afterward went to New York city, where he kept a set of books for six months. In February, 1852, he moved to Chicago, though still weak, and started a drug business, combining both retail and wholesale branches, in connection with Myron P. Roberts, under the firm-name of Fuller & Roberts. At the end of two years the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Fuller continued the business alone for two years. The retail department was only continued about three years. He next took into partnership Charles E. Perkins and Edward B. Finch, under the firm-name of O. F. Fuller & Co. In 1858 Mr. Perkins retired from the concern, but the firm-name remained until 1859, when their store was burned out. They immediately started again under the name of Fuller & Finch. In 1862 they took another Mr. Fuller into partnership, and the firm became Fuller, Finch & Fuller. In 1871 Mr. Finch retired from the firm, and the business has since been conducted under the present firm-name of Fuller & Fuller. Mr. Fuller was married in Peekskill, New York, November 9th, 1858, to Phebe Ann Shipley, of Peekskill. When he arrived in Chicago the city numbered about 35,000, and their first year's business, of \$52,000, was considered a good one. It has steadily increased from that day to this, being now about one and a quarter millions a year. In 1864, when goods were at war prices, they sold \$2,000,000 worth of goods, though handling fewer goods than now. Their business is the

largest of its kind in Chicago. He is an honorary member of the Chicago Pharmaceutical Association. Although his house was burned in the great fire of 1871, his store and business was not burned out, and it was the only wholesale establishment, of any kind whatever, that was left standing in the whole city of Chicago. It is almost needless to say that Mr. Fuller acquired at the West sound health, which enabled him to labor early and late in the building up of his vast business. He is now the oldest wholesale druggist in the city, being the only one still in the business who was engaged in it at the time he commenced.

MCCLELLAND, MILO ADAMS, M. D., was born January 28th, 1837, in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, being the son of Thomas and Esther (Wilson) McClelland, both natives of Pennsylvania, who removed West and located near Evansville, in southern Indiana, when he was six years of age. Subsequently they changed their residence to Livingston county, Illinois. He was prepared for college at Beloit, Wisconsin, but was prevented from attaining the honors of an academic career. In 1862-63 he applied the few hours at his leisure, after the daily labors incident to farming were over, to the study of medicine, and in the last year was enrolled as a matriculant of Rush Medical College, Chicago, in which he took one course. By unusual diligence, and by the aid of a talent peculiarly fitted for that study, he made rapid progress in acquiring a sound theoretical knowledge of the science of medicine, and upon the conclusion of his first course of lectures commenced practice in Knox county, Illinois, associating with Dr. Samuel Wilson. In a short time, so rapid and lucrative was his advance in the profession, he purchased the property and good-will of his associate and continued his constantly enlarging career at Hermon, in the lower section of Knox county. Here he remained eighteen months and then repaired to New York to more thoroughly acquaint himself with the various branches of his profession, and in March, 1867, graduated with credit from Bellevue Medical College. Returning to Illinois he located at Knoxville, where he has practised ever since. In 1868 he was chosen County Physician, and has served in this capacity up to the present time. He is the medical attendant at St. Mary's College, in Knoxville, and delivers at this institution lectures on physiology. He is a member of the State and American Medical Associations, and also of the Military Tract Medical Society, and has contributed many treatises on subjects of importance to the profession, which are characterized not alone by depth of research but by forms and suggestions which in practice have secured most favorable results. In 1872 he submitted to the Military Tract Medical Society a paper on "Civil Malpractice," which was so important in its revelations as to become widely circulated, both through

the columns of the medical journals of the State and in book form. Its statements and its recommendations received the earnest indorsement of the newspaper and medical press, and of the profession generally. It was a clear and forcible treatise on the liabilities of practising physicians under the civil law. He is now preparing a more elaborate and exhaustive work on the same topic, to which he will append chapters on Prognosis in Fractures and on the rights and duties of the medical expert. He is making a thorough study of medical jurisprudence at his leisure moments, and all the important results of his investigations in the science of medicine, and the science of law as applied to it, will be embodied in the forthcoming volume. He has been appointed to make a special report to the State Medical Society on medical jurisprudence at its next regular meeting. He was for a term President of the Military Tract Medical Society, and in his valedictory upon vacating that position delivered an address on "Medicine, Past and Present," in which he advocated strongly the claims of present medical practice. His inaugural thesis, presented to the faculty of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, in 1867, contains an elaborate and complete discussion of the history, symptoms, causes and treatment of erysipelas. He has written a paper upon "The Philosophy of Creation as manifest in the Structure of Animals," and another upon "The Influence of the Body upon the Mind," in which he has shown that diseased mental manifestations depend largely upon diseased bodily conditions. Dr. McClelland has attained a leading and influential position as a practitioner in the West. In 1865 he was married to Louisa J. Bowman, of Pennsylvania, who is still living.

BIROTH, HENRY, Chemist and Pharmacist, was born in Posen, Prussia, September, 1839. He is a son of August and Augusta (Gœrft) Biroth, of Prussia. His education was acquired in the Real schools of his native place, the fortified capital of the Grand Duchy of Posen, on the Warta. Upon the completion of his course of studies he came to this country in the fall of 1857, and established himself in Chicago, Illinois, entering the employ of F. Mahla, a prominent and respected chemist of that city. He remained thus occupied until the breaking out of the civil conflict, when, in 1861, he entered the service of the United States as Hospital Steward for a term of three months. At the expiration of that term, during which he was noted for his efficiency and thorough knowledge of the details connected with his office, he returned to Chicago, and became engrossed in business established and conducted solely on his own account. In this, the manufacture and preparation of chemicals, etc., he has since continued, meeting with great and merited success. He has been Vice-President of the Chicago College of Pharmacy, and at the present time is Corresponding

Secretary for that institution. He is admirably endowed with the faculty of putting to practical uses his superior knowledge of the general principles and special minutiae of his profession, and is constantly engaged in working out theoretical problems, and from them evolving and deducing valuable facts tending to the advancement of science and progress. In this connection he exhibits a liberality and disinterestedness toward his professional brethren, in making known to them the details of his investigations and method of practical manipulation, seldom met with in a manufacturer. In addition to his other many labors, he contributes frequently to the current literature of the profession, and his essays are invariably marked by an instructive and practical character. As a pharmacist he enjoys the confidence and high esteem of the medical fraternity; as a skilful and energetic scientist, he is, in the particular branches to which he especially devotes his time and attention, unsurpassed. He was married in 1862 to Elizabeth Ashman, formerly a resident of Switzerland.

ELDRIDGE, GEORGE S., Lawyer and Judge, was born in Hamilton, Madison county, New York, June 22d, 1826. His father, James B. Eldredge, was likewise a lawyer and judge. He attended the academic department of what is now Madison University, and at the age of nineteen began the study of law in the office of Bashford & Ketchum in Clyde, New York, which he continued there and in his father's office for a period of four years. He was admitted to the bar of the State in 1848. He then became partner with Judge Ketchum of Clyde in law business for about three years, and was afterward partner with his father in the practice of law in Hamilton until 1855. He was married May 14th, 1855, to Maria Moseley of Hamilton. In the fall of the same year he moved to Peru, Illinois, and continued in the practice of law with Judge Chumasero until 1860, and afterward alone until 1872, when he removed to Ottawa, Illinois, and opened the practice of law with E. N. Lewis. In 1875 this partnership was dissolved, Mr. Eldredge still continuing in his profession. He is now Attorney for the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad. He acquired the title of Judge from filling that position for a period in the Recorder's Court at Peru. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Illinois of 1869-70. In the winter of 1869 he was a member of the convention called at Peoria to further improvements upon the Illinois river. He became Chairman of the convention, and was largely instrumental in effecting the passage of the law providing for the construction of the dam at Henry, and contemplating thorough improvement in the navigation of the river. The Judge is a man of strong convictions, positive assertion, and great ability in legal matters, and has done good service for the county in which he resides.

JUDD, HERBERT, M. D., was born December 18th, 1844, in Franklin, New York, his parents being Alonzo B. and Julia (White) Judd. His early education was very thorough. After a common school course he went through all the grades at Franklin Academy and Delaware Literary Institute. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Albert E. Sullard, reading the text-books with that gentleman for two years, and enjoying the advantages of a practical illustration of the principles involved in the medical science. Leaving the office of this able practitioner, he went to Albany and studied two years with Drs. Freeman and Craig, and during that time entered, as a matriculant, the Albany Medical College, from which he graduated in 1867. In the following spring he settled in Galesburg, Illinois, commenced practice there, and has continued it with unvarying success up to the present time. His thorough training, combining as it did the very best forms of theory and practice, effectually prepared him for a career of great efficiency as a physician, and though still a young man comparatively, he has taken a position in the front rank of medical practitioners in this country. He is unusually expert in detecting the causes and in determining the effects of diseases, and the success of a physician's practice mainly turns upon his skill in making these discoveries. He is a member of the Military Tract Medical Society, and has acted as its Secretary since the second year of its organization. This society is of physicians practising in the counties of Knox, Warren, Henderson, McDonough, Mercer, Henry, Beaver, and Stark of the State of Illinois, and among its members are enrolled the ablest men of the profession. Dr. Judd was married May 13th, 1872, to Mary S. Slater, of Galesburg.

ARCHER, WILLIAM R., Lawyer, was born in New York city, New York, April 13th, 1817. His parents were Richard P. Archer, formerly engaged in mercantile pursuits, and Jane (Alcock) Archer, a native of Ireland. His preliminary education was acquired at Flushing, Long Island, whence he removed to New York city, and under the supervision of John L. Lawrence prepared himself for the legal profession. At the termination of the allotted period of probation, he passed his examination and was admitted to the New York bar, February 23d, 1838. Removing subsequently to Pittsfield, Illinois, he was there admitted to the bar in August of the same year. He then commenced the active practice of his profession, and rapidly acquired an extensive clientage. In 1847 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention from Pike county, and while acting in that capacity evinced the possession of sterling qualities. He was also elected Clerk of the Circuit Court and Recorder for Pike county, an office which he occupied for a term of four years. In 1861 he was elected a member

of the Illinois Legislature, representing the counties of Pike and Brown. In 1869 he was elected to the Constitutional Convention which convened in 1870, and in 1872 was elected to the State Senate from the Thirty-eighth District, comprising Pike, Scott and Calhoun counties. Still occupying the latter position, his performance of its responsible functions is characterized by energy and ability, and the interests of his constituents have been faithfully fostered by him in many effective ways. A talented practitioner and one acquainted thoroughly with the many shifting currents and undercurrents of political life, his course both as lawyer and official has never been sullied by a doubtful or dishonorable action. In all that relates to the social welfare and political advancement of his adopted State and county he is an earnest worker; and both in a private and public capacity has exerted himself ably in aiding to secure their advancement and improvement. He was married February 1st, 1838, to Ann Maria Smith, daughter of Jonas Smith, a former resident of Long Island, New York. She died September 26th, 1859, with issue of seven children, five of whom are now living. He was again married, December 15th, 1860, to Henrietta E. Sergeant, daughter of Colonel Aaron Sergeant, of New York city, and by her he has had one child, who is still living.

TRIMBLE, CAIRO D., Clerk of the Supreme Court, was born in Wilmington, Clinton county, Ohio, July 18th, 1829. His father, Matthew Trimble, was a farmer, and Cairo assisted him upon the farm. He attended the common schools of the vicinity until fourteen years old, when the family removed to Princeton, Illinois. He then entered the High School, and afterward took a scientific course at Eureka College, in Woodford county, Illinois. With failing health he returned home in 1853, and after a time entered upon the profession of teaching, in which he was engaged until March 26th, 1856, when he was married to Clara A. Dwight of Belchertown, Massachusetts. Thereupon he engaged in farming, opening a new farm on the prairie in Bureau county, and continuing upon it until the close of 1860. In December, 1860, he received the appointment of Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court of Bureau county, and soon after entered the field of politics. In November, 1865, he was elected Clerk of the County Court of that county, and served a term of four years. In the fall of 1860 he assisted in the organization of a printing and publishing company, which laid the foundations of the *Bureau County Herald*, a distinctively Republican journal, of which he is still a stockholder. During his residence in Princeton he was for several years connected with the Board of Directors of the Union Schools, and also discharged several other public trusts of varied importance. In 1872 he was elected Clerk of the Supreme Court for the Northern Grand Division of Illinois for a term of six years. The previous incumbent

resigning before the expiration of his term, Mr. Trimble was appointed by the court also to fill the vacancy. He entered the duties of his office in February, 1873, and removed to Ottawa, where the office of this division is located, in the succeeding fall. He is known in northern Illinois as a firm adherent of the Republican party, and in connection with it received his political preferment, and incidentally the foundation of his success in life.

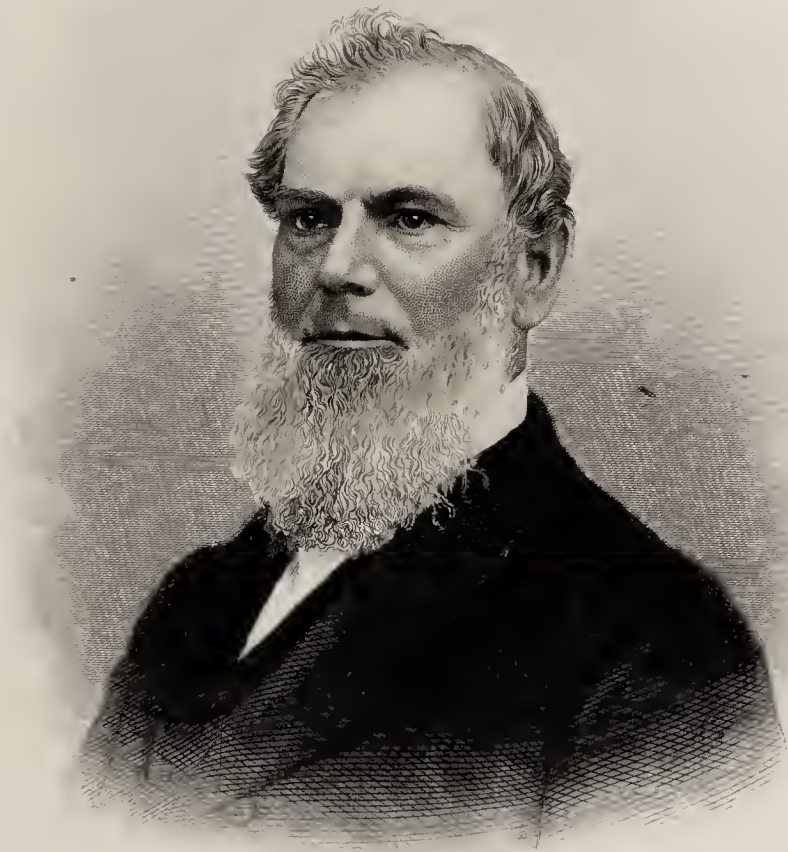
HEMPSTEAD, HON. EDWARD, Lawyer, first Delegate to Congress from the western side of the Mississippi river, representing Missouri Territory from 1811-1814, was born in New London, Connecticut. His father was Stephen Hempstead, the celebrated Revolutionary patriot referred to in the article on Charles S. Hempstead. In early life he received a classical education under the able preceptorship of Rev. Amos Basset, a gentleman of piety and learning, in the town of Hebron, Connecticut. Subsequently, upon attaining his eighteenth year, he began the study of law under the instruction of Sylvester Gilbert, and finished under Enoch Huntington, both of Connecticut, and was licensed in 1801. "The most appalling period of a young man's life had now arrived. The narrowness of fortune had been sufficiently felt while at school, and while in the studies of the law, but in these situations his expenses were not so great, and individual exertions contributed to the fund which a parent could spare. But in entering upon the practice of the law additional expenses were incurred, auxiliary labors became incompatible, and yet for some years the young practitioner had seen but little chance of deriving support from his practice. People are unwilling to trust him with business until he has shown himself capable, and he cannot show himself until he shall do business." Of difficulties of this nature he had primarily a large share, but far from sinking under them, he seemed but to gain additional strength and buoyancy. In a year's practice in Middlesex, Connecticut, and two years' practice at Newport, Rhode Island, he had secured a fair position at the bar, had acquired a remunerative practice, and won the esteem of many of the older practitioners. While at the latter place he became associated in a law partnership with Hon. Asher Robbins, a distinguished member of the Rhode Island bar, and subsequently one of the Senators of that State in Congress. Upon the acquisition by our government from France of the vast possessions included in the province of Louisiana, he decided to remove to the new country, confident that there was to be found a wider and greater field for the profitable exercise of skill and energy. Upon this resolution he acted with such promptitude that before the close of July, 1804, he was at Vincennes, where he became acquainted with Governor William H. Harrison, temporarily controlling the newly-acquired province as an

appendage to the government of Indiana, who appointed him to several important local positions. Upon the arrival of General Wilkinson as Governor of Upper Louisiana, the appointments he had held were resigned, in this acting in accordance with his belief that they could not with honor be retained. He thought he saw in the civil government of the General the same predilection for absolute authority, and the same expectation of passive obedience in the civil department which prevailed in the military, and to this he could not bring himself to give submission. Differing radically from the General on many important points, and choosing to preserve his independence and avoid collisions, he resigned his appointments accordingly, and closely followed his profession as a lawyer. He settled finally at St. Louis, and entered at once into an extensive and successful practice of law in the counties of Upper Louisiana, adjacent to St. Louis, and in the counties of the "Illinois country," on the Mississippi river, opposite. In 1812, when the Territory of Louisiana was admitted to the grade of territorial government and became entitled to a delegate in Congress, it was justly considered a most honorable distinction to be the first delegate from the west bank of the Mississippi, and he was selected by his fellow-citizens to fill that position. He served ably through one term of two years, and having obtained the passage of various laws of the first importance for the adjustment of land claims, and for the defence of the exposed posts of Missouri Territory, he declined a re-election and resumed his professional occupation. While acting in that capacity he evinced the possession of sterling talents, and, by the vigorous and constant exercise of his abilities, elicited the highest encomiums from every quarter. He afterwards showed his disposition to be useful to his country by accepting inferior stations, after having voluntarily retired from the highest which the votes of his fellow-citizens could confer upon him. During the war which followed he went out with several expeditions to protect the frontiers from the hostile Indians, and afterwards served in the General Assembly of the Territory, of which he was elected Speaker in the popular branch. Soon after his settlement in St. Louis, he married into one of the most respectable families of the place, but left no surviving issue. His private life was an example of all that is desirable in the character of husband, father, son and brother. No sooner had he established himself in Missouri than he brought to the new home his aged parents, and extended to his brothers and sisters assistance of a most kindly and liberal nature. In 1817, when in the flower of life and the full tide of usefulness and fame, when his fellow-citizens were counting upon his further services in the approaching establishment of a State government in Missouri, his life was suddenly terminated by a fatal illness. He died August 10th, and on the ensuing 13th was interred. "The most numerous concourse ever seen in our country upon such an occasion followed his remains to the grave, and the spontaneous feeling expressed by all showed that the public felt

that the country had sustained an irreparable loss in the death of such a citizen." His death was the result of an accident, which occurred while he was assisting his friend, Hon. John Scott, of Genevieve, then a candidate for Congressional honors, in a campaign; he fell from his horse and received a severe injury, whose after effects were incurable and fatal.

SWANNELL, WILLIAM G., Banker, was born in Lincolnshire, England, October 11th, 1823. His parents were John Swannell, a dry-goods merchant of London, and Temperance Gordon. Leaving his country he came to the United States in 1848, travelled westward, and settled finally in Momence, Kankakee county, Illinois, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1855 he removed to Kankakee, and there established himself in the drug business, continuing thus occupied until 1869. In 1870 he organized the banking firm of Swannell & Ennis—known as the "Commercial Bank of Swannell & Ennis." His time and attention are now devoted entirely to his banking interests, which are in a thriving and prosperous condition; and both he and his associate possess the esteem and confidence of the general community. His business, primarily established on a firm basis, is conducted with skill and care, and the management of his financial enterprises is characterized by prudence and foresight. In all that relates to the well-being and advancement of his adopted State and country he is an earnest co-worker, and in many ways has contributed effectively to their prosperity. For two years, 1863 and 1864, he was Mayor of the town, and while acting in that capacity gave general satisfaction to his fellow-citizens. He was married in 1856 to Laura A. Bristol, a former resident of New York State.

ATON, HON. JOHN DEAN, LL. D., Ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois, was born in Monroe, Orange county, New York, March 19th, 1812. His grandfather, who had at one time been connected with the British army, settled in Maryland prior to the Revolution, and at the uprising of the colonies against the mother country two of his sons, one of whom was Robert, left home and joined the Federal army. Robert was then but fourteen years of age, and he and his brother served throughout the war of the Revolution, and when their army corps was disbanded on the banks of the Hudson, they settled upon farms in the neighborhood. Robert became not only a farmer, but a Quaker preacher. He was thrice married, and sixteen children were born to him, all of whom grew to maturity. He died when John Dean, his fifteenth child, and twelfth son, was but three years old. After his death his family removed to Paris, Oneida county,



Yours truly
J. D. Eaton

New York, where John Dean, at the age of five, commenced attending the public schools of the district. When nine years old he went to Chenango county to follow agricultural pursuits, but in a few weeks returned home and began farming in the vicinity to help his mother. He worked industriously throughout the spring and summer months, and became a regular and earnest attendant of the winter schools. When sixteen years of age his family removed to Utica, New York, where he entered an academy and pursued its studies for one year, acquiring a very substantial education, mainly by his constant self-application. When seventeen he taught school for a time in Geneva, New York, receiving \$10 per month, and then returned to farm labors near Utica. The ensuing winter he taught at a place called Chuckery, receiving \$14 per month, then the highest compensation paid to teachers. With the desire of amplifying his store of knowledge, he entered, when nineteen, the Grosvenor High School, in Rome, New York, associating in his studies with Hon. N. B. Judd and Hon. Anson Miller, who subsequently became, like himself, so prominent in the history of the settlement and progress of Illinois. He studied surveying, and obtained such practical skill in this profession as to find employment in the county and thus to support himself. Upon leaving school he commenced to read law with Beardsley & Matterson, having when fifteen years of age had his ambition directed to the profession of the law, in which he subsequently so eminently distinguished himself, by reading in one of the papers of that day a speech delivered by Benton in Congress. It was in fact the first profound and eloquent argument he had ever read, and he aspired to possess that depth of thought and legal knowledge which rendered Benton so conspicuous in the debates of the National Congress. After studying with Beardsley & Matterson for one year he studied with Mr. Barnes, of Rome, finding Mr. Judd, his old school associate, reading under the same preceptor, and after remaining a year in the office of that lawyer studied a few months with J. H. Collins, at Vernon, Oneida county. On the 1st of May, 1833, he started West with his younger brother, finding a place for him at Ann Arbor, and continuing his own journey farther into the interior of Michigan. While thus toiling on he for the first time learned of the existence of Chicago, and decided upon going thither, reaching it after a weary journey, and finding it a place with but two hundred souls within its limits. Here, under what appeared the most unpromising circumstances, he commenced the practice of his profession. At first the want of other accommodations compelled him to receive and hear, and advise his clients on a log, or dry-goods box, or upon the river bank. With the exception of one gentleman, who had preceded him by only a few days, he was the first resident lawyer who ever brought a case into the Court of Record of Cook county. He soon after made a tedious journey of three hundred miles on horseback to Greenville, Illinois, where he was admitted to the bar of

that State. The exposure to which he was subject, while *en route* to this place through unbroken forests and unsettled prairies, prostrated him with a severe illness from which he did not recover until the close of the year. Early in January, 1834, having regained his health, he conducted the first United States post coach that ever went through to Ottawa, and reached its destination in safety. He was in reality the only man then to be found who had been over the ground and knew the way. On this trip he fell in with his old law preceptor, Mr. Collins, who had migrated West to become a farmer, and had been sadly beset by continued misfortune. Physically he was in a sad plight, the severity of the winter and his exposure having laid him up with badly frozen feet. Mr. Caton brought him to Chicago, and supported and cared for him until his strength was fully restored, and then formed with him a law partnership which was continued until July, 1835, when Mr. Caton went to New Hartford, near Utica, New York, where he was married on the 29th of the same month to Laura Adelaide Sherrill of that place. He returned with his wife to Chicago by way of the lakes, having taken passage on the first trip of the "Queen Charlotte," a vessel which had been captured by Perry from the British in the War of 1812, was sunk in the harbor of Erie, and had been recently raised and repaired. He resumed his law practice, which he continued alone until 1836, when, by letter, he invited Mr. Judd, his early school-mate, to come to Chicago and enter into partnership with him. This proposition was accepted, the copartnership was formed, and it continued until 1839, when Mr. Caton, having been emaciated by the most continuous and arduous labors, removed to Plainfield, Illinois. He purchased near this place a farm of fifteen hundred acres, and for a number of years was both lawyer and agriculturalist. This dual profession worked beneficially. It kept him in a practice which was daily growing in importance, and it gave him that manual labor which was so much needed to give him robust health and strength. In 1842, when only thirty years of age, he was appointed by Governor Carlin as Judge of the Supreme Court of the State for the winter term. There were nine of these judges, each holding a Circuit Court in the summer, and all together constituting in the winter a general Supreme Court. His circuit embraced twelve counties, including La Salle county, and at Ottawa, the county-seat of that county, he took up his residence immediately after his appointment. In the following spring, having filled the unexpired term to which the Governor had appointed him, he was a candidate for the same position, but was defeated by reason of the prevalent impression that he was too young for the office. However, the position soon became vacant by the death of his successful opponent before the people, and he was appointed by Governor Ford to fill it. He was re-elected by the Legislature for the succeeding term, and served as Judge of the Supreme Court of the State until 1849, when the new Constitution abolished the court of nine judges, and

created one of three judges, who were to be elected by the people. At the ensuing election he was chosen for the Supreme Bench, his coadjutors being Judges Trumbull and Treat, and under the new organic law they were not to hold circuit courts. He drew by lot the six years' term, and during the last three months of this period, by seniority of commission, he held the position of Chief-Justice. In 1855 his term expired, and he was re-elected to the same bench, and in 1858, by the resignation of Chief-Justice Scates, he again became Chief-Justice, and continued in that distinguished capacity until 1864, when he resigned. For nearly twenty-two years he served the State in its highest judicial tribunal. In 1850 he studied the art of telegraphy, became soon a practical and skilful operator, constructed subsequently the Illinois and Mississippi lines, and bought up the territorial rights which they afterwards covered. In 1867 he rented by perpetual lease these lines to the Western Union Telegraph Company. For several years he maintained at Ottawa an establishment for the manufacture of telegraphic instruments, which he also sold to the Western Union Company. In 1860 he became the President of the Illinois Starch Factory, at Ottawa, and raised that establishment to a condition of the most flourishing prosperity. He is in addition President and chief owner of an extensive and profitable glass factory in the same place. He still owns and manages a farm of nearly fourteen hundred acres at Plainfield, and under his careful supervision it has become one of the finest in Will county. Attached to his fine residence at Ottawa is a large farm, and a beautiful park, altogether comprising about one hundred and thirty-five acres, in which he keeps about seventy-five deer, comprising every species known to North America. Here he has also successfully domesticated the American wild turkey. In 1864 he retired from the practice of the legal profession, and in 1865 made an extensive European tour, travelling through England, Scotland, France, and Italy, and upon his return in 1866, with the desire of fully understanding the immensity of his own country, he travelled several years through it, going into every section, and visiting the Pacific Coast three times. He visited Cuba, and again made his way to Europe, going through Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, and stopping for a time in Hammerfest, the most northern town in the world. Ever since his attaining manhood he has been inspired with a desire for constant study, contracting early a habit of reading, which comprised all that was useful and æsthetic in literature. His varied tastes and occupations gave a very wide range to his studies, and enabled him to secure a fund of practical information which very few men have been happy in possessing. He was a thorough agriculturalist, a natural mechanic, an able financier, and one of the most distinguished jurists who ever graced the bench. The late President Lincoln, during a period of twenty years, practised under him while he was a Judge of the Supreme Court. His constant research and study, aided by a talent peculiarly framed for

such an occupation, made him profound in his knowledge of the law. He earned a high reputation by his forensic efforts as a lawyer, but it was as a judge, whose mind was unsusceptible of impure bias, that he won his distinction. His process of reasoning was deliberate, uninvolved, and conclusive, and his decisions are models in their composition, in the perspicuity of their logic, and in their sound interpretation of the law. In addition to all these varied pursuits which have given such a wide range to his talents and activity, he is an author, and has published valuable papers on the "Origin of the Prairies," on the "American Deer," and on the "Last of the Illinois Indians," which give evidence of much research. In December, 1862, he wrote to the Hon. Horatio Seymour a letter on the "Position and Policy of the Democratic Party," which was the subject of very general comment. He has delivered many addresses, but those which are most memorable are his remarks upon his retirement from the Supreme Bench of Illinois, and his address on behalf of the Western alumni, at the presentation of Perry H. Smith Library Hall to the trustees of Hamilton College, both of which were subsequently published. In 1874 he purchased a house in Chicago, where he passes his winters, living at Ottawa in the summer time. He recently issued a volume of travels, entitled "A Summer in Norway," and is now preparing an exhaustive work on the American Cervus. There is perhaps no man in Illinois whose varied labors, both in civil and official capacities, have secured a more general appreciation on the part of the public. He stands in the highest estimation. His name, which has become a synonym for true nobility of manhood, is known not only in his own State, but throughout the Northwest. The growth has been co-existent with the growth of Illinois, and its splendid enterprises, its expanding influence, and its substantial prosperity are in no small degree due to the public spirit, the rare talent, and the magnetic power of John Dean Caton.



ENDALL, MILO, Lawyer, was born in Waterford, Vermont, April 1st, 1819, his father being a well-known farmer of that section. His opportunities for education were only those afforded by a country school. When eighteen years of age he pursued an academic course. In 1842 he commenced the study of law, finishing his preparations for the profession under the preceptorship of Thomas Bartlett, of Lindon, Vermont. He moved to Knoxville, Illinois, in 1845, and in the same year was admitted to the Illinois bar. In 1846 he settled in Princeton, and established a practice which became both large and profitable, and in which he has been ever since engaged. He was married in 1848 to Miss Orpha Ide, of St. Lawrence county, New York. In 1847 he formed a law partnership with George O. Ide, his wife's nephew, which continued for fourteen years. He

then practised alone until 1873, when he became associated with Owen G. Lovejoy, oldest son of Rev. Owen Lovejoy of Princeton. At one time Mr. Kendall was a director of the public schools. He is President of the Town Council of Princeton, and Attorney for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, having acted in the last-named capacity for twenty years. He is a man of fine legal abilities, and is highly respected by his fellow-citizens.

ARMSTRONG, HON. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Farmer and Legislator, was born in Licking county, Ohio, December 11th, 1813. His father, Joseph Armstrong, was a man of business ability, being engaged in wagon-building, store-keeping, the manufacture of woollens, and farming. His mother's maiden name was Elsie Strawn, sister of the well-known "cattle king," Jacob Strawn. The family was a large one, containing six sons, who grew to manhood; and of the six, three—Perry, John, and George Washington—have represented districts in the Illinois Legislature. This son was put at work in the woollen factory as soon as he could hold a bobbin, and never attended school anywhere for a single term; his education being entirely such as he has been able to pick up in the spare moments of a busy, hard-working life. In 1831, being then in his eighteenth year, he went, with part of the family and his uncle Jacob, into the wilderness of La Salle county, Illinois, to what is now South Ottawa, and opened a new farm, to which the rest of the family afterward followed them. In 1833, when the Black Hawk war broke out, he joined the troops and did garrison duty at Ottawa. He was married, March 10th, 1835, to Annie Green, of Morgan county, and moved to the township of Brookfield, La Salle county, and opened a new farm and put up the first building in the town. It was just at this time, when he had no roof to cover him, and was sleeping with his laborers under the trees, that the famous meteoric display of November 13th, 1833, occurred, and he witnessed its full beauty and grandeur. In 1837 he built a saw-mill near Morris, in Grundy county. He then went farther down on the line of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and worked four years upon it, breaking the first soil and putting up the first shanty on the ground where Utica now stands. He then sold out and returned to his farm. In 1844 he was elected to the Legislature. In 1847 was a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and in 1848 was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress, as he was again in 1858. In 1870 he was elected a member of the Legislature, and was afterward twice re-elected. He has been for twenty years on the County Board of Supervisors, and for fourteen years Chairman of the Board; also Supervisor of Brookfield, and School Trustee; for eleven years President of the Morris Bridge Company, and is now President of the

Bridge Company of Seneca. He has a family of nine children, including seven sons, two of whom served through the last war with credit. He is a man greatly respected throughout his county.

WALKER, GEORGE ELMORE, Surveyor and Capitalist, was born near Nashville, Tennessee, November 9th, 1803, his father being David Walker, a physician. He had very slight educational advantages. In 1812 the family moved to St. Clair county, Illinois, and when but ten years old he began to drive a stage which passed through that county, continuing at it for a while. He afterward studied surveying, and became Deputy United States Surveyor, following this vocation through Illinois, Mississippi, Missouri, and Alabama. In company with ex-Governor Reynolds, he constructed the first railroad ever built in Illinois, which had wooden rails, running back a few miles from East St. Louis. About 1836 he speculated in real estate in Chicago, but soon after his connection with the railroad rendered him insolvent, and he deeded away his lands and returned to Ottawa, Illinois, whither his parents had removed in 1825, and where he also had at times temporarily resided. In 1836 he was married to Margaret Thomas. He then entered into a general mercantile business at Ottawa, having part of the time in partnership William Hickling, Esq., and conducting business very successfully until 1855, when he retired from mercantile life. He had previously invested his spare means in Chicago. He then sold out there, and in 1860 started a fine large fruit farm in Cobden, Union county, Illinois, with great success. In 1869 he removed to Chicago, where he remained managing his own private property until his death, which occurred November 14th, 1874. He was engaged in the Black Hawk war, acted as Government interpreter, speaking seven different Indian dialects, and being a man of rare discretion and shrewdness. He was the first Sheriff ever elected in La Salle county, was once Mayor of Ottawa, and died at the ripe age of seventy-one, leaving a large fortune, including the Oriental Block in Chicago, which he had constructed. But two of his large family of children remain to mourn his loss—Mr. A. Evans Walker and Mrs. M. A. Coleman. His memory is cherished in both of the cities where he so long resided.

ALLEN, EDWIN CUTLER, Banker, was born in Rochester, New York, November 21st, 1820. His father, Asa K. Allen, was an architect and builder. Edwin Cutler attended the city schools until fifteen years old, when the family moved to Ypsilanti, Michigan, when he entered the drug store of a brother who was a physician. After remaining

there for a time he entered the Bank of Ypsilanti as Teller, in 1837. The bank was closed in 1839, and he went to Chicago to assist the Receiver in winding up the affairs of the bank. In 1840 he returned to Ypsilanti and became Book-keeper and Cashier of the large milling and merchandise house of Norris & Follett of that city. In 1845 he was married to Mary C. Champion, daughter of Salmon Champion, a prominent business man and an old settler of Ypsilanti. In 1848 he moved to Allen's Grove, Wisconsin, and engaged in mercantile life for four years. From thence he moved to Peru, Illinois, where he was Cashier of the Illinois River Bank, and was afterward the first Cashier of the Bank of Peru, holding this office until 1856. He then removed to Ottawa, Illinois, and became a partner in the organization of the banking house of Eames, Allen & Co., of Ottawa, which was afterward organized under the State law as the City Bank of Eames, Allen & Co., and again reorganized under the national banking system as the National City Bank of Ottawa, during all which time until the present he has been connected with it. This is one of the oldest banks in the county and in the State. From 1868 to 1871 he was a member of the extensive grocery house of Day, Allen & Co., of Chicago, and during this time resided there. He then returned to Ottawa, and resuming active connection with the bank, was chosen its Vice-President, which position he still holds. He was, previous to his residence in Chicago, Treasurer of the city of Ottawa, and upon his return was re-elected, and still continues to act as such. He is also one of the Directors and Secretary and Treasurer of the Illinois River Bridge Company, of Ottawa. He was one of the original Directors and the first Treasurer of the Ottawa Hotel Company, which built the Clifton Hotel, one of the best houses in the Northwest; and in the city where he has for so many years resided bears a high reputation for integrity, as indicated by the positions he has filled.

BAILEY, HON. JOSEPH MEAD, A. M., Lawyer, was born in Middlebury, Wyoming county, New York, June 22d, 1833. His parents are Aaron Bailey, formerly engaged in farming and agricultural pursuits, and Maria (Brannan) Bailey. On the maternal side he is a direct descendant of the "Mayflower" Pilgrims, and on both sides of the house is of New England extraction. His earlier and preliminary education was acquired at the Middlebury Academy, from which he was transferred, in 1851, to the University of Rochester, New York. There he completed a course of study in the higher branches of learning, and graduating, took successively, in 1854 and 1857, the degrees of B. A. and A. M. Deciding to embrace the legal profession, he commenced the study of law under the supervision and able guidance of E. A. Hopkins, of Rochester, and, upon

the termination of his allotted course of probation with that preceptor, was admitted to the bar in November, 1855. Believing that in the West was to be found a wider and less encumbered field for the profitable exercise of skill and energy, he removed to Illinois, and settled at Freeport in 1856. There he entered immediately upon the active practice of his profession, and rapidly secured an extensive and remunerative clientage, which has been constantly increasing both in proportions and character down to the present time. From 1866 to 1869 he was a member of the Illinois Legislature, and, while acting in that capacity, evinced the possession of talents and acquirements of no mean order. He is attorney for the American Insurance Company of Chicago, and also for the Illinois Central Railroad Company. To a profound knowledge of the legal science, he joins the general culture derived from a varied and extended course of reading. Skilful in the presentation of the most involved or the barest facts, forcible in his manner of dealing with difficult and entangling subjects, accurate in his perceptions of the true bearings of a case, he takes an enviable position among the more prominent practitioners of the bar of Freeport, and is a valued and influential member of the legal fraternity, and also of the large community amid which he is honored as an upright and an useful citizen. He was married, in 1859, to Anna Olin, a former resident of Perry Centre, Wyoming county, New York.

HARD, CHESTER, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born in Mount Morris, Livingston county, New York, February 8th, 1827. His father, Peter Nichols Hard, a man of culture and liberal education, was for many years a teacher, and afterward devoted his attention to farming, which occupation he intended to have his sons follow: but out of the five boys four became physicians. Chester received most of his education in Michigan and in Illinois, having removed at an early age to the former State, and in 1844 to St. Charles, Illinois, where he commenced the study of medicine under the instruction of his brother, Professor Nichols Hard, M. D. The next year he moved with his brother to Aurora, Illinois, and continued his medical studies, and at the same time attended a classical school to complete his study of the languages. In 1847 and '48 he completed his medical studies by attending two courses of lectures in the Indiana Medical College, and received his degree of Doctor in Medicine from that institution; immediately after which he entered upon the practice of medicine in Aurora, in company with his brother, the Professor, continuing there for two years. In 1850 he was married in Aurora to Amanda S. King of that place, and removed to Ottawa, Illinois, where he opened the practice of medicine, in which he has been actively engaged ever since. And during this time many young physicians, now settled in the

surrounding country, received their instruction in his office. In 1852 he received an *ad eundem* degree from the Medical Department of the University of Missouri. He became a member of the American Medical Association in 1858, and in 1862 was appointed one of the examining surgeons of the United States Pension Department, and still acts in that capacity. He is also one of the trustees of the Ottawa Academy of Science, and has been President of the City Board of Education and Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee for his district. In March last with his wife he celebrated a joyous silver wedding, surrounded by many of the friends of their youth and early struggles in life. The doctor is a man useful also in the church, Superintendent of the Sunday-school, and esteemed throughout the city.

DYER, REUBEN FREDSON, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born in Strong, Franklin county, Maine, January 29th, 1833. His father, Moses Dyer, was a farmer. He attended first the common district school, and then fitted for college at an academy in Farmington, Maine. He did not, however, enter college, but at the age of eighteen went into the office of a physician in Farmington and began the study of medicine, remaining with him three years. In 1853 he went to Cincinnati and entered the American Medical College, where he took two full courses and graduated in 1855. He then went to Newark, Kendall county, Illinois, where he opened an office and practised till 1861. He was married July 29th, 1857, in Acton, Massachusetts, to Susanna A. Goodrich. In 1861 he entered the army as Captain of Company K, 20th Illinois, and served a year, and then entered the 104th Illinois as Surgeon, and served through the entire war in the various duties of brigade, division and corps surgeon, organizing several hospitals, having charge of them, and was with Sherman on his March to the Sea. At the close of the war he moved to Ottawa, Illinois, and opened a medical practice, in which he has been engaged ever since. He was chief magistrate of Newark for one term; has been Examining Surgeon for various insurance companies; member of the Board of Education of Ottawa; Coroner of La Salle county for one term; and a contributor to the medical journals of the day.

SANBORN, DAVID, President of the Second National Bank of Galesburg, Illinois, was born in Windham county, Vermont, in 1813. His elementary education was acquired in his native State, whence he subsequently removed to Philadelphia, where he remained for a brief period. In 1837 he came to Illinois, and was engaged in farming and agricultural pursuits until 1851. At that date he moved

to Galesburg, and there until 1857 was engrossed in mercantile business. He then became General Agent for Illinois for the Hartford Insurance Company, and was thus employed for about four years. In 1862 he was made Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District. During 1850, 1851, 1852 and 1853 he represented Peoria county in the Legislature, and while performing the functions of that office evinced the possession of sterling qualities. Upon the organization in May, 1864, of the Second National Bank of Galesburg, he was appointed its President, and has since held that responsible position in this thriving and prosperous institution. He is one of the trustees of the Lombard University of Galesburg, and acts also as the Treasurer of that establishment. Entirely a self-made man, he has, by the exercise of a high order of ability, won the confidence and esteem of a large section of the northwest. He was married in 1840 to Sophia Ramsey, a former resident of Vermont.

BROWNING, HON. ORVILLE H., Ex-Secretary of the Interior, United States, was born February 10th, 1806, in Harrison county, Kentucky, his parents being Micajah and Sallie (Brown) Browning, both of whom were natives of Virginia. Leaving home when nineteen years of age, he went to Augusta, Bracken county, Kentucky, and as deputy entered the office of John Payne, then the clerk of the circuit and county courts. For four years he served in this capacity, and during this period gave satisfactory evidence of that executive capacity which in later years was to be tested in higher and more responsible stations. He attended college in Augusta during the latter half of his term as deputy, and by faithful application obtained a comprehensive and practical education, which was constantly improved in after years by reading and meditation. Leaving Augusta upon the expiration of his service as court officer, he went to Cynthiana, Kentucky, and commenced to read law with Colonel W. Brown. In February, 1831, he was licensed to practice, and in the following March he removed to Quincy, Illinois, where he entered upon the practice of his chosen profession. The care he displayed in the preparation of his cases and his fidelity to his clients, combined with his fine qualifications as an advocate at the bar, soon secured to him not only a very large and remunerative patronage but a wide reputation as an active and thoroughly read lawyer. In 1836 he was elected to represent Adams county, Illinois, in the State Senate, and served in this capacity four years. He took a deep interest in all the legislation during that period, and distinguished himself by his efforts to stem the tide of special enactments which were constantly proposed for the benefit of corporations. He eloquently and persistently combated the bill establishing a "State Internal Improvement System," which was eventually adopted, and, as time has shown, to the pre-

judice of some of the most important interests in the Commonwealth. In the session of December, 1836, he introduced the bills which authorized the removal of the State Capital from Vandalia to Springfield, and the founding of a Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Jacksonville. Upon the expiration of his term he declined a re-election, which was urged by his constituents. Subsequently, however, he consented to run as a candidate for the lower House of the Legislature, was elected, and served two years. In 1843 he became the candidate of the Whig party for Congress, but was defeated by a small majority by his opponent, who was none other than the late Stephen A. Douglas. During these years of political agitation he continued his legal practice at Quincy, acquiring ample means and enlarging his reputation as a skilful barrister. Upon the death of Mr. Douglas in 1861, Governor Yates appointed him to fill the vacant seat from Illinois in the United States Senate, and he took his seat in that body in July, 1861, during a special session which had been called by the late President Lincoln. Upon the conclusion of this important representative service, he formed a law partnership with the Hon. Thomas Ewing of Ohio, opening an office in Washington for the purpose of practising in the Supreme Court of the United States. This firm association was maintained until Mr. Browning was called by the late ex-President Johnson to his cabinet, as Secretary of the Department of the Interior, in 1866. President Lincoln had tendered him some years before the portfolio of this responsible station, but the offer was declined by him on account of the great pressure of his private business. In March, 1868, while Secretary of the Interior, he was appointed Attorney-General *ad interim*, when that office was resigned by Mr. Stansberry in order to participate in the defence of President Johnson, when impeached before the Senate for violations of the Constitution. He fulfilled the duties of these offices with great distinction until July 20th, 1868, when the Hon. William M. Evarts was appointed Attorney-General of the United States. At the close of President Johnson's administration he retired from the cabinet, returned to Quincy, Illinois, and resumed his legal practice at that place, which he has continued ever since. He was very prominent in the political changes which ensued upon the passage of the "Nebraska Bill," and the disruption of the old Whig party, and was a leading member of the convention which was called in Illinois for the organization of a new alliance which, discarding dead issues, could fairly combat those graver ones which the peculiar institutions of the South and the anti-slavery opinions of the North had developed. This convention was held at Bloomington, and consisted mainly of dissatisfied Whigs and abolitionists. It was a work of immense labor and great difficulty to harmonize the conflicting elements represented in this body, and to prepare a platform upon which all could unite. In this important task Mr. Browning was conspicuous, his arguments and suggestions receiving the

deepest attention. His draft of the new platform was accepted, and upon this declaration of principles by the new party Bissell and Wood were triumphantly elected as Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois. This victory was the initiative of the great series of State and national successes of the Republican organization which followed. Mr. Browning is now engaged in a very large civil practice, and lives in the enjoyment of a happy home circle, sharing with its members the popular esteem for himself which is the reward of his great public services. In February, 1836, he was married to Eliza Caldwell, daughter of Major Robert Caldwell, of Richmond, Kentucky.

MITCHELL, JAMES, Banker, Real Estate Operator, etc., was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1810. His parents were James A. Mitchell, a major in the war of 1812, and Mary (Scroggs) Mitchell. His earlier education was acquired in the neighboring common schools of his native place. Thence he removed in 1827 to the vicinity of the Galena Lead Mines, Illinois. He was an active and a prominent participant in the Black Hawk Indian War of 1832 and 1833, and throughout that conflict performed valiant and efficient service. In 1838 he returned to Rockford and was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court of Winnebago county. In 1842 he was appointed Canal Commissioner by Governor Ford, and served in this capacity during the ensuing two years. In 1846 he was given the appointment of Agent for Mineral Lands—lead mines—for collecting dues, selling land, etc. This position he held until its abolishment in 1848, conducting himself in the interim with rectitude and ability. He subsequently removed to Freeport, and there became engaged in the real estate business, in which he continued until 1852. In the course of the same year he established the Stephenson County Bank, and was actively and constantly engaged in connection with that institution until his demise in August, 1874. In all that concerned the status and welfare, social and political, of his adopted State and county he ever evinced a warm and generous interest, and was a valued and energetic co-worker in all movements and enterprises having for their end the increased well-being of the general community amid which he was an honored and beloved citizen. He was married in 1838 to Mary Thornton of Kentucky; again, in 1843, to Mrs. James W. Stephenson of Galena, Illinois; and again, subsequently, to Catharine Clark of Michigan, who survives him. The last-named lady is the daughter of Robert Clark, formerly for several years member of Congress for the Territory of Michigan, and sister of General John A. Clark, Surveyor-General of Utah and New Mexico, under the administration of Abraham Lincoln.

LOVEJOY, OWEN, Minister and Congressman, was born in the town of Albion, Kennebeck county, Maine, January 6th, 1811. His father, a clergyman, owned a farm upon which he labored until his eighteenth year, attending the common district school for three months of each winter and for a portion of the summer time. He possessed at an early age a very rare development of muscular power and agility, and became exceedingly fond of athletic sports, particularly of wrestling, in which he greatly excelled and usually came off victor. When thrown, he never yielded the contest, but renewed his challenge until his opponent was at length overcome and vanquished. He also discovered in boyhood that remarkable strength of will and tenacity of purpose which characterized his entire career. When he attained his eighteenth year he decided upon procuring a liberal education; and as his family were not in affluent circumstances he was obliged to rely mainly upon his own efforts, by teaching school and by laboring a portion of the time upon his father's farm, for the means to defray his expenses. He commenced his preparatory studies at an academy in a neighboring town, and in due time graduated at Bowdoin College. After earning as a teacher a sum sufficient to meet the cost of his college course, in the autumn of 1836 he emigrated to Alton, Illinois, where his brother, Elijah Parish Lovejoy, was publishing a religious newspaper. Here he spent a year in the study of theology, and was present at the time of his brother's assassination by the mob, on November 7th, 1837. After aiding in the preparation of his brother's memoirs for the press, he removed to Princeton and was installed as pastor of the Congregational church in that place. It was, however, at Alton that he first came in contact with the slave power, with its vigorous grasp, its relentless cruelty and its insatiate demands. And it was there, while kneeling by the remains of his murdered brother, that he resolved to consecrate his life to the work of opposing the gigantic sin of human bondage. With this high resolve, with the blessing of his mother and her injunction never to falter in the cause he had espoused, he went forth to preach the great principles of liberty and natural equality to a people who were fast yielding their honor, self-respect and sacred institutions to the encroachments of the slave power; and for a quarter of a century he stood like a rock, breasting the tide of obloquy, slander and hatred which were heaped upon him without measure. With rare power of eloquence, with the most engaging manners and suavity of address, he might at any time have risen to the first rank of political leaders in Illinois; but his purpose was higher in philanthropy, and none of the enticements held out to him allured him from his chosen path of duty and principle. With all the bitterness of animosity directed against him by his enemies, and without a bold support from his friends, he still never swerved from a consistent course, nor failed to attack the institution of slavery on every

occasion that was presented. With judgment and foresight he adopted at that early day the principle which was subsequently a leading feature in the doctrines of the Liberty party, and to which he always adhered, to wit: that the Constitution of the United States was an anti-slavery document, made to preserve liberty, and not to destroy it; and furthermore, that all that was necessary to obliterate slavery was to elect officers who would faithfully, without fear or favor, execute that organic law in strict accord with its legitimate meaning and original intent. In 1844 he was the candidate of the Liberty party for representative to Congress from the district in which he resided, then embracing a large portion of northern Illinois. He spoke in all the principal cities and towns of that district, clearly brought the sentiments of the party before the people, removed the veil from the atrocities of the slave power and created a profound impression by his eloquence and logic wherever he spoke. To his active labors in this and subsequent campaigns Illinois is probably more indebted than to those of any other individual for the early promulgation of the principles of liberty upon which the Republican party was founded. In 1847 he was the Liberty party candidate for delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, and came within twenty-six votes of being elected. In 1854 he was a candidate to the State Legislature, on what was then called the "Abolition" ticket, and, despite the formidable opposition brought against him, he was triumphantly elected. Once in his seat, he boldly advocated the principles of his party, declared himself an avowed abolitionist, and very materially helped on the good cause by his fearless eloquence and consistency to the doctrines he had espoused. In the election for United States Senator he voted persistently for Abraham Lincoln, whose defeat at this session only reserved him for a nobler position. His new duties, which were all in fulfilment of the purpose he originally set out with, compelled him to relinquish his pastorate of the Congregational church at Princeton, and his resignation was accepted with great reluctance, and only accepted because all believed that in a wider sphere his labors would be more effectual in carrying forward the great reform in which he was engaged. In parting with him his people made him a present of a splendid service of silver, on one of the pieces of which was engraved: "Presented to Owen Lovejoy, the early, steadfast and uncompromising champion of freedom, at the close of his labors for a period of seventeen years as pastor of the Congregational church at Princeton, Illinois, by his friends, as a token of their admiration of his talents and of their undiminished affection and esteem." Upon the opposite side was cut: "The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor; he hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovery of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised, to preach the acceptable year of the Lord." In 1856, the anti-slavery element

having been merged in the Republican party, he was brought by his friends before the convention for nomination as the Republican candidate for representative in Congress; and, though there was a violent opposition, he was made the nominee by a small majority. A convention of "bolters" was called, consisting largely of the pro-slavery element brought into the party upon its organization, and an opposition candidate was selected. At a mass meeting held the same evening Mr. Lovejoy met his opponents face to face, and by his own showing he laid bare the falsehoods which had been heaped upon him, and carried the entire assemblage in his favor. In a few hours his nomination was by the people affirmed at the very spot where his opponent had been nominated during the day to defeat him. This event effectually destroyed all organized opposition, and he was triumphantly elected by about seven thousand majority. There were other reforms of the day in which he took an active interest, and he became conspicuous for his efforts to develop the resources of his adopted State and enrich its people. He engaged in agricultural pursuits, rendered necessary by his management of a large farm, and frequently delivered addresses at county fairs which never failed to interest and instruct those who listened. In all his exciting and varied career, at home, at the State capital and at Washington, he was incorruptible, making no barter and sale of his influence and commanding talent, but willingly lending them where the ends of justice, of public interest or social interest were concerned. In the canvass of 1856, and the contest between Lincoln and Douglas, in 1858, for the United States Senatorship, his services were in constant requisition, and they contributed not a little to swell the Republican vote of that State. In the great struggle of 1860 he was early in the field, and from the moment of Lincoln's nomination for the Presidency to the day of his election he labored constantly and vigorously and effectively in the cause of liberty. His reputation as a convincing logician and as an eloquent debater had now become so popular that he was daily in the receipt of pressing solicitations from all parts of the free States to address the people. He frequently spoke twice a day to immense crowds in all parts of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and New York, everywhere arousing an unprecedented enthusiasm and carrying his audiences by storm. He possessed a magnetic eloquence, which thrilled his hearers to the heart while it carried conviction to the head. In 1860 the meetings he addressed frequently numbered ten, fifteen and sometimes twenty thousand people, who were held spell-bound by his burning utterances. He was an intimate friend and ardent supporter of Mr. Lincoln, and upon all occasions did all in his power to nerve the President's arm and to support the administration in its most trying hour. On the 5th of April a remarkable scene occurred in the National House of Representatives, when Mr. Lovejoy vindicated the freedom of speech during a sitting of the Committee of the Whole

on the State of the Union. For three or four days he had been sitting quietly listening to a number of Southern gentlemen who had been sketching the linaments of polygamy with a free pencil. Now he arose, and, with an eye to artistic harmony, proceeded to paint the beauties of that other "twin relic of barbarism"—slavery. While uttering severe philippics against it as a system, explaining and enforcing John Wesley's declaration, that it was the "sum of all villainies," Roger A. Pryor rose, walked rapidly down one of the aisles and confronted him, announcing distinctly that he would not allow him to use such language. John F. Potter, of Wisconsin, turned suddenly upon Pryor and said, in substance, "Lovejoy shall speak!" A scene of intense confusion and excitement ensued, during which Potter was heard to say to Pryor, "For eight weeks we listened to your stuff in silence, and now we intend to say what we please. Lovejoy shall speak!" An able correspondent of the *New York Tribune* spoke of the subsequent proceedings as follows: "Order being now partially restored, the House went again into Committee, and Lovejoy, taking a stand at the clerk's desk, where he could eye his foes face to face, resumed the half-finished picture. And never was slavery painted with such damning features before! He dashed on the colors till the monster seemed ready to leap living from the canvas. As he grew excited, he pulled off his cravat while he hurled anathemas at the negro propagandists before him with such vigor that it caused the perspiration to gush from his brow and theirs. Raising his voice till it rang through the hall and reverberated along the adjacent passages, he said: 'You cannot silence us either by threats or by violence. You murdered my brother on the banks of the Mississippi more than twenty years ago, and I am here to-day to vindicate his blood and speak my mind; AND YOU SHALL HEAR ME!'" This speech was the herald of one important conclusion: that the Northern Republicans had determined to vindicate their rights in Congress at all times and at all hazards, regardless of personal violence or threats of a dissolution of the Union. Some time after the breaking out of the rebellion, Mr. Lovejoy delivered a speech in New York before the Emancipation League. He was introduced by William Cullen Bryant, and spoke for nearly three hours to an attentive and enthusiastic audience. His address was replete with argument, illustration, logic and denunciation, and he held the great mass enchained with the charm of his declamation and the convincing power of his words. One paragraph from it will show the confidence which he felt in the wisdom and foresight of the late President Lincoln: "Let us, then, give the President a cordial, loyal and sympathizing support. Never has a President, not even Washington, been beset with so many trials and difficulties as environ him. The wonder is, not that he should make mistakes, but that he should make so few. I no more doubt his anti-slavery integrity, his ultimate anti-slavery action, than I do my own.

In the words which Webster put into the mouth of the elder Adams, 'I see clearly through this day's business.' The rebellion will be suppressed, and American slavery will be swept away, and the theory of our Government be a practical and glorious reality. I see the future and regenerated Republic reposing as a queen among the nations of the earth, its flag, after this baptism of blood, having become the symbol of universal and impartial freedom. There is not a slaveholder 'to hurt or destroy in all its Holy Mountain,' not a fetter or scourge for the limb or person of the innocent. Nay, I see the whole continent, by a process of peaceful assimilation, converted into republics like our own.

. . . And when I look over that broad, magnificent field covered with teeming life, with its cities, towns, and farms, its workshops, school-houses, and churches, with all the varied and wonderful developments of science, art, education, and religion, that follow in the pathway of a free Christian civilization, as it moves along, majestic and queen-like, leading and guiding the generations onward and heavenward—then I exclaim 'Long live the Republic! Let it be perpetual! But American slavery, which would blot out that Republic, let it perish! perish!! perish!!!'

Mr. Lovejoy died at Brooklyn, New York, on March 25th, 1864. In private life he was eminently social and courteous, and was an affectionate and devoted husband and father. His long career was one of ceaseless activity, spent in works of philanthropy which have raised his name into lasting distinction. As a representative, in both State and national Legislatures, he was not only conscientious in his efforts for the public weal, but was admired by his associates not less for his commanding talent and fearless integrity, than for his affable manners and considerate action. To but one system was he a deep, a bitter enemy, and he lived to see that dissolve under a national effort, which had in no small degree been aroused by his logic and eloquence.

WHITE, JOHN L., M. D., and Professor of Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene, in the Illinois Wesleyan University, was born in Westminster, Massachusetts, December 5th, 1832; his father was formerly the leading physician of that place for a period of twenty-five years; and in 1850 removed to Watertown, New York, where his demise occurred in 1868. His ancestry were among the earliest settlers of New England, and he is a lineal descendant, through six generations, of the immortal "Mayflower" Pilgrims. John White emigrated primarily to New England, and settled in Salem, where several of his children were born; May 1st, 1653, he enrolled his name among the first settlers of Lancaster; one of his daughters was joined in marriage to Rev. Joseph Rowlandson, and, February 10th, 1675, was taken captive by the hostile Indians. Her "Removes," being a graphic account of her

captivity, sufferings, and adventures, has been published in several editions, and is a volume of a most interesting nature. He attended the academy in Westminster, Massachusetts, for a number of years, and, when in his fourteenth year, his class entered Dartmouth College. Owing to impaired health, however, he was compelled to abandon temporarily his studies, and subsequently was occupied for a year in working on a farm; later he resumed the prosecution of his studies for a time at the Williston Seminary, situated at East Hampton, Massachusetts. He then commenced the study of medicine, and, on the completion of the allotted course, graduated at Harvard Medical College, in December, 1853. For a year previous to his graduation he was "Medical House Pupil," at the Massachusetts General Hospital, at Boston. His health having become impaired by arduous duties in that institution, he went abroad, intending after the lapse of a few months to return and take up his residence permanently in Boston; an attack, however, of hemorrhage from the lungs rendered it advisable for him to go West; accordingly, in September, 1854, he moved to Jerseyville, Jersey county, Illinois. In 1859 he removed to Memphis, Tennessee, where he remained until the outbreak of the civil war, when he returned to Jerseyville, remaining there until March, 1870; thence he moved to Bloomington, where he formed a co-partnership with Dr. Thomas F. Worrell, which continued for a period of two years. During the war he held the position of Surgeon of the Board of Enrolment of the Tenth Congressional District of Illinois. In 1873 the Illinois Wesleyan University, looking forward to the establishment of a medical department, instituted a Chair of Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene, and called upon the McLean County Medical Society to designate one of their number as a suitable person to fill it; the choice fell upon Dr. White, who was immediately appointed, and who contemplates the organization and addition of a medical department to this already flourishing institution. For the past three years, in addition to a large general practice, he has acted as Surgeon to the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, to attend to all cases of accidents occurring to passengers and employees, between Chenoa on the north, and Lincoln and Mason City on the south. He was married, February 10th, 1857, to Hattie Hawley, youngest daughter of Samuel P. Hawley, of Jerseyville.

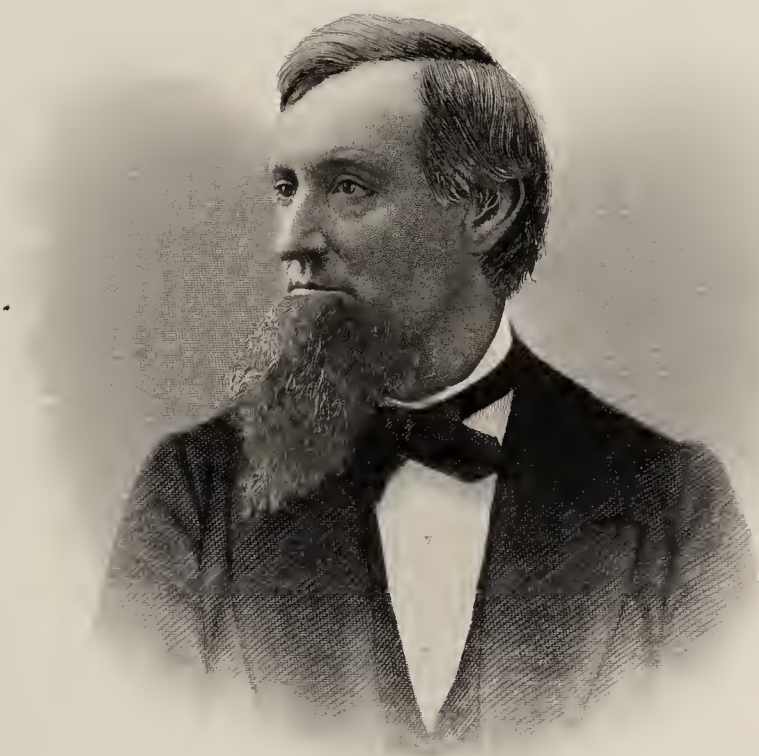
TARR, CHARLES RICHARD, Lawyer, Ex-Judge of Circuit Court, was born in Cornwallis, King's county, Nova Scotia, May 15th, 1824. His father, Charles Starr, was a descendant of Dr. Comfort Starr, who came from Ashford, Kent county, England, in 1633, and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Ultimately the Starrs removed to Connecticut, where their names are enrolled among

those of the earlier pioneers and settlers. In about the year 1760 a branch of the Connecticut family moved to Nova Scotia, and constitute now one of the most numerous and influential families in that province. His preliminary education was acquired in his native place, whence he moved to Portland, Maine, where, at Westbrook Academy, he completed a course of study in the higher branches. In 1842 he emigrated with his father's family to Illinois, taking up his residence in Will county, where, in 1845, deciding to enter the legal profession, he commenced the study of law. At the expiration of his allotted term of study he was admitted to the bar in Grundy county, Illinois, in 1849, and soon commenced to practise in Will county, Illinois. In 1852 he removed to Chicago, where, however, he remained but for a limited period. In the spring of 1853, the county of Kankakee was formed, and, in the fall of that year, he removed to the new county, and established himself in the town of Kankakee, the county-seat, where he has since resided. In March, 1857, he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court, which judicial office he held for ten consecutive years, during which time his performance of the functions attached to that responsible position was characterized by moderation, learning, and ability; the circuit comprised the counties of Kankakee, Iroquois, and Livingston. Since the organization of the Republican party he has been a staunch and valued adherent, and by voice and pen has ably and effectively defended and supported its principles and platforms. At the same time it is a noteworthy fact that his election and long continuance on the bench owed their existence not to the influence exerted by political partisanship, but to the fact that his professional rectitude and learning were recognized throughout a large section of the country in which he resided; and when nominated for the judgeship he received the unanimous support of all parties, the question of politics being entirely ignored. In all that concerns the progress and welfare of his State and county he has ever manifested an active and generous interest. He was married in 1853 to Almira M. Stevens, of Westbrook, Maine.

ABRAMS, ISAAC, Real Estate Operator, was born in Radnor township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, January 23d, 1809. His parents were Enoch and Hannah Abrams, and his ancestry traces back, through six generations in Pennsylvania, directly to Wales, whence they emigrated. He spent most of his boyhood on his father's farm, attending the common school, the principal advantage beyond this being a period of six months' private instruction in his uncle's family. In 1838 he came West and located at Peru, Illinois, and opening a dry-goods store, continued in mercantile business for ten years. During this time he was often importuned by his friends in Pennsylvania to assist

them in dealing in Western lands, and he at length gave up his business and established a real estate business, in which he is still engaged. He has probably sold more lands in Bureau county, Illinois, than any other man. He was married, November 14th, 1839, to Ellen Rittenhouse Evans, daughter of Benjamin Evans, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, grand-niece of David Rittenhouse, of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, the astronomer. Previous to the incorporation of Peru as a city, Mr. Abrams was for several years President of the Board of Trustees for the borough of Peru. He has been identified with its history since an early day, and has been prominent in the support of Christian institutions in the place, enjoying to a high degree the esteem of his fellow-townsmen.

ROSS, JOSEPH PRESLEY, M. D., was born in Clark county, Ohio, January 7th, 1828. His father, in addition to operating a flour mill, was interested in agricultural pursuits. While still in his infancy, the family of our subject removed to Miami county, Ohio, and, upon attaining the proper age, Joseph entered the academy at Piqua, Miami county, in which institution he pursued the usual course of studies for a term of about four years. At the expiration of that period he entered for his collegiate course the Oberlin College of Ohio, and was a student in this institute of learning for about one year. Subsequently he placed himself under the professional tuition of Dr. G. V. Dorsey, whose office was located at Piqua, and who was widely known throughout the Northwest as a learned and skilful physician. While engaged in reading medicine under that able instructor, he attended also, during the winters of 1850, 1851, and 1852, the courses of the Ohio Medical College in Cincinnati, from which he graduated in the spring of 1852. Establishing his office subsequently in St. Mary's, Auglaize county, in the western part of the State, he was there occupied in the practice of his profession during the ensuing year. He then removed to Chicago, Illinois, this change of residence occurring in the spring of 1853, and since that time has, with the exception of the winter of 1865-66—which he spent with profit in the hospitals of Philadelphia and New York—been incessantly occupied in fulfilling the onerous duties attendant upon a practice of wide and growing extent. In 1865, at the date of the establishment and organization of the Cook County Hospital, he became importantly connected with that institution; being intrusted with the delivery of a course of clinical lectures on the practice of medicine, the functions attached to which office he has since performed continuously and with marked ability. In 1867 the Chair of Clinical Medicine and Diseases of the Chest was created in the Rush Medical College of Chicago; of this he was at once chosen to take charge, and down to the present time has



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Do. " Ross M. D.

occupied it constantly, giving entire satisfaction in his professional capacity, and evincing the possession of sterling and needed qualities. In addition to the fulfilment of his duties as lecturer and physician, he contributes regularly to the various medical journals, and is noted for his zealous and well-directed researches in the several branches of science, and his valued additions to the store of medical knowledge. He was married in 1856 to Elizabeth H. King, daughter of Tuthill King, one of the earlier pioneers and settlers of Chicago. It may not be amiss to state further that Dr. Ross is also a devout Christian, and has been for many years a respected and loved elder in one of the leading Presbyterian churches of Chicago.



KILGOUR, GENERAL WILLIAM MATHERS, Lawyer and Soldier, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, June 12th, 1834. His parents were Colonel Ezekiel Kilgour, manufacturer, and colonel of a militia regiment in Cumberland county, and Eliza Graham, daughter of Judge Graham, of the same county. In 1837 the family removed to Whiteside county, Illinois, settling in the neighborhood of Sterling, which has ever since been his home. He received a common school education, and shortly after leaving school began the study of the law in the office of Miles S. Henry, a well-known lawyer of Sterling. He was admitted to the practice of the profession in the State courts at Ottawa, Illinois, in 1855, and in 1857, at Chicago, he was admitted to the practice of the Federal Courts, and finally, in 1874, at Washington, he received the entree of the United States Supreme Court. He has also become prominent as a politician. He was attached to the old Whig party, and was a representative from his county in the mass convention held at Bloomington, which organized the Republican party in Illinois, and nominated Colonel Bissell for Governor. And when, in 1861, President Lincoln went to Washington to assume authority, William M. Kilgour was one of about eight hundred Illinois men who, of their own accord, went to the Federal capital as a volunteer body-guard to see that no harm happened to him, assassination having been threatened. It is as a soldier, however, that he has especially made his mark. When the call to arms arose in 1861, General Kilgour was among the first to volunteer, enlisting as a private in the 13th Illinois Infantry. Upon its organization he was elected Second Lieutenant, and served with the regiment for a year in Missouri, taking part in the skirmishes of Wet Glaze, Lynn Creek, Springfield, and Salem. He also served, during this time, as Judge Advocate. In 1862 he was taken sick with fever and resigned. He had scarcely recovered from his illness when more troops were called for and he volunteered again. He received a commission as Captain in the 75th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, and

when the regiment was fully organized he was promoted to the rank of Major. Very shortly afterwards the regiment was engaged in the battle of Perryville, in which he was wounded, it was thought at the time mortally, a ball having passed right through his body. He recovered, however, and in August, 1863, rejoined the command just in time to be at the bloody battle of Chickamauga, and continued to serve with the regiment until its muster out, in July, 1865. He was in every battle in which it fought from the time of his rejoining it, save that of Culp's Farm, making in all twenty-seven regular engagements. During a great part of the Atlanta campaign he was in command of the 80th Illinois, and at Pumpkinbine Creek, in Georgia, was under fire for nine consecutive days. He was wounded three times, and was three times promoted for services on the field—at Missionary Ridge, Tennessee; at Atlanta, Georgia; and at Nashville, Tennessee. The 75th Regiment of Illinois Infantry, under Colonel Kilgour, was the first of the troops under General Joseph Hooker's command to charge the rebel works and drive them up and off Lookout Mountain, in the memorable "battle above the clouds" in Tennessee. He was commissioned at the close of the war as Colonel in the United States Army, and subsequently was brevetted Brigadier-General. The record of his military service is that of nearly every battle fought in the Department of the Cumberland. In 1867 General Kilgour finally retired from the army, and recommenced the practice of his profession in Sterling, in which he is still (1875) engaged. He was married in 1865 to Mary Bell Junkin, daughter of Judge Junkin, of Perry county, Pennsylvania.



PRICE, OSCAR F., Lawyer, was born in Marion county, Ohio, in 1836, his parents being Dr. George Price and Mary (Caris) Price. At twelve years of age he removed with his parents to Illinois. He entered the University of Michigan, and after completing the full classical course of study, graduated in 1858 with great honor. Having also completed the course in the Law Department of that institution, receiving the degree of LL. B., he was admitted to the bar of Michigan during the year of his graduation (1860). He then returned to Galesburg, Illinois, where he commenced the practice of his profession, and has continued it in that place up to the present time. He served four years with the army during the rebellion. In 1870 he was elected a member of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly of Illinois, on the Republican ticket, serving one term in the lower house of the Legislature of that State, holding the position of Chairman of the Committee on Corporations. His practice as a lawyer has been a general one, although his attention has been mainly paid to civil cases. He is a thoroughly read attorney, a keen cross-examiner, and is clear and logical in his arguments. He has made an espe-

cial study of the rights, duties and liabilities of corporations, and has acted as leading and advising counsel in important issues between railroad and other companies. He is now, and has been since the war, the Attorney for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company on the Central Division. He was married in 1862 to Sabrina Lanphere, daughter of Judge Lanphere, of Galesburg. He is one of the leading jurists of Illinois, and his large and still growing practice has secured to him the comforts of life. He has gained the reputation of being an honest and faithful lawyer, and by his integrity and fair dealing has won the confidence and esteem of the entire community.

LINEGAR, DAVID T., Lawyer, was born at Milford, Clairmont county, Ohio, February 12th, 1830. His father, Thomas Linegar, was a native of New Jersey, his mother, Hannah Linegar, of Pennsylvania. His earlier and elementary education was acquired at the neighboring common schools of his native place, and also in the educational establishments of Indiana, to which State his parents had removed when he was about ten years of age. Upon completing his allotted course of studies, he was engaged in working on the paternal farm until he had attained his majority. He then occupied himself in teaching school, and while thus employed, having resolved to embrace the legal profession, began reading law, and prosecuted assiduously his legal studies during the three following years. In 1856 he was admitted to the bar of Indiana, and immediately afterward established the *Rockport Republican*, whose direction he controlled for about one year. He then entered upon the active practice of the law at Princeton, Indiana, and was there professionally occupied during the ensuing twelve months. At the expiration of that time he removed to Fairfield, Illinois, where he was similarly engaged, and where he resided permanently until June, 1861, when, establishing himself at Cairo, he rapidly secured an extensive clientage. Here he has since remained, the possessor not only of a wide-spread practice, but also of the confidence and esteem of his brethren at the bar and the community in general. In 1860 he was nominated on the Republican ticket as the candidate for Congress, put forward in opposition to John A. Logan, then the Democratic nominee, and who ultimately was elected. In 1872 he was chosen Presidential Elector at large on the Grant and Wilson ticket. Since the organization of the Republican party he has always been a consistent, energetic and valued supporter of its principles and procedures, and in many ways has been importantly instrumental in advancing its power and prosperity. He is a leading and influential practitioner of the Cairo bar, and is noted for his professional skill and learning. In all public movements he takes an earnest and active part, and at all times, whether acting in a private or a public capacity, has

ever held private interests subservient to the public and general good. He was married August 24th, 1854, to Miss Hutchins, formerly a resident of the State of Indiana.

THOMPSON, COLONEL RICHARD S., Lawyer, was born at Cape May Court House, Cape May county, New Jersey, December 27th, 1837. His father, Richard Thompson, was a prominent citizen of Southern New Jersey, an extensive landowner, and largely interested in vessels engaged in the coast trade. When fourteen years old he entered the Norristown Seminary, at Norristown, Pennsylvania, where he remained three years, and then was placed under the private tuition of Rev. A. Scovel, a Presbyterian clergyman of Bordentown, New Jersey, continuing under his charge for four years, and receiving in this time a comprehensive and thorough education. Upon the expiration of this pupilage, he commenced to read law, at the time continuing his literary studies under the direction of Asa I. Fish, LL. D., of the Philadelphia bar, widely and popularly known as the editor of the "American Law Register," "Selwyn's Nisi Prius," "Todd's Practice," "Williams on Executors," and of the newest and best publication of "Troubar and Haley's Practice," the only complete digest of English exchequer reports. These are all works of established and well-deserved reputation. Under the supervision of this scholarly and profoundly learned barrister he remained for two years preparation for practice, and then passed to the Dane Law School of Harvard College, from which he graduated with distinction in 1861. Returning to Philadelphia, he spent another year in the office of his preceptor, Mr. Fish, and in 1862 was admitted to the bar, having passed a very creditable examination by the Board of Examiners, then presided over by Hon. Eli K. Price. After his admission he made an extensive tour of the country, and inspired with martial ardor by the opening of the civil war, returned to his native State and raised a company of soldiers, who were attached to the 12th New Jersey Volunteers, becoming Captain of Company K, which he had recruited. While at Ellicott's Mills he was appointed Assistant Provost Marshal under General Wool, with headquarters at the Mills until his regiment was ordered to the front. It was subsequently first attached to the 2d Brigade, 3d Division, 2d Army Corps, then to the 3d Brigade and 2d Division of the same corps, and at the close of the war formed part of a Provisional Corps. During these changes, however, it served with the Army of the Potomac. Colonel Thompson participated in all of the hard-fought battles save for a short time when absent on detached duty. At Chancellorsville, when the Union line was hard pressed, several regiments having given way, and his own commander, Colonel Willets, having been wounded, he took command of the companies which remained and succeeded in stemming the on-

slaught until the broken line had fallen back and reformed. For this gallant service, which saved the line at a moment of greatest peril, he was highly complimented. At Gettysburg his regiment was on the right centre, and successfully opposed Pettigrew's North Carolina Brigade, which formed the left of Longstreet's charging column. He participated in the hot engagements at Falling Waters, Auburn Mills, Bristow's Station, Blackburn's Ford, Robeson's Farm, and at Mine Run, where the fighting lasted three days. In that series of terrible engagements which marked the progress of Grant's army towards Richmond, Colonel Thompson's regiment was conspicuous for its gallantry. At Deep Bottom he acted as corps officer of the day, and it became his duty to hold the lines until the main body of troops under General Hancock, who was making a demonstration on the north side of the James river, had recrossed. This was an important and dangerous position, as this line was more than four miles in length and in some places scarcely fifty feet from the enemy's pickets. He, however, succeeded with slight loss, and received from Hancock himself a personal compliment for this service. In a successful charge by his regiment and others, in the autumn of 1864, to dislodge the enemy from a strong position at Ream's Station, he was severely wounded by the explosion of a shell. Soon after he was taken to Philadelphia, where he remained until December, and while still on crutches was assigned to duty as President of a General Court Martial sitting in that city. In this capacity he continued to act until February, 1865, when, ascertaining from his physician that his wounds would incapacitate him for active service for a long time, he resigned his commission. The character of the service he saw may be estimated when it is known that his regiment was mustered in with 992 men, and was mustered out with only 93, and all of these bearing honorable wounds. Colonel, afterward Brigadier-General, Thomas A. Smith, commanding the brigade, wrote Governor Parker, under date of March 2d, 1864, as follows: "The majority of the 12th New Jersey is now vacant. I take pleasure to recommend to your notice Captain Richard S. Thompson. He is a gallant officer and a good disciplinarian. As an executive officer he has few equals. His assiduous attention to his duties has upon several occasions won the highest encomiums of his superior officers." On January 14th, 1865, General Hancock asked to have him commissioned as Colonel in a Veteran Reserve Corps, for his valor at Deep Bottom and Ream's Station, and President Lincoln indorsed the recommendation. Colonel Thompson removed to Chicago October 24th, 1865, and entered upon the practice of law. In 1867 he became a member of the firm of Leaming & Thompson, which still exists. In 1869 he was chosen a member of the Board of Trustees of Hyde Park, and soon after was elected its attorney. In 1872 he was nominated on the Republican ticket as candidate for State Senator from the Second Illinois District, and was returned by a handsome majority. His ability as a legislator, his keen

knowledge of parliamentary law, his constant advocacy of all measures for the public weal, his official integrity, have achieved for him a reputation second only to that which he won upon the battle-field. He is the leading member of the Senate, a position which he has secured by a fearless performance of all the duties rightly devolving upon him as a representative of the people. He distinguished himself in the session of 1875, during the agitation over the repeal of the Liquor Law, by holding at bay temporary majorities until a full house was present to decide the issue, and again in the debate upon the contested election of Senator Marshall. He was married June 7th, 1865, to Catharine S. Scovel, daughter of Rev. A. Scovel, at that time a resident of Bloomington, Illinois.

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HAMPTON, BENJAMIN R., Lawyer and Journalist, was born in Warren county, Ohio, in 1821. His parents were Van Culen Hampton and Elizabeth (Randolph) Hampton. His father was a former resident of New Jersey, his mother was from Ohio. His earlier education was acquired in the common schools of his native place. During his boyhood he was employed for some time in a woollen factory. In 1840 he left his native State, and emigrating to Illinois, established himself in Macomb, McDonough county. Subsequently he there entered the law office of Cyrus Walker, who was noted as one of the most brilliant and able practitioners in the Northwest, and under his supervision pursued a course of legal studies. Passing the required examination he was admitted to the bar in 1843, entering into partnership with Pinkney H. Walker, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, and still a member of that body. From this date until 1860 he was constantly and actively occupied in the practice of his profession. In the mean time he became the proprietor of the *Macomb Journal*, then known as the *Macomb Enterprise*, and took an active part in the campaign of 1856, being a warm supporter of John C. Fremont for President. His interest in that organ, however, he disposed of in 1860, and then engaged in farming and agricultural pursuits, which occupied his time exclusively up to 1865, when he again became owner of the *Macomb Enterprise*, now known as the *Macomb Journal*, and down to the present time has continued in connection with W. H. Hainline, with whom he associated himself in 1870 as joint proprietor. In 1870 he was elected to the Legislature of Illinois as Senator on the Republican ticket, and in 1872 was re-elected to that office. In 1870 his senatorial district comprised the counties of McDonough, Warren, Mercer, and Henderson. In the election of 1872, however, the State having been redistricted, his district became limited to McDonough and Warren counties only. In all matters pertaining to the social and political status and welfare of his adopted State and county, he is an active and effective agent, and in the halls of the Legislature has

constantly and ably forwarded the aims and interests of his constituents. During his first term in the Senate he was Chairman of the committee which prepared the present temperance law of the State, and in the second term was the author of the law giving the people a cheap edition of the revised statutes of the State. He was married in 1845 to Angeline E. Hail, formerly a resident of Kentucky.

BAILEY, REV. JOHN W., D. D., was born March 26th, 1822, in Marlboro', Ulster county, New York. On his father's side he was of French Huguenot descent, the family having been among the early settlers in New Rochelle, near New York city. His mother was of Puritan origin, descended from Rev. Thomas Hooker, D. D. The pious instructions of his mother revealed themselves in his character from childhood, and when fourteen years of age he became a member of the Brainard Presbyterian Church in the city of New York. He had received a thorough English education when, at eighteen years of age, he commenced the study of law in New York. After two years of law studies he decided to prepare himself for the gospel ministry, and placed himself under the instruction of Rev. John J. Owen, D. D., in order to prepare for college. A year of diligent study under this eminent classical scholar was followed by an illness that caused the loss of a year from his studies. In 1842 he entered Phillip's Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, and there received the careful training in Latin and Greek for which that institution has so long been eminent. In 1845 he entered Williams College, graduating in 1849. He then returned to the city of New York, and spent the next three years in theological studies in Union Theological Seminary. March 10th, 1851, he married Calphurnia S. White, of Mount Holly, Vermont. In 1852, as soon as his theological studies had been completed, he was called to become Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Galesburg, Illinois. In 1857 he was appointed Professor of Moral Science in Knox College, having heard the classes in that department during the preceding two years, in addition to his ministerial labors. At the request of the trustees of the college he published in 1860 a pamphlet entitled "Knox College—by whom founded and endowed." During the year 1863, after the death of President Harvey Curtis, D. D., the office of President was filled by Professor Bailey. He became Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Bloomington, Illinois, in the spring of 1864, where he remained three years. In 1867 he was appointed by the trustees of "Blackburn Seminary" to arrange courses of study for a Preparatory Department, a College, and a Theological Seminary. The institution had been founded by Rev. Gideon Blackburn, D. D., in Carlinville, Illinois. An academy was in successful operation when Professor Bailey was called to organize the institution

in a manner that would fully realize the design of its founder. His plans were accepted by the board, and he was called to the first professorship in the institution he had organized, as "Professor of Theology." The next year he secured the erection of a large building, and obtained from the Legislature a change of the name of the institution to that of "Blackburn University." His *Alma Mater*, Williams College, in 1869 bestowed upon him the honorary degree of D. D. In 1871 he was made President of Blackburn University, and under his control that institution has had a career of prosperity rarely equalled. His duties as professor and president have required of him the instruction of classes in mental and moral science, in ancient and modern philosophy, in systematic theology, in the history of doctrines, in Church history, in the critical exegesis of the Greek Testament and of the Hebrew Bible, and in general and biblical history.

HALLER, FRANCIS B., M. D., was born in Lewistown, Pennsylvania, October 13th, 1836. His paternal ancestors were German Quakers, his maternal ancestors Scotch-Irish. His parents are Samuel Haller and Mary Haller, both natives of Pennsylvania. His academical education was obtained at the Lewistown Academy, Pennsylvania, whence he entered the Hillsboro' Academy, Illinois, completing in the latter institution the course of studies begun in the former. Upon attaining his majority he commenced the study of medicine at Hillsboro', Illinois, primarily with Dr. A. S. Haskell, and subsequently with the late Professor William H. Herrick of Chicago. He attended two full courses of lectures at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, during the winter of 1848-49 and that of 1849-50, and in the following winter of 1850-51 attended the full course of lectures in the Medical Department of the Missouri University, graduating from that institution in 1851. He then engaged in the active practice of his profession at Vandalia, Illinois, and there, with the exception of the winter of 1864-65, has since permanently resided. The winter referred to was passed in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he temporarily remained in order to attend a course of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, from which he graduated also in 1865. He has always enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, and in his position as leading surgeon of Vandalia and the surrounding country, has been called upon to attend a great number of surgical cases requiring delicate and skilful treatment, and has been remarkably successful in his treatment of cases of a most dangerous type. He is a prominent and valued member of all the leading medical associations, and officiated formerly as President of the Illinois State Medical Association. He was appointed Examining Surgeon by the Governor of the State, and has served in that capacity with irreproachable fidelity and ability. At the

present time he is Examining Surgeon for United States pensioners. Formerly an old-line Whig, upon the dissolution of his party he became a Republican, and ever since the organization of that party has contributed his influence to its welfare and support, and has been the President of several associations established to strengthen and perpetuate its power. He has never sought the offices which he has filled at various times, and does not care to embroil himself in the turmoil and ceaseless disputations environing a politician's existence. He has been prominently identified with everything tending to benefit his town; is a Director of the First National Bank of Vandalia; and a Director of the Broad Plank Railway Company. He is an influential and zealous member of the Masonic fraternity, and for nine years has held the office of Worthy Master. In every sense of the word, he is a Christian gentleman, and widely honored both as man and scholar. He was married in 1856 to Lou R. Higgins, of Cass county, Illinois.

HAFFER, HON. JOHN WILSON, Governor of the Territory of Utah, was born in Union county, Pennsylvania, July 5th, 1827. Believing that in the West was to be found a wider field for his energies, he left his native State about 1846, and connected himself with one of the first parties that crossed the plains, and travelled toward the Pacific coast. He remained in California during the ensuing two years, and while there was engaged chiefly in mining and mercantile operations. At the end of that time he removed to Freeport, Illinois, where he remained busied in business relations of various kinds until the breaking out of the Southern Rebellion in 1861. He then entered the service of the United States, serving primarily upon the staff of General John Pope in Missouri. He was afterward sent to serve with General Hunter, then occupied in the South, and finally became Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Gulf under General Butler. When the latter officer was relieved he followed him into retirement, still holding his commission. When General Butler was reinstated, and again placed in command in the Departments of Virginia and North Carolina, he joined him and was made Chief of Staff. This position he held, and filled with marked and brilliant ability, until enfeebled by continued ill-health, superinduced by over-work and much exposure, he was compelled to resign. He then again returned to Freeport, and remained at his home until President Grant, who knew him well as a gallant soldier and efficient administrator, sent for him, and requested him to accept the Governorship of Utah, a post of responsibility, even of peril, and one whose attendant onerous duties he performed with fidelity and inflexible loyalty. Grant needed one upon whom he could thoroughly and fearlessly rely, and made a most judicious selection, his only error being in overestimating the

physical endurance of the candidate. His entire fitness for the place was palpably shown in the character of the measures which he was upon the point of making public, when his health became so delicate as to prohibit him peremptorily from accomplishing or undertaking further work. Few men of his age ever held so high a place in the love, admiration and respect of so extensive and varied a circle of friends and acquaintances. Decided in his political views, and boldly outspoken in his utterances, he yet possessed the respect and confidence of his most violent opponents, and the secret esteem of his bitterest foes. No one has ever said of him justly that he was unfair to an adversary, or lacking in forbearance and generosity; and upon several occasions he resisted the most urgent entreaties of the people of the Congressional district in which he resided to become their representative in Congress. "This importunity last year, when the Hon. E. B. Washburne accepted the mission to France, was almost beyond parallel." He declined absolutely that nomination, asking his friends to confer the honor upon the gentleman who now represents the district. To this request, when it was found that his resolve was not to be shaken, and that he earnestly desired its granting, was given a prompt and cordial acquiescence. This action of his friends in supporting the neighbor of his choice he has mentioned with justifiable pride, considering it as a compliment second only to the tender of the position to himself. His charities "were never restrained to anything like the ordinary proportion to men's means. He gave more and more openly and kindly than almost any other man of like ability, and his kindness of heart and lack of caution more than once brought him to the verge of financial ruin." Throughout his administrative career as Governor of Utah he deported himself with firmness, tact and intrepid resolve; and by his unremitting attention to the interests of the United States Government, and his repression of all that tended to subvert order or redound to the injury of his loyal and law-abiding fellow-citizens, won a reputation that carried his name from the Atlantic to the Pacific slope, and wherever the name of the Union, one and indivisible, is spoken with love and veneration. He was married in 1848 to Mary Jane Strawbridge, of Galena, Illinois, a woman of true Christian character and lovable virtues. He died at Salt Lake City, Utah, of consumption, on the last day of October, 1870, in his forty-third year.

OOD, JOHN, ex-Governor of Illinois and the "first settler" of Quincy, was born in the town of Sempronius (now Moravia), Cayuga county, New York, on December 20th, 1798. He was the second child and only son of Dr. Daniel Wood. His mother, Catherine Crause, was of German parentage, and died while he was an infant. Dr. Wood was a learned and skilful physician, of classical at-

tainments and proficient in several modern languages, who after serving throughout the Revolutionary war as a surgeon, settled on the land granted him by the government, and resided there a respected and leading influence in his section until his death at the ripe age of ninety-two years. John Wood, impelled by the then pervading spirit of western adventure, left his home on November 2d, 1818, and passed the succeeding winter in Cincinnati, Ohio. The following summer he pushed on to Illinois, landing at Shauneetown, and spent the fall and following winter in Calhoun county. In 1820, in company with Williard Keyes, he settled in Pike county, about thirty miles southeast of Quincy, and "farmed it" there for the next two years. In 1821 he visited "the Bluffs"—as the present site of Quincy was called, then uninhabited—and, pleased with its prospects, soon after purchased a quarter section of land near by, and in the following fall (1822) erected near the river a small cabin, eighteen by twenty feet, the first building in Quincy, of which he then became the first and for some months the only occupant. In 1824 he gave a newspaper notice, as the law then prescribed, of his intention to apply to the General Assembly for the formation of a new county. This was done the following winter, resulting in the establishment of the present Adams county. During the next summer Quincy was selected as the county seat, it and the vicinity then containing but four (4) adult male residents and half that number of females. Since that period Mr. Wood has continuously resided in the home of his early adoption, where he has been necessarily and prominently identified with every measure of its progress and history, and almost continuously kept in public positions. He was one of the early Town Trustees, and before the place became a city; has been often a member of the City Council; many times elected Mayor, in the face of a constant large opposition political majority; in 1850 was elected to the State Senate; in 1856, on the organization of the Republican party, was chosen Lieutenant-Governor, and on the death of Governor Bissell in 1859 succeeded to the chief executive chair; was one of the five delegates from Illinois in 1861 to the "Peace Convention," and in April of the same year, on the breaking out of the Rebellion, was appointed Quartermaster-General of the State, which position he held throughout the war. In 1864 he took command as Colonel of the 137th Regiment of Illinois Infantry, with whom he served until the period of enlistment expired. Governor Wood has been twice married; first in January, 1826, to Ann M. Streeter, daughter of Joshua Streeter, formerly of Salem, Washington county, New York; they had eight children, four of whom are now living. Mrs. Wood died on October 8th, 1863, and in June, 1865, Governor Wood married Mary A. Holmes, widow of the Rev. Joseph T. Holmes. Politically Governor Wood has been always actively identified with the Whig, and since its disbandment with the Republican, party. Few men have in personal experience comprehended so many surprising and advancing local changes as vested

in the more than half century recollections of Governor Wood. Fifty-four years ago a solitary settler, having no neighbor within a score of miles, the world of civilization away behind him, and the strolling Indian almost his only visitant, he has lived to see growing around him, and under his auspices and aid, overspreading the varnished wild grass and forest a teeming city, second in size to but one in the State, and surpassed nowhere in beauty, prosperity and promise; whose people recognize as with a single voice the proverbial honor and liberality that attach to the name and lengthened life of their pioneer settler, "the old Governor."

JACKSON, GILES W., Superintendent of the Poor, was born in Manlius, Onondaga county, New York, May 23d, 1813. His father, James Jackson, was somewhat crippled in early life, and being unable to perform severe labor and having a good deal of energy, educated himself and became a physician. The education of Giles W. began at the district school, and was afterward pursued at the Polytechnic School in Chittenango, New York. He was up to that time partially engaged on his father's farm. He then became clerk in a country store till twenty-three years old. In 1836 he went to La Salle county, Illinois, bought a farm and helped to lay out a town, which was named after his native place, Manlius. He was married January 10th, 1837, to Hannah Jennings. He continued farming until 1853, when he sold out, moved to Ottawa, Illinois, and engaged in the hardware business, as member of the firm of Jackson & Lockwood, in which he remained for twenty years; then sold out his interest, and has not since been engaged in active business. He is and has been for twenty-five years Superintendent of the Asylum for the Poor at Ottawa. He was, during his residence at Manlius, Supervisor and Treasurer of the school fund; has been an Alderman of Ottawa; is Vice-President of the La Salle County Savings, Loan & Trust Company; is a strong temperance man, useful in the church, and highly esteemed for his integrity.

STEVENS, JUSTUS, Merchant and Farmer, was born in Boscawen, New Hampshire, latterly called Webster, January 8th, 1819, his father, John Stevens, being both a merchant and farmer. His early education was first conducted at the common schools of the district in which he resided, but he subsequently attended for some years Partridge's Military School, at Norwich, Vermont, from which he graduated when twenty-one years of age. In 1842 he removed to Princeton, Illinois, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and by diligence, fair dealing and enterprise, obtained a large degree of success. On June 9th,

1842, he was married to Lurena McConihe, of Merrimack, New Hampshire. He continued in the mercantile business in Princeton for twenty years. In 1862 he entered upon a career of farming upon an extensive scale. His estate consists of 8000 acres, which he entered in 1852; and he has, by large and judicious expenditures and careful management in the development of all its resources, rendered this one of the model farms in the great West. He has always manifested a deep interest in all educational movements, and has been active in the promotion of improvements in the system observed in the common schools of his section. He is one of the directors of the High School and Town Supervisor.



CROGIN, LEVIN POLK, Farmer and Stock-Breeder, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, March 30th, 1823. Left an orphan while in his seventh year, he was bound out to a farmer whose subsequent decease caused his removal to a neighboring farm, where he was employed until he had attained his twelfth year. He was then sent to live with a brother-in-law, also a farmer, with whom he remained for nearly four years, attending school meanwhile in the winter months. Subsequently he hired himself as a farm hand, at a salary of \$12 per month, and was thus employed under three different men for a period of three years. For several years after this he was stricken down with intermittent chills, and was totally unable to continue his labors. Upon attaining his majority the executor of his father's estate could not deliver to him his portion of the paternal effects, having used the trust for his own benefit, a sum of money amounting to about \$1200; the case resulting then went into the Chancery Court, where it remained about three years, at the expiration of which period judgment was given for the heirs, four in number. He then received, in lieu of the \$1200, a tract of 523 acres situated in Lexington township, McLean county, Illinois, this event occurring in 1848; January 15th, in the ensuing year, he removed to that section, and since then has permanently resided there. He began at once to make rails, to fence in, break and cultivate his farm, fencing in in the first season about eighty acres, also building a house and preparing for cultivation forty acres of ground. He was thus occupied year after year in improving his estate until, at the lapse of the sixth year, every acre was fenced in and under cultivation. In the meantime he engaged in raising stock, which was sold to neighboring drovers at a fair profit. As an agriculturist he has met with singular and merited success; his crops during twenty-five consecutive seasons have averaged rather more than fifty bushels per acre, while it is conceded that the average crop of corn to the acre throughout the State will not exceed thirty bushels; and his principal business lies in corn, hay and pasturage; wheat and oats he has also raised, but chiefly

for home consumption. He attributes his success as a cultivator to his thorough system of working the soil, always putting in seed at the proper time and ploughing deeply; also to his subsequent careful attention to the growing crops. Shallow ploughing, an error only too common in our country, is carefully avoided by him, while the leading team of his plough is invariably selected from among his strongest animals. The entire extent of his low lands, tracts usually neglected as "waste land," is properly drained in the wet season, and, with the exercise of a little care, furnish either excellent and nutritious pasturage or plenteous crops. He is also an extensive breeder of the cattle known as "graded stock," which attain an average weight of 1550 pounds each, and in particular cases 1900 pounds; deals largely in horses and in hogs, and to all of these occupations gives a careful and unremitting supervision. He is prominently identified with the public interests of his town and county; was formerly an ardent Abolitionist, and ultimately a Republican, and upon the organization of that party was a member of the convention. In all matters relating to the cause of temperance, to the spread of religion and to the social and political advancement of his fellow-citizens, he is a prime mover and generous supporter. At the present time, also, in addition to his other numerous occupations, he is interested in banking. He was married, December 25th, 1848, to Sarah E. Holmes, formerly a resident of Morgan county, Illinois; he has five children living, three sons and two daughters.



HAMILTON, WILLIAM, M. D., was born in Chittenden county, Vermont, in 1833, his parents being Dr. Jamin Hamilton and Elizabeth Little. He was educated in the academy in his native village and at a similar institution in Bakersfield, Vermont. At the age of seventeen he commenced the study of medicine in his father's office and under his instruction. In the fall of 1851 he attended his first course of medical lectures at the then flourishing medical college in Castleton, Vermont, since removed to Burlington, Vermont. In the spring of 1853 he attended his second course at the Woodstock Medical College, and early in the year 1854, when his parents removed to Albany, New York, he entered the medical college in that city and graduated in June of that year. Very soon after graduating he removed to Knox county, Illinois, where a married sister and many friends and acquaintances had preceded him. He very soon succeeded in gaining the confidence of the public and in establishing a large practice. In 1862, when a call for more troops was made, he received the appointment of First Assistant-Surgeon of the 102d Illinois Infantry; and in the following year, while in the field in Tennessee, was promoted to Surgeon of said regiment, which position he held until the close of the war.

Upon his return from the arduous labors of the camp to the peaceful pursuit of his profession, he located in the thriving city of Galesburg, Illinois, where he has since resided and where he has attained an enviable reputation as a physician and surgeon. In the last-named branch of his profession he may be said to be almost without a rival in the district where he resides. He is a permanent member of the American Medical Association, and a member of the Military Tract Medical Society since its organization, in 1866, and during the year ending July, 1875, was its President.

GUNN, MOSES, A. M., M. D., was born, April 20th, 1822, in East Bloomfield, Ontario county, New York. His parents, Linus and Esther (Bronson) Gunn, were from Massachusetts, and among the earlier pioneers of western New York.

His preliminary education was acquired in the academy located in his native town; and subsequently, passing the regular medical course at the Geneva Medical College, he graduated from that institution in 1846. Locating himself at Ann Arbor, Michigan, he immediately commenced there the active practice of his profession, and continued thus occupied until 1853. While here he also instituted courses of lectures on anatomy, "illustrated by dissections upon the recent subject," distinguishing himself in this manner by becoming the pioneer of a new movement in that section of our country. The lectures were attended by the university students at Ann Arbor, by many medical students, and also by several of the practising physicians resident in the vicinity; and were continued for a period of three years, Dr. Gunn in the meantime attending scrupulously to an extensive and growing practice. In 1849 a medical department was organized in the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, and he was at once called upon to fill the Professorship of Anatomy and Surgery, and the first class was assembled in October, 1850, with ninety-two attendants. In the winter of 1851-52 he made a series of dissections and experiments with a view to determine what particular tissue opposes our efforts to reduce dislocations of the hip-joint. The results of these investigations were laid before the medical classes of the university during that and the following winters. They were also embodied in a paper laid before the Detroit Medical Society, in the summer of 1853, and published in the *Peninsular Medical Journal* in September of the same year; in that paper occurs the following paragraph: "The principle, then, I would seek to establish is this: that in luxations of the hip and shoulder the untorn portion of the capsular ligament, by binding down the head of the dislocated bone, prevents its ready return over the edge of the cavity to its place in the socket; and that this return can be easily effected by putting the limb in such a position as will effectually approximate the two points of attachment

of that portion of the ligament which remains untorn." In 1853 he removed his residence and private practice to Detroit, Michigan, but still continued his connection with the university at Ann Arbor. In 1855 the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by his *Alma Mater*, Geneva College. In Detroit he practised successfully for a period of time extending over fourteen years, going meanwhile to Ann Arbor twice per week during six months of the year for the purpose of delivering his lectures on surgery, having in 1854 been transferred to the chair pertaining exclusively to that branch. In performing this arduous labor he had within that time travelled a distance of fifty-six thousand miles; and, in justice, it may also be mentioned that the medical class which assembled at this university in the winter of 1866-67, the last year of Dr. Gunn's connection with it, numbered five hundred and twenty-five attendants—claimed to be the largest number of medical students assembled in the United States during that year: truly an admirable testimony to Dr. Gunn's learning and ability when it is remembered that the first class consisted of but ninety-two attendants. September 1st, 1861, he entered the United States service, in order to acquire a thorough and practical experience in military surgery, and remained in service for one year; he was with General McClellan through the Peninsular campaign, and rendered upon several occasions most efficient aid. During that term he obtained three weeks' leave of absence, which time was devoted to giving a course of lectures on surgery, that course consisting of fifty finished and elaborate discourses. In the spring of 1867 he was called to the chair of Surgery in the Rush Medical College, of Chicago, which position he accepted, and since that time has filled with marked and unusual ability, while engaged at the same time in an active surgical practice. Whether considered as lecturer, scientist, or surgeon, Dr. Gunn has repeatedly and throughout a long and varied career evinced the possession of superior qualities, profound acquirements and talents only too rare. He was married, March 2d, 1848, to Jane Augusta Terry, a native of New York, and subsequently a resident of Ann Arbor, Michigan.

FALLOWS, SAMUEL, D. D., was born in Pendleton, near Manchester, England, December 15th, 1835, being the son of Thomas and Anne Fallows. His father was a cotton goods manufacturer, employing in his mills at Warrington several hundred operatives, and both his parents were distinguished for their piety. A reverse of fortune induced the migration of the family to Wisconsin, in 1848, where they found a homestead near Marshall, in Dane county. Up to the period of this removal from England Samuel had enjoyed rare educational facilities, and had prepared for admission to the Manchester grammar school



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Mass. Dunn

as a preliminary to his matriculation in an English university. In the interior of a comparatively new country these opportunities failed him; but his keen desire for knowledge enabled him, without an instructor, to obtain a thorough knowledge of mathematics and a tolerably familiar acquaintance with the Latin and French languages. At nineteen he entered the preparatory department of the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, and for a portion of the following year attended Lawrence University, at Appleton, Wisconsin. He soon, however, returned to the University of Wisconsin, and graduated with high honors in three years. During this collegiate career he supported himself by teaching school and acting as Town Superintendent of Medina. Having been admitted in his eighteenth year to the Methodist Episcopal Church, he was soon licensed to exhort, and then to preach, and during his junior and senior years at the university acted as assistant-pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Madison. He joined the West Wisconsin Conference on probation in the fall of 1857. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Osmon C. Baker on April 10th, 1859, and in the following June ended his career in the university, graduating as the valedictorian of his class. While assistant-pastor at Madison, he served also as Assistant-tutor of Languages and Mathematics in the university. Upon leaving this institution he became Vice-President of Galesville University, Wisconsin, remaining in this position two years, when he resigned to prosecute a post-graduate course in philology and philosophy at Harvard. The lack of proper facilities there at that time induced his return West, carrying back with him a very large and complete philosophical library. On September 9th, 1860, he was ordained elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church, by Bishop Levi Scott, and in October, 1861, was transferred from the Northwest Wisconsin Conference to the Wisconsin Conference, and stationed at Oshkosh. In September, 1862, he was elected Chaplain of the 32d Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, serving with that command in the Southwest. He resigned in 1863, and was appointed pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Appleton, and was elected to, but declined, the chair of Natural Sciences in Lawrence University. In the spring of 1864 he was mainly instrumental in organizing the 40th Wisconsin, better known as the "Normal Regiment," being composed largely of teachers and students, and was appointed its Lieutenant-Colonel. In January, 1865, he organized and became the commanding officer of the 49th Wisconsin Regiment, being very soon after assigned to the charge of the post at Rolla, Missouri. Subsequently he took command of the Second Sub-district of Missouri, with head-quarters at Rolla; was made Post Commander at St. Louis; was assigned to the charge of the First Sub-district of Missouri, and in October of 1865 was breveted Brigadier-General for meritorious services. In the following November he was mustered out, with his troops, and was appointed immediately to the pastorate of the Summerfield

Church, Milwaukee, where he remained three years, when he filled the pastorate of the Spring Street Methodist Episcopal Church, in the same city. In July, 1870, he became Superintendent of Public Instruction in Wisconsin, at the urgent solicitation of Governor Fairchild, and during his incumbency of that office, which covered a period of three years and a half, won the commendation of the press and people for his intelligence and zeal in the discharge of his important duties. His great aim and his achievement was the unification of the educational systems of the State; and, in recognition of his invaluable services in the causes of popular instruction and religion, Lawrence University, in June, 1872, conferred upon him the degree of D. D. For eight years he served as Regent of the University of Wisconsin, and in 1867 was tendered, but declined, the Professorship of Logic and Rhetoric in that institution. For ten years he acted as Secretary of the Wisconsin Conference, and upon his removal to Illinois received a handsome service of silver from that body as a testimonial of its appreciation of his labors. In September, 1873, he was elected President of the Illinois Wesleyan University, at Bloomington, and entered upon his duties in 1874, the keys of the institution being given him during the inaugural ceremonies by Governor Beveridge, of Illinois. On April 9th, 1860, he was married to Lucy B. Huntington, daughter of Rev. William P. Huntington, A. M., M. D., and niece of Bishop F. D. Huntington, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Central New York. In personal appearance Dr. Fallows is lithe, graceful and finely organized. As a logician and pulpit orator he has few, if any, superiors. Under his direction the Wesleyan University has flourished beyond the hope of many of even its most sanguine friends.

BIDWELL, ORLANDO B., Merchant and Banker, was born in Berks county, Massachusetts, July 22d, 1829. His parents were Barnabas Bidwell and Betsy (Curtiss) Bidwell. His education was acquired at Williams College, located in Williamstown, Massachusetts. Upon abandoning school life, at the completion of his allotted course of studies, he was temporarily employed in travelling as an agent for a silk house. In 1855 he removed to Freeport, and there established himself in the wholesale notion business, in partnership with L. Z. Farwell, under the firm-name of Bidwell & Farwell. From that business he retired in 1870. In 1864, the date of the establishment in Freeport of the First National Bank, he became prominently identified with the organization of that institution; was from the beginning a director, and in 1870, on his withdrawal from mercantile business, was elected to its Presidency, an office which he still retains and whose duties he performs with thoroughness and ability. In 1871 he was elected a member of the Board of Education of Stephenson county.

He is, to a certain extent, still interested in mercantile business, having a share in the profits of a notion house located in Denver City, Colorado. He is one of the most influential citizens of Freeport, and by his undeviating rectitude in all his relations, public and private, business and social, has won the esteem and confidence of all with whom he has been brought into contact.

ALLEN, WILLIAM JOSHUA, Judge and Lawyer, was born in Wilson county, Tennessee, June 9th, 1828. His father, Willis Allen, was also a Tennessean, and settled at Illinois, in 1829; his mother, Elizabeth (Joiner) Allen, was a native of North Carolina; his grandfather, John Allen, a veteran of the war of 1812, was killed at New Orleans, Louisiana. His earlier and elementary education was acquired at the common schools in the neighborhood of his home, and he was subsequently for two years an inmate of the boarding school at Tamarawa, Illinois, then controlled by B. G. Roots. Upon abandoning school life, he became employed in the county and circuit clerk's office, during 1846 and 1847. While there, having resolved to embrace the legal profession, he began the study of law, which he prosecuted with diligence and assiduity. After leaving the office of the county clerk, he entered the law school at Louisville, where he was in regular attendance throughout the winter of 1847 and 1848. He was then licensed to practise law, and in June of the latter year established himself at Metropolis City, Massac county, where he was professionally occupied during the ensuing five years. At the expiration of that time he removed to Marion, in the same State, where he had passed many of his earlier years, and became associated with his father, Willis Allen, then practising at that place, in connection with whom he rapidly secured an extensive clientage. In 1854 he was elected to the Legislature from the counties of Johnson and Williamson, and acted with that body until the spring of 1855, when he resigned his position as a member. His resignation was the result of his appointment as United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, in which capacity he acted until the spring of 1859, residing in the meanwhile at Marion, where he was engaged in legal practice associated in partnership with John A. Logan. This latter position he also ultimately resigned, and was elected Circuit Judge of the twenty-sixth judicial district, succeeding his father in that office. The circuit judgeship was occupied by him until June, 1861, and in the performance of its attendant functions he exhibited the possession not only of sound judgment and inflexible rectitude, but also of admirable moderation and knowledge of a varied and valuable character. In the following November, he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, and served prominently with this body until the termination of its labors. In 1862 he was chosen

to fill the unexpired term of General John A. Logan in the Thirty-seventh Congress. Subsequently he was elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, with which he served as an active coadjutor until the close of the term for which it had been selected. Prior to this, in 1860, he was a Delegate from the State of Illinois to the Charleston and Baltimore Convention, serving efficiently as a member of the committee on credentials. Also in 1868 he was appointed a Delegate to the New York Convention, serving as a member of the committee on resolutions, and again in 1869 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, with which he acted until its dissolution. From 1865 until 1874 he resided permanently in Cairo, and since then has lived in Carbondale, where he possesses not only an extensive and remunerative clientage, but also the confidence and esteem of the entire community. During the past quarter of a century he has occupied a leading and influential position in the State, and has been instrumental in securing to it, and in a particular manner, to his county, the many benefits arising from a rapid and profitable development of the resources, natural and artificial, of the country in general. A skilful and learned jurist, and an upright and able statesman, his is a record free from stain or shadow. He was married in December, 1858, to Miss McKeen, formerly a resident of Williamson county, Illinois.

DUNNING, CHARLES WINTHROP, M.D., was born at Auburn, New York, April 15th, 1828. His father, Lucian Dunning, was engaged in mercantile pursuits, and died about 1834; his mother, Mary (Tuttle White) Dunning, is still living, at the age of sixty-nine. He was educated at the Gambier College, Ohio, and upon abandoning school life began the study of medicine under the instructions of Dr. G. W. Hotchkiss of Nashville, and Professor Joseph N. McDowell of St. Louis. After the completion of his allotted term of probation, he graduated from the Medical Department of the University of the State of Missouri, in 1850. He subsequently accepted the position of Assistant Resident-Surgeon at the Hotel for Invalids, a private hospital, established in St. Louis. He continued occupied in that institution for a period of two years, and then removed to Centralia, Illinois, which was his home for about four years. Thence he moved to Cairo, in the same State, ultimately his permanent resting-place. Throughout 1861 and 1862 he had charge of the United States Hospital at Mound City, Illinois, from where he returned to Cairo, there remaining until 1865. In 1863 he was appointed Professor of Surgery in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago; this professorship, however, he declined. In 1865 he was appointed Professor of Physiology and Materia Medica for the Medical Department of the University of Missouri, and this professorship also, in consequence of business at Memphis, he was compelled to decline.



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John H. Addams

The possessor of a high order of natural talent, fully developed by a thorough course of elementary training and subsequent study, experience and research, he is widely known as a skilful practitioner, and a man of varied attainments. In addition to his customary duties attendant on the large practice conducted by him, he is often called beyond the bounds of his usual circle in order to give his attention to cases of a peculiar or aggravated nature. In politics he has from his earliest days been a zealous Democrat, and is an able upholder and defender of his party's principles and actions. He has been an enthusiastic Freemason all his life; has been twice elected and served as Eminent Commander of Cairo Commandery, No. 13, Knights Templar, and is at present holding the above position. He was married in 1849 to Amanda Shannon, of Sparta, Illinois, by whom before her decease in 1859 he had one son, who is living. Subsequently he was again married, to Ellen O. Dashiell, who is still living, and by whom he has had one child, a girl, also living.

ADDAMS, HON. JOHN H., Banker, Merchant, and Politician, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, July 12th, 1822, his parents being Samuel and Catharine (Huy) Addams. He received his early education in the common schools, and by a comprehensive and practical course at an academy at Trappe, Pennsylvania, was well prepared for active life. On leaving school he was apprenticed to the milling business, and on the expiration of his term was engaged for one year in a general mercantile business. In 1844 he removed to Stephenson county, Illinois, located in what is now called Cedarville, and established himself in business as a flour and grain dealer and miller, in which he is still interested as senior partner. He also purchased a farm in the vicinity, which he worked simultaneously with his milling business. In 1847 he took a prominent part in calling a convention of landholders and business men of the district to be held at Rockford, which resulted in a concert of action that pushed to completion the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad. He appreciated the absolute necessity for obtaining an outlet for the produce of that region by railway, and he exerted himself to draw the attention of the people to it, and to induce them to subscribe for stock in the enterprise. In 1854 he was elected to the State Senate as a Republican, and held the seat continuously for sixteen years, retiring in 1870. In 1864 he aided in the organization of the Second National Bank of Freeport, and was elected its President. He retains his position at the present time. In 1844 he was married to Sarah Weber, daughter of Colonel Weber, of Kreiderville, Pennsylvania. She died in 1863, and in 1868 he married Mrs. William Halderman of Freeport. He lives at Cedarville, where he is very highly esteemed as an active and public-spirited citizen. He was energetic in his support of the Union cause during the war. He is regarded through-

out that district as a political leader of the highest type, and both politically and socially enjoys the confidence of all classes. He has been urged upon several occasions to become a candidate for Congress, to which he could have been elected with little if any opposition, but has declined. He is a gentleman of fine culture, of sound judgment, and has justly earned prominence in public estimation in both civil and private affairs.

DOUGHERTY, JOHN, Lawyer, and ex-Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Illinois, was born at Duck Creek, northeast of Marietta, Ohio, May 6th, 1806. His father, Charles Dougherty, was a native of Ireland, and left that country in 1798; his mother, Elizabeth (Wolf) Dougherty, was a former resident of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. His earlier education was acquired at the schools in Illinois, and under the tuition particularly of Cyrenus Howe, an able and skilful preceptor. Upon abandoning school life he went to the lead mines in Washington county, Missouri, and there during the ensuing year was engaged in mining for lead. He then quit that occupation, and removed to Fredericktown, Missouri, where he taught school for about two and a half years. Returning subsequently to Jonesboro', Illinois, he decided to embrace the legal profession, and accordingly began the study of law under the supervision and able guidance of Colonel A. P. Field, now attorney-general of Louisiana. At the expiration of his allotted term of probation with that preceptor he passed an examination, and was admitted to the bar in 1831. He then established himself in Jonesboro', and entered immediately upon the active practice of that profession in which he has since been so successfully engaged. In 1832 he was elected to the lower House of the Legislature, secured a re-election in 1834, and in 1836 was again elected to that office. In 1840 he was once more chosen to occupy a seat in the House; in 1842 was elected to the Senate for a term of four years, and in 1846 again secured a re-election. He afterward resumed his legal practice, and was soon reabsorbed in the fulfilment of his many professional duties. He continued thus occupied until 1857, when he was again elected to the House, where as before he at once assumed a leading position among the more prominent and influential members. In 1864 he was a Presidential Elector on the Lincoln and Johnson ticket, and in the fall of 1868 was elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Illinois. In 1872 he was again appointed a Presidential Elector on the Grant and Wilson ticket. In politics he had always, until 1860, been a zealous and consistent Democrat, and at that date was a supporter of Breckenridge, and opposed to Douglas on account of the lack of a pronounced and well-defined policy. He was willing that the polls should decide whether it was to be slavery or non-slavery, and believed firmly that the want of definiteness in the avowed policy and principles of the Douglas party could

lead to nothing but anarchy and revolution. When men divided upon the question of Union or Secession, he at once took a decided stand as an Unionist, and in consequence was ostracised by nearly all his friends and neighbors, who in company with the majority of the people in southern Illinois were sympathizers with the South, and some of them were aiders and abettors of their treasonable designs. Subsequently upon many occasions, during the bitter and protracted struggle for supremacy of the North and South, he exhibited in moments of extreme peril his inflexible loyalty to the Union cause, and his devotion to its interests. It was in great part a result of his efforts that southern Illinois subsequently espoused the cause of the government, and it was through his influence that enlistments of soldiers in that section were made possible. Throughout the continuance of the rebellion, his voice was heard at all times, and he travelled night and day while delivering loyal and forcible speeches. President Abraham Lincoln, in acknowledging his services, thanked him for his efficient exertions, and said: "His services were more important to the government than had he been at the head of an army." From the day that Sumter was fired upon, he was a Republican, and each additional shot only increased his devotion to the Union cause. For the past two years his physical condition has prevented him from continuing in active political life, but he is now rapidly regaining his health, and will probably once more assume a leading position in his State and county. His services in the Legislature have been productive of great good, and he has ever and ably assisted in all that pertains to internal improvements, and the development, social and political, of the community of which he is an honored member. To him may be ascribed, in a measure, the present prosperous condition of the canal and railroad systems which have assisted in developing with such marvellous rapidity the natural resources of the State. Upon his retirement from the Senate, that body in a very decided and complimentary manner gave expression to its sense of his ability, impartiality, and fine sense of honor, in a series of resolutions which were sent to him. At the present time he is engaged in supervising his farms, which cover many acres; also, in practising to some extent his original profession. He was married, March 4th, 1829, to Katherine James, a resident of Union county. He has one son in the United States army, now stationed at Fort Griffin, Texas—Lieutenant J. J. Dougherty; and a large family of well-to-do sons and daughters living near him.

BUSEY, COLONEL MATTHEW W., was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, in 1798. His parents were Samuel Busey of North Carolina, and Catherine (Seeglar) Busey, of Loudoun county, Virginia. He became a pioneer of Greencastle, Indiana, where he settled in 1820, and built the second cabin erected in that place. He was here engaged in mak-

ing bricks until 1836, and during his residence there was elected Colonel of the militia. In the spring of 1832 he took up a large tract of land situated at Urbana, Illinois, and was one of the first settlers in that section. He then engaged in farming, an occupation which he followed up to the time of his decease, an event which occurred December 18th, 1852. He served three terms in the Legislature of Illinois, and also for several years filled the office of Probate Judge. He was married to Elizabeth Bush, in Washington county, Indiana, who was from Kentucky, and who is still living.

BUSEY, SIMEON H., Banker, son of the above, was born in Greencastle, Indiana, October 24th, 1824. His education was acquired at Urbana, Illinois, having settled there with his parents when about twelve years of age. Until 1860 he was engaged in farming and agricultural pursuits, and subsequently established himself in a mercantile business at Champaign, about two miles distant from Urbana. In 1867 he returned to the latter place, and founded the banking house of Busey Bros., an institution still in prosperous operation. This, one of the leadingest ablishments of the place, is a thriving and reliable house; its business is ably and carefully conducted, and its controllers are men of acknowledged financial and administrative skill. He is an active and efficient agent in all movements that relate to the advancement and increase of the social and material interests of his section, and is universally respected as an energetic and valuable citizen. He was married in 1849 to Artimesia Jones, of Putnam county, Indiana.

SHAW, BENJAMIN F., Editor, was born in Waverly, New York, in 1831. His parents are Alan-son B. Shaw and Philomela (Flowers) Shaw. After removing to Iowa from his native State, he remained there for a period of two years, and thence went to Rock Island, where he learned the printing business. In 1851 he settled in Dixon, there taking charge of the printing office of the *Dixon Telegraph*. He subsequently became the owner by purchase of that journal, and edited it with marked ability and success. He was one of the editors who met at Decatur, and called the first Republican State Convention, and on this occasion deported himself with effective energy and tact. In 1860 he was elected Clerk of the Lee County Circuit Court; was re-elected to that position in 1864, and officiated until 1868. His paper is one of the leading Republican organs of the county, is well conducted, and notable for its vigor and independence. In all matters pertaining to the advancement, social, educational, and political, of his adopted State and county, he takes an active and discriminating interest, and through the medium of the *Telegraph*, which has a large circulation

both in Dixon and the neighboring districts, has many times been instrumental in securing to the town various advantages of a nature more or less important.

FOUKE, JACOB, JR., Lawyer, was born at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, December 25th, 1836. His parents are Jacob Fouke and Kathrine Fouke, who moved to Edwardsville, Madison county, Illinois, in 1840. He was educated in the country schools of the latter State, and the course of studies which he was enabled to pursue was of a very limited character. At the early age of thirteen he was employed in laboring on the railroads in the vicinity of his residence, and was thus occupied until he secured a subordinate position in a store at Greenville, where he remained for one year. He then began the study of law with Tevis Greathouse, a resident of the above town, and at the expiration of one year passed his examination and was admitted to the bar. In 1856 he removed to Vandalia, and there entered upon the active practice of his profession, meeting with merited success. In 1861 he was elected Judge of the Fayette County Court, holding that office for a term of four years. In 1868 he was a candidate for the State Senate, but was defeated by J. P. Vandorston, the Republican candidate. In 1871-72 he was a member of the Legislature, and while acting with that body assumed a prominent and leading position. He has always been a supporter of the Democratic party, and in many ways has been instrumental in contributing to its welfare. He has held numerous local offices, and in the discharge of the functions attached to them has merited and obtained the praise of the general community. In conjunction with his partner, Mr. Henry, he possesses probably the largest practice in Vandalia, and is almost invariably selected for the conduct of such cases as require a nice perception of legal subtleties and a profound knowledge of special judicial theorems. He was married in 1859 to Mary C. Prentiss, daughter of Colonel Prentiss of Vandalia, and her demise occurred in June, 1865.

TIPTON, THOMAS F., Circuit Judge of the Eighth Circuit of Illinois, was born in Franklin county, Ohio, August 29th, 1833. His parents are of English extraction. His father, who was engaged in farming and agricultural pursuits, removed in 1844 to Money Creek township, McLean county, Illinois, near where Towanda now stands, and within a year after his arrival died there, leaving a family of three children. Throughout his boyhood until he had attained his sixteenth year the only educational facilities which he was able to secure were limited with regard to time and poor with regard to quality. He then, during a period of

one year, was a regular attendant at the daily sessions of the educational establishment, where he acquired a comparatively thorough training in the several branches of a rudimentary education. At the completion of that term he commenced reading law, occupying in this manner his leisure morning and evening hours. When eighteen years of age he devoted his entire time and attention to the study of legal text-books, and instructed himself rapidly in the theory of that vocation in which he has since become so honorably and widely known. Thus occupied at Knoxville, Illinois, he was soon prepared to pass the needed examination, at the termination of which he was admitted to the bar. In the spring of 1854 he commenced the active practice of his profession in Lexington, Illinois, where he remained until January, 1862, when, removing to Bloomington, where he has since resided, he at once resumed his practice. Subsequently he became the possessor of an extensive and remunerative clientage, and through his natural abilities and solid learning won the esteem and confidence of the surrounding country. During 1867 and 1868 he was Prosecuting Attorney of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, and on August 10th, 1870, was elected Circuit Judge of the Eighth Circuit, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Judge Scott to the Supreme Court of the State. In June, 1873, he was re-elected Judge of the same circuit, the number of which had been changed to the Fourteenth, for a term of six years. He was strongly opposed to the principles and actions of the political organization known as the Know Nothings of 1854, 1855, and 1856, and was noted as one of its ablest and most fearless opponents. In 1860 he supported Judge Douglas with both voice and pen; voted for Lincoln in 1864, and in 1868 and 1872 gave his entire support to Ulysses S. Grant. In addition to his official duties he has another important occupation as Editor of the "Monthly Western Jurist," a professional journal of acknowledged merit. As a Circuit Judge he is remarkable for his rapid despatch of business, and for the soundness and clearness of his judgments and rulings. He was married, October 22d, 1856, to Mary J. Shayer, daughter of Nicholas Shayer, of Logan county, Ohio.

CASEY, LEWIS F., Lawyer, was born in Jefferson county, Illinois, April 23d, 1821. His parents, Green P. Casey and Margaret P. Casey, natives of South Carolina, emigrated to Illinois while it was a territory. He was educated at the Jefferson county schools and at the Hillsboro', Illinois, Academy. Upon leaving school, at twenty years of age, he began the study of law with Hon. W. B. Scates, of Mount Vernon. Shortly after he was elected County Surveyor of Jefferson county, which office he continued to hold during the ensuing eight years, prosecuting in the meantime his legal studies. In 1848 he was licensed and admitted to the

bar, and began immediately the practice of his profession at Mount Vernon, and was thus engaged until 1852. In 1846-47 he was a member of the State Legislature from Jefferson county. In 1852 he removed to the State of Texas, where he resided for fourteen years, being during that time engaged in extensive and successful practice. From 1848 to 1860 he officiated as Prosecuting Attorney, being three times elected to that position for the Third Judicial District of Texas. The criminal business of the seven counties composing the district was very large, and the resident lawyers were the ablest and most distinguished practitioners of this section of the country; among others, there were Generals Rush and Henderson, United States Senators; and Judges Ochiltree, Clark, Ardry, Walker, and Wallace; while those charged with criminal offences were not infrequently persons of wealth and influence, who spared neither pains nor money to secure the ablest counsel in their defence. From 1860 to 1864 he was State Senator, representing the counties of Shelby, Sabine, and Parola; and, in addition to serving on six committees as a member, officiated as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. The disorganized condition of the courts and country after the close of the war induced him, in 1866, to return to Illinois, and establishing himself at Centralia, he formed a law partnership with Hon. S. L. Dwight, a grandson of Governor Casey, of Illinois, and resumed the practice of his profession. Since that time he has secured a very extensive business, and been engaged in the conduct of many cases of importance, which have been managed by him with power and astuteness. He was married, in September, 1847, to Mary J. Casey, daughter of Governor Casey.

BAKER, HENRY SOUTHARD, Lawyer and Jurist, Judge of the City Court of Alton, was born November 10th, 1824, in Kaskaskia, Randolph county, Illinois, and is a son of David J. and Sarah T. (Fairchild) Baker. His father is one of the earliest and ablest lawyers in the State (whose biographical sketch appears elsewhere in this volume); his mother was a native of New Jersey. He was educated at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, and after leaving college entered his father's office, with whom he read law, and was admitted to practice at the bar of Illinois in 1849. He opened an office in the city of Alton, and was soon recognized as a most efficient advocate and counsellor, being actively engaged in his professional avocations, and possessing a large and constantly increasing line of clients. He was elected a member of the Legislature on the Democratic anti-Nebraska ticket, and served in that body during the session of 1854-55. He was one of the combination that caused the election of Lyman Trumbull to the United States Senate, thus defeating Abraham Lincoln, who was also a candidate at that time; in fact, it

was he who made the nomination of Trumbull. In 1864 he was a member of the Electoral College of Illinois, which voted for Abraham Lincoln for President. In September, 1865, he was elected Judge of the City Court of Alton (which tribunal was first constituted in 1859), and which office he has continuously held since that year. His judicial decisions for the long period of his incumbency have been noted for their fairness, and he has given much satisfaction: indeed, but rarely have any of his decisions been reversed when the cases have been appealed to the Supreme Court. Moreover, the legal fraternity in this section of the State repose so much confidence in his ability and sterling integrity that they often apply for change of venue, in order that their cases may be brought before his court. He was married, November 26th, 1851, to Emily B. Bailey of Pennsylvania, who died July 12th, 1862. He was again united in marriage, December 22d, 1864, to Mary F. Adams, of Illinois.

MANNY, PELLIS, Pioneer, Farmer, and Manufacturer, of Illinois, was born at Amsterdam, Montgomery county, New York, August 17th, 1802. His parents were Gabriel Manny and Elizabeth (Pells) Manny. His first occupation after leaving school consisted in managing a boat on the waters of the Erie Canal, New York, and at this he continued for about seven years. In 1836 he removed from Amsterdam to the State of Illinois, and commenced farming on the prairie in the vicinity of a place then called Yankee Settlement; the country at that early date being totally unorganized and very sparsely settled. In 1838 he received the appointment of Postmaster at Waddam's Grove, in what is now Stephenson county. This position he retained for a period of sixteen years, and fifteen years after its relinquishment the Postal Department discovered that it was indebted to him to the amount of seventeen dollars, and that sum was subsequently remitted to him in a post-office draft at Amsterdam. The attention of farmers was then being directed to farm machinery, for labor was difficult to procure and expensive to retain through the seasons of compulsory idleness, and a vast amount of produce was annually lost or destroyed simply through the lack of help in harvesting and gathering. His attention was called to an account of a machine invented in Europe by the Gauls some three hundred years ago, and adapted to harvesting purposes, and from the description thus procured he originally conceived the idea ultimately the motor power of such important results. In 1849 his first patent for the "Manny Reaper" was obtained. He had previously been experimenting for some time, and had invented a machine for cutting off the heads of the grain, which, however, was quickly superseded by the reaper. The latter invention was not introduced without considerable difficulty, as the farmers did not primarily appear to comprehend thoroughly and with sufficient quickness

the method of managing it, and about \$20,000 were expended in perfecting the machines before they could be got to work successfully. But in 1852 the reaper was at length brought to a state of comparative perfection, and began to be sought for by agriculturists, and in the following year his son, J. H. Manny, began its manufacture also at Rockford, Winnebago county. In 1856 he established a factory at Freeport, and thenceforth the business grew with a marvellous rapidity, until, within a brief period, the annual product rose to several thousands. At the present time the manufactories of "Manny's Reapers" are established in various parts of the country, and in successful operation, while the machines are extensively used in every State in the Union. Since 1849 he has been connected with various parties in the reaper manufacturing business, but lately has, in a great measure, relinquished those associations on account of the enfeeblement of his health, and withdrawn from the turmoil of active business life. Among others who were connected with him in a business capacity for a shorter or longer period was his son-in-law, Jeremiah Pattison. He is not, as many suppose, the first inventor of reapers and mowers, but the immediate agent in their perfection. The "Walter A. Wood's Machine," at Hoosick Falls, New York, is an offshoot of the Manny machines; the right of manufacture was sold by him to W. A. Wood, who has since added various improvements, and prospered so greatly in his business that he has now the largest manufactory in the world, and will, in this season (1875), manufacture from twenty thousand to twenty-five thousand machines.

MARSHALL, EDWARD B., M. D., was born in Dorchester county, Maryland, June 19th, 1814. His father was a native of Virginia; his mother of the first-named State. His education was acquired in an academy located in his native place. Upon attaining his seventeenth year he found employment in a dry-goods store, where he remained during the ensuing four years. He then became a medical student, under the instructions of Dr. Robinson, of Snow Hill. He subsequently removed to Illinois, settling in Mascoutah, St. Clair county, there continuing his studies in medicine. In 1849 he entered the Missouri Medical College, and graduated from that institution in 1850. He also graduated later, in 1855, from the St. Louis Medical College. In 1850 he established himself in Nashville, Illinois, and there engaged in the active practice of his profession, making that place his home for a period of nearly ten years. At two different and separate periods he attended the course of lectures held at the Rush Medical College of Chicago. In 1858 he moved to Centralia, where he has since permanently resided, the possessor of an extensive and lucrative practice. His time is monopolized almost entirely by his duties as consulting physician, and his circuit embraces a large section of

southern Illinois. He is importantly and pecuniarily interested in the welfare of Centralia, being the owner of several valuable properties in that town. He is widely known as a physician of culture and experience, and the esteem in which he is held is evidenced by his occasional election to local offices. His life has been an unusually active and laborious one, although at the present time, owing to the assistance of his son—also a skilful practitioner—he is relieved from many of the cares attendant on so extensive a business. He is a Director in the First National Bank of Centralia, and a Director also of the Mining & Manufacturing Company of Centralia. He was married in 1840 to Harriet Barker, of Randolph county, Illinois.

CONDON, SIDNEY S., M. D., was born in Nashville, Tennessee, April 15th, 1811. His ancestry were Irish and English, but his parents—James Condon and Sarah (Tully) Condon—were born in this country. He was educated at a high school located in his native place, and at Princeton College, Kentucky. Upon leaving school he became engaged in learning the trade of carpenter, continuing thus employed during the two ensuing years. He then began the study of medicine under the instructions of Dr. Samuel Hogg, an able practitioner of Nashville, with whom he remained for a period of three years. He afterward attended two winter courses at the Medical College of Ohio, in Cincinnati, from which institution he ultimately graduated. Removing to the West, he established himself in Jonesboro', Union county, Illinois, where he resided permanently during the following thirty years, winning the confidence and esteem of the entire community, and securing a very extensive and remunerative practice. He has been remarkably successful in his treatment of cases of women's and children's diseases, and his counsel and attendance for such cases were especially sought after, not only in his own county, but in the surrounding region to a great distance. In 1846 and 1847 he entered the service of the United States as First Lieutenant in Company F of the 2d Regiment Illinois Volunteers, under Colonel Bissell, doing duty in Mexico, and participating actively in the battle of Buena Vista. While on the march he was detached, at Camp Irwin, as an Assistant Surgeon, and while acting in that capacity had in his charge one hundred and forty-six wounded and disabled soldiers, of whom two only failed to recover. Prior to his service in the Mexican war, he was, for a period extending over eight years, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Union County, Illinois. In 1870 or 1871 he removed to Anna, in the same State, there resuming the practice of his profession and meeting with great and merited success. Since then he has resided permanently in the latter place, occupied constantly either in fulfilling his numerous professional duties, in study and research, or in literary labors of a historical and medical character. He

has long been a contributor to various journals and magazines, and is the author of a reliable and well-written "History of Southern Illinois." One of the oldest physicians in the State, he is yet hale, robust, and vigorous, and ascribes his prolonged health and energy to his temperate habits and careful attention to hygienic details. For thirty years he has been a warm advocate of the temperance cause and an undeviating follower of its precious teachings. Throughout a long and varied career he has been noted for his rectitude and abilities, and in all respects his record, extending over more than a half century, is wholly honorable. He was married in January, 1832, at Cincinnati, to Mary Ann Davis.

HAMILTON, JOSEPH ORMOND, M. D., was born in New Design, Monroe county, Illinois, April 2d, 1824. He is the youngest son of Thomas M. and Apphia Hamilton. His father was, at the time of the admission into the Union of Illinois, a resident and voter of that State.

His preliminary education was acquired in the common schools of Illinois, whence, in 1843, he was transferred to the Ohio University, at Athens, Ohio, where he entered upon a course of study in the higher branches. At the expiration of his allotted term in that institution, he decided to embrace the medical profession, and with that end in view commenced the study of anatomy and physiology under the skilful guidance of Dr. Silas Parker, formerly established in Athens, Ohio, and now a resident of Delivan, Illinois. Subsequently, during the years 1847, 1848, and 1849, he was engaged in teaching school in Tensas (or Tensaw) Parish, Louisiana. In the spring of 1850 he graduated in medicine at the Medical Department of the University of the State of Missouri, and commenced immediately the active practice of his profession in Grafton, Jersey county, Illinois. After remaining in that place for a limited space of time, he removed, May 1st, 1851, to Jerseyville in the same State, where he has since been continuously and actively engaged in attending to the wants of an extensive and ever-increasing practice. In 1866 he became a prominent and valued member of the Illinois State Medical Society, and in 1871 was elected to its Presidency at Peoria, Illinois, the duties of which office were accomplished with consummate and marked ability. When the society held its 1875 session, at Jacksonville, he was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Diseases of Children. In the report he presented in that capacity occurs a noteworthy passage respecting a novel method of his own for the treatment of newly-born and apparently dead children. After describing the case very minutely—it was one in which the aid of instruments proved necessary—he proceeds: "It was to all appearances dead; not a pulsation could be discovered in the child. It was immersed in warm water, held up by the heels, shaken,

slapped across the breast and shoulders with the open hand, cold water dashed upon it, and, in fact, all the means usually applied for the restoration of the new-born child, but to no avail; the child, at the end of fifteen minutes, still remained dead. At this time I placed the child on a pillow on its left side, and placing the pillow on a table conveniently near, and placing a chair beside the table immediately in front of the child, I took my seat and proceeded to draw from my pocket an India rubber tube about two feet long and three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter. I proceeded to insert one end in the child's mouth, after taking one end in my own, holding the lips of the child firmly, but gently, around the tube with my left hand, while with the thumb and fingers of the right hand I held the nose, to prevent the air from passing out through the same. I then forced air from my lungs through the tube, and to my delight saw the chest of the child rise as indicative of the inflation of the lungs; taking my thumb and finger from its nose, the air immediately rushed out from the lungs of the child. I repeated the operation, and found that I could keep up artificial respiration in that way. This I continued for thirty minutes—forty-five minutes after the birth of the child—a very small pulsation in a small hepatic branch from the umbilicus could be discerned. At this time examined carefully for contractions of the heart, but could find no action whatever. I continued artificial respiration for ten minutes longer—fifty-five minutes from the child's birth—when I discovered the heart was acting; then suspending the artificial respiration for two minutes, when the heart ceased entirely to act. Commenced again the artificial inflation; I soon saw the heart commence contracting again, and continued this for at least ten minutes longer, when I rested from my labor for a few seconds. I saw a slight motion of the ala of the nose, and the child took a short, quick, inspiration, the diaphragm entering into the effort. I waited a few minutes, when I found the lungs were not filling with air and the heart was ceasing to beat. I applied artificial respiration again, with the same happy result; at this time I sent for an electric battery; the battery came in fifteen minutes, when I applied electricity to the spine and the diaphragm, varying the locations of the poles frequently, and soon after this succeeded in establishing healthy respiration. I have narrated this case in full, or at least quite full, for the purpose of illustrating the necessity of continuing our efforts for a much longer time than is usual in such cases. I have no doubt that many children are laid away as dead, that could have been resuscitated if artificial respiration by the India rubber tube had been kept up. I operated on this child more than one hour and three-quarters before a safe respiration was established. In conclusion, I wish to remark that an India rubber tube is an inexpensive instrument, and the room that it occupies in one of your pockets does not amount to much, which facts leave you without an excuse for not being prepared for the emergency." In 1867 he became a member of the Ameri-

can Medical Society. Prior to the outbreak of the civil war he was noted as a leading Republican and ardent upholder of Union sentiments and principles; and during the progress of the first Lincoln campaign was an energetic and effective adherent, while throughout the rebellion he was known as an inflexible and fearless supporter of the government. In 1864 he was appointed Examining Surgeon for the Pension Office, a position which he still retains. Throughout the course of his practice in Jerseyville—a period extending over nearly a quarter of a century—he has upon no occasion been an absentee from his business for thirty consecutive days, while in the discharge of his many professional duties his conduct has invariably been characterized by skilfulness, courtesy, and unflagging energy. He is the inventor of the Improved Obstetrical Bandage now in extensive use throughout the country, and many of his medical and scientific essays have been incorporated in the “Transactions of the American Medical Association.” In all movements of a public or private nature—social, moral, and benevolent—he is a prime mover and an earnest worker. He was married, May 1st, 1851, to Margaret Perry.

RYANT, HENRY BEADMAN, senior member of the well-known firm of Bryant & Stratton, proprietors of an extensive system of commercial colleges, was born in Gloucestershire, England, April 5th, 1824. His father, John Bryant, was a well-to-do farmer. His mother was daughter of a shop-keeper, had spent considerable time in the shop, and was considered an excellent business woman. The Bryant family came to America in November, 1829, landing at New York and going directly to Philadelphia. They remained there during the winter, and in the spring moved to Norwalk, in Ohio, upon a farm. They found some of the Indians still lingering among the forests. A year later they moved to Amherst, Ohio, and bought a farm. There was upon it an Indian encampment, but they did not prove troublesome neighbors. They here began the pioneer work of clearing up the forest. Henry Beadman attended the log school-house of the place during winter, and in summer worked on the farm. When fourteen years old he entered a store in a neighboring village. He proved apt at mercantile life, and this was really the beginning of his future career. He remained here two years, and returned home to pursue his studies in the public school and the seminary of Norwalk; alternating his attendance at school with teaching in the winter months. He was peculiarly good at handling difficult and refractory schools. He then went to Cleveland, Ohio, to attend a college. While here he one day noticed a sign, “Commercial College.” The idea of a commercial course pleased him, and he was led very soon to enter this institution, at that time under the

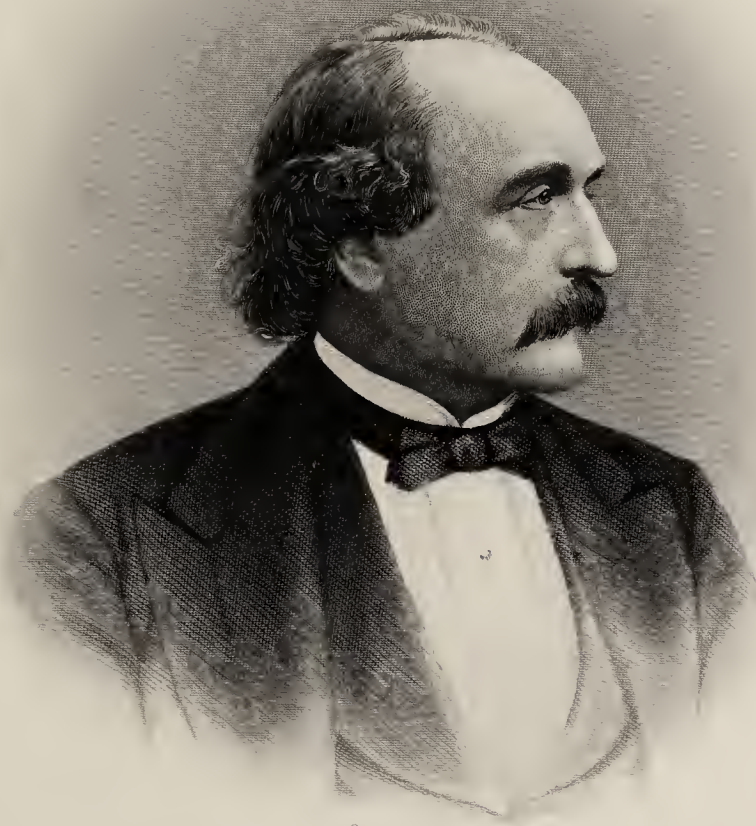
management of E. P. Goodenough. When he had finished this course, he went to Sault Ste Marie, then an important station for the transfer and forwarding of lake freights overland around the rapids, as at that time no canal had been cut through. Here he kept a set of books during the season, and just at the close of navigation received a request from Mr. Goodenough, who was about to retire from the Commercial College, to come and take charge of it in his place. He accordingly returned and did so. The college prospered under his management. About this period Mr. Stratton, afterward his partner, entered this institution as a pupil. In 1853 Mr. Bryant, Mr. Stratton, and James W. Lusk formed a partnership and fitted up the college more extensively than it ever had been, or than anything of the kind in the country. Soon students began to come to it from points all over the country, which led them to the idea of establishing branch schools at eligible points over the country. In 1854 they opened a school in Buffalo, New York. In 1856 a branch was started in Chicago. In 1857 one was opened at Philadelphia, another at St. Louis, and a third at Albany. And so their scheme grew year by year until at present it numbers forty-eight commercial colleges established all over the land. Their teacher of penmanship in their first college was P. R. Spencer, author of the famous Spencerian System. In the year 1855 Mr. Bryant married a sister of Mr. Stratton, and at the same time Mr. Stratton married a sister of Mr. Bryant. In the fall of 1871 Mr. Bryant visited the Pacific slope and made a tour with a large party through the Yosemite valley and other wonders of California, and returned from this pleasure only to witness the great fire of Chicago and the destruction of his college there. It was soon re-established, however. For several years he published, in connection with his chain of colleges, a magazine, “The American Merchant;” but this was discontinued, and he published a newspaper at each college, with an aggregate circulation of over a million copies a year. Twenty-two years ago two teachers were enough; now they have a force of two hundred and fifty teachers, and over thirty thousand men bear the diplomas of this international chain. In addition to these gigantic labors they have compiled and published—mostly the work of Mr. Bryant—a complete system of book-keeping, including common school, high school, and counting-house editions; a complete business arithmetic, a volume on commercial law, and a book of interest tables which is so full and reliable as to have been ordered to be used in the United States Treasury Department at Washington. Besides being used in entirety in all their colleges, these various publications have come into very general use in banks and as text-books in schools and among business men. Mr. Bryant is now a resident of Chicago, and is still in the active discharge of his varied duties and responsibilities. His is a representative case of our American growth and development, the result of energy, persistence and sound judgment.

MATTHEWS, COLONEL ASA C., Lawyer, was born in Pike county, Illinois, in 1833. His parents are B. L. Matthews and Minerva (Carrington) Matthews. His earlier education was acquired in the home school, whence he was transferred to the Illinois College, located in Jacksonville. At the expiration of his allotted course of studies he graduated from that institution, and decided to embrace the legal profession. In 1855 he commenced the study of law, passed the required examination, and in 1858 was admitted to the bar. He was then engaged in the active practice of his profession until 1862, when he entered the United States service as Captain of Company C of the 99th Illinois Infantry. Ultimately, securing step by step and deservedly his rapid promotion, he became, in 1865, Colonel of the same body, retaining that position until his retirement from the service. Returning to Illinois, he established himself in Pittsfield, and during the ensuing three years was occupied by the duties attendant upon an extensive and increasing clientage. In 1869 he was appointed Internal Revenue Collector for the Ninth Illinois District; this office he held until June, 1875, when he resigned in order to accept the appointment of Supervisor of the Internal Revenue for the district comprising the States of Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. He is a skilful and talented practitioner, while, as a public official, he is noted as a man of rectitude and ability. He was married in 1858 to Anna Ross, daughter of Colonel Ross, late of Pike county, Illinois. They have three children, two daughters, Florence and Helen, and a son, Ross.

MOOD, NORMAN NELSON, D. D., was born in Fairfax, Vermont, May 1st, 1808. In 1835, when twenty-seven years of age, he graduated from Middlebury College, Vermont, and served after his graduation for one year as Principal of Rush Academy, of Vermont. In 1836 he entered the Department of Theology in Madison University, New York, but in consequence of impaired health he was unable to complete the prescribed course of study. In 1838, having recruited his health, he became pastor of the Baptist Church at Lebanon Springs, New York, being ordained to the ministry at the call of that church. He accepted the pastorate of a church in Vicksburg, Mississippi, in 1842, which he filled until 1845, when he became pastor of the Market Street Church, of Zanesville, Ohio. In 1850 he was made President of Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton, Illinois, filling this responsible position until 1855. During this presidency he received in 1851 the degree of D. D. from Granville College, Ohio, and during the same year he was united in marriage to Emily Dunlap, daughter of Colonel James Dunlap, of Jacksonville, Illinois, who survived him. He became pastor of the

Baptist Church of Palmyra, Missouri, in 1860, retaining this position until the breaking out of the rebellion, when he accepted the Chaplaincy of a regiment, and remained with the army until a short time prior to the ending of the war. He then took up his residence in Jacksonville, Illinois, where he pursued with ardor important literary labors, and for some years filled the Professorship of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic in the Young Ladies' Athenæum of that city. Here he was seized with a lingering and fatal illness, and died January 21st, 1874, having reached the age of sixty-six years. He was a man of unusual natural ability, of high culture, and real scholarly attainments. His mind was quick, metaphysical, and analytic, and his literary remains show him to have been a profound logician, a thorough master of the science of dialectics, as well as a fluent and graceful writer. Though the possessor of rare satirical power he was cautious in the use of it. His doctrinal views were sharply defined; and yet he possessed a broad catholic spirit which warmly sympathized with the labors of all devoted Christians. Though he had a feeble physical frame he retained remarkable powers of endurance and volition. His life was the development of his faith—simple, unostentatious, and characterized by a perfect harmony of feeling and action.

GOODWIN, STEPHEN AUSTIN, Lawyer, was born in Geneva, New York, November 26th, 1807. His father, Daniel Goodwin, was a prominent physician, and his mother, whose maiden name was Lucretia Collins, was a grand-daughter of Timothy Collins, the first Congregational preacher in Litchfield, Connecticut. He attended the common schools during his youth, and was prepared for a college course at Geneva Academy, since erected into a college. In 1826 he entered Hamilton College, where he studied some time and then passed into Union College, when it was under the presidency of Dr. Mott, and graduated with honors from that institution in the class of 1828. Among his classmates were Robert Toombs, of Georgia, Ward Hunt, subsequently Chief-Justice of the State of New York, and others who have since attained distinction in the arts and sciences. After his graduation he immediately entered the office of Hon. George B. and E. T. Troop—the latter of whom afterward became Governor of New York—at Auburn, to read law and prepare himself for its practice. He was admitted to the bar in 1831 and at once entered actively into the profession, taking at the same time the editorial chair of *The Patriot*, then a Democratic journal, in place of N. F. Doubledy, who had been elected to Congress. He was the editorial manager of this sheet, which became under his hands very influential during the canvass for the second election of General Jackson to the Presidency. *The Patriot* became the organ of a formidable



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J. A. Goodwin

political organization, known to history as the Albany Regency, and for eleven years he controlled its columns, securing not only its prosperous career, but for himself a reputation as a fearless writer and an able journalist. After this period of editorial labor he confined himself exclusively to his legal business, rising steadily in the estimation of both bench and bar as a profoundly-read, keen, and energetic advocate. He was brought into professional contact with the late William H. Seward, Hon. John C. Spencer, Hon. B. Davis Noxon, Hon. F. G. Jewett, and ex-Governor Seldon. His relations to the late Chancellor Walworth were of the most intimate character, and by this eminent official he was appointed Clerk to the Court of Chancery of New York, for its seventh circuit, which position he held until chancery practice was abolished in that State by the amendments to the Constitution in 1846. During this time he took an active part in politics, and was in 1842 appointed by Governor Bourk Supervisor of Auburn State Prison, the Hon. J. W. Edmunds being at the same time Supervisor of Sing Sing. With the latter he frequently held conferences, and very many of the most needful reforms and improvements in these penal institutions, both in discipline, morale, and management, were brought about by them. They introduced, as a corrective measure, the cold shower bath. In 1855 Mr. Goodwin removed to Detroit and became associated in the practice of law with his brother Daniel, who has been connected with the Judiciary of Michigan, both as Circuit and Supreme Judge, for more than twenty years. In 1858 he removed farther West, and located in Chicago, entering into partnership with Hon. E. C. Larned. Their practice was a general one, covering cases in all branches of the profession, one of the most celebrated of these involving the rights of patentee in the Woodward Planing Machine. Mr. Goodwin was retained for the patentee, and after a most conclusive argument, based on evidence adduced in court, the claims of his client were affirmed in every particular. He acted also as counsel for the inventor of Stevens' Car-Brake against the Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, and achieved a decided success. The patent case of *Case vs. Brown*, reported in 3d Wallace, was won by him in the final appeal to the United States Courts. On page 445, 8th Wallace, there is detailed another important issue which he conducted and won—that of *Bennett vs. Fowler*; and in the same volume, page 325, will be found the *Lady Franklin Admiralty* case, in which he distinguished himself again. In 1863 he successfully defended an indictment against Hodge, accused of sending an infernal machine to a witness in the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company's office. It may appropriately be mentioned here that while yet a practitioner in the New York Courts he was called to New Haven, Connecticut, and with Mr. Kimberly and Roger S. Baldwin carried to a successful issue the celebrated insurance case of *Norman Bennett vs. The Hartford Insurance Company*, which was represented

by Messrs. Huntingdon, Ingersol, and Hungerford. In the summer of 1861 the 16th United States Infantry, Major Coolidge in command, was recruiting at Chicago, and there occurred an unfortunate affair at the depot of the Northwestern Railway, a German, named Kratiz, being killed by Captain R. A. E. Crofton of that regiment while intruding upon a car loaded with recruits, who were bound for the camp at Desplaines. Great excitement ensued, the entire German population being greatly incensed and clamoring for Crofton's life. Mr. Goodwin was retained by the officers of the 16th Regiment to defend Crofton, whom he found in a noisome cell of the old court-house jail, subjected to the greatest indignities by the sheriff and his subordinates. Upon an investigation into the circumstances of the affair he was convinced that the killing was unintentional, and in the extremest view of the case could not be classed as anything more than manslaughter. He thereupon, upon a writ of *habeas corpus*, had Crofton brought before a judge, and demanded his release on good and sufficient bail for his re-appearance when wanted. Sheriff A. C. Hesing, through his counsel, vehemently opposed this procedure, but upon a full and impartial examination into the facts of the case, Judge Grant Goodrich of the Superior Court ordered the accused to be released on bail. A grand jury, summoned by Sheriff Hesing to make a return upon the bill of indictment against Crofton, were to sit for this purpose in the following week; but Mr. Goodwin and his associates prepared affidavits setting forth the prejudice of the sheriff against the accused, and the impossibility of his acting with just impartiality in selecting the members of the grand inquest. Upon their submission to the Judges of the Circuit Court an order was procured directing a *venire* for a new grand jury, to be issued by the coroner, Mr. James, instead of by the sheriff. This jury, after a full consideration of the matter, returned a bill charging manslaughter alone, although a great pressure was brought to bear for an indictment for murder. On the motion of Mr. Goodwin the *venire* was changed to Kane county, by reason of the excitement of the Chicago populace, intensified by the course of its journals. Before the cause could be reached, the 16th Regiment, with the officers and witnesses, were at the front and had already engaged in battle. Major Coolidge fell while gallantly leading his men, and Captain, now Colonel Crofton, won his promotion by courageous service. In this situation of affairs the case was, by continuances, carried on the lists of the Court of Kane county for two or three years, and then, upon motion of Mr. Goodwin, was finally dismissed. In 1863 his associate, Mr. Larned, visited Europe, and during his absence he acted as United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, by appointment of President Lincoln, and it was while serving in this official capacity that General Burnside seized the *Chicago Times* and ordered its suppression for disloyalty. He was retained by the military department to defend the action of General Burnside in the proceedings taken in the courts against him. He appeared to

oppose a motion for an injunction brought by the proprietors of the *Times*, who were represented by Messrs. Joy, Dexter, and Arrington. Before his argument, which he had prepared with great skill and care, was submitted, however, President Lincoln countermanded the order of General Burnside suppressing the paper. In the spring of 1863 he conducted the defence of Rev. E. W. Hager, an Episcopal minister, rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, against whom charges had been preferred. His associate in this case was Joseph B. Clarkson, brother of Bishop Clarkson. The concluding argument for the defence, which lasted thirteen and a half hours in its delivery, was a master-piece of logic, and was one of the most distinguished efforts ever made by Mr. Goodwin. Rev. Mr. Hager was acquitted, and the verdict gave general satisfaction. There is, perhaps, no lawyer in the Northwest who has a greater or more varied experience in all branches of the legal profession than that possessed by Mr. Goodwin; none, certainly, have ever conducted a greater number of leading cases in all the various civil and criminal courts, whether State or Federal. His practice embraces, in addition, ecclesiastical and patent law, and in both these branches, not only as an advising counsel, but as an advocate at the bar, he has attained eminence. He is by nature a student, and has continued his researches into the science of law ever since his admission to practice, at all times commendably desirous that there should be, in any department, no detail of method, or knowledge of principle, with which he should not be familiarly acquainted. His keen, analytical mind is at all times conspicuous in involved cases, particularly in those within the range of the laws of patent right. His forensic efforts are not only impressive in their eloquence, which discards mere euphony, but convincing from the clearness and force of his faultless processes of reasoning which compel belief. He is irreproachable in character, courteous in demeanor, cultivated in his tastes, and generous in his actions, and has attained not only a leading position as a jurist, but an eminence in public respect which few men secure. He is a member of the Chicago Bar Association, and takes a deep interest in all efforts to elevate the standard of the profession, and advance the social and material prosperity of the community in which he makes his home. He was married in 1835 to Miss Frances Dibble, and has three children. One of his sons has been already admitted to the bar. He is seventh in line of descent, on the paternal side, from Ozias Goodwin, and seventh in descent, on the maternal side, from John Collins. Up to the breaking out of the war he was a Democrat, but since that event has always acted with the Republican party. He was an earnest supporter of all measures for the vigorous suppression of the rebellion. His speech at Bryan Hall, October 21st, 1862, was a scathing philippic against the rebel sympathizers, in which he reviewed their conduct, and depicted their treasonable purpose, did much to bring the people of the North to an appreciative sense of the danger they had

in their very midst, and to suppress the open fellowship which the supporters of the Confederacy had constantly, from the commencement of the war, exhibited. It was a remarkable effort, not only for its vigorous denunciation, but for its searching scrutiny of that political action whose culmination was treason. His address to the Chicago Bar, in introducing the resolutions relating to the death of President Lincoln, was an eulogy of no common degree of merit. Throughout its brief and pointed sentences it breathed the sentiment of the loyal heart of the nation, plunged into grief by the blow of an assassin. He said: "May it please your honor, I have a motion to make of a mournful character. I have been designated as the honored instrument of my brethren of the bar to ask your honor to make a public record of their proceedings on the occasion of the death of the late President of these United States. And I pray God that it may be the last time that such a motion, and under such circumstances of pain and horror, may ever be submitted to this tribunal. Abraham Lincoln, the loving husband and father, the just and good man, the profound lawyer, the eminent statesman, the executive head of the nation, has fallen in death by the hand of a dastardly assassin. There is a sameness in the language of grief, as there is uniformity in the habiliments of woe. The great heart of the nation has been stricken, and the sobbings of anguish are heard, mingled with the deep-toned curses of aroused indignation. Men whisper with white lips the tale of horror. The nation is draped in the emblems of sorrow, and mourners go about the streets, for a father has fallen among his people. Abraham Lincoln belonged to us, my brethren of the bar, as a friend and a brother, and a shining ornament to the ranks of our profession. As such we loved him; but he belonged more emphatically to the nation and the world. Thrown into life unaided by the adventitious surroundings of a family and fortune, by the energizing force of his own high purpose and intellect he has secured to himself an immortality of fame as the saviour of his country, as was Washington its father, and an equal place by his side in the love and affection of his countrymen, and in the admiration of the civilized world. In the noble school of a noble profession, rendered illustrious for three centuries as the bulwark of liberty, Abraham Lincoln learned to prize above rubies the blessings of law and order, and constitutional freedom, and the rights of man. It made him an early advocate of the rights and interests of the toiling millions, and the confirmed foe of oppression in every form. His keen sagacity, his high moral sense, and his logical precision (almost antedating his cotemporaries) detected the designs and dangers of Southern slavery, and made him its inflexible opponent. He saw in it a growing evil that was overspreading the land in necessary antagonism to republican institutions and the civilization of the age. It had corrupted the fountains of morality and humanity; it had corrupted the fountains of religion and virtue; it had corrupted the

fountains of justice; and he saw that unless the judgment of the fathers and of Christendom were to be reversed, it must be arrested in its aggressive and unconstitutional strides to universal dominion. His immediate reward was the undying hate of the advocates of African slavery, both at the South and at the North. Borne into the office of President upon the wave of an approving public sentiment, the South sprang to arms for the mastery of the nation, and the supremacy of slavery over the laws and constitution of the country. And nobly then did Lincoln redeem the pledge of his manhood. Amidst detraction and hate, he was denounced as a usurper; amidst weakness and treachery, and timidity and disaster, with the nation reeling and staggering like a giant half wakened from the stupefying slumber, through the long dark night of the Rebellion, with an ever patient wisdom, and firmness and forbearance, and an unfaltering trust in God, did he watch and pray for the dawning of that day which finally broke upon him in all its refulgent splendor. In the hour of that sublime triumph he fell, the last sacrifice to the hate of slavery and treason: in the last desperate spring of the insatiate demon in the pangs of approaching dissolution. He fell bearing aloft the flag of his country at the head of its triumphant legions, as a banner symbolizing a nation one and indivisible, with power to suppress domestic insurrection as well as to repel foreign aggression, and a people altogether free; for that had been spoken to the nations of the earth in the thunders of the victorious battle, had been written upon the hacked and broken armor of treason and rebellion. Henceforth the dear old flag will be a thousand times more dear to every loyal American heart—dear for what it has cost us; its every star is radiant with the renewed glories of regenerated America; its very stripe has deepened its crimson in the life-blood of tens of thousands of martyred heroes in the war of freedom, and received in the life of the last illustrious victim a deeper-dyed baptism of blood. This last great crime, at which humanity shudders and the world stands aghast, is the very inspiration of slavery and a part of its long-familiar teachings. It is the spirit that murdered Lovejoy; that struck down Sumner in the Senate chamber; that launched this fiery rebellion upon the country, with its unnumbered barbarities and atrocities. The cup of its abomination is full, and the blood of the murdered Lincoln cries out against it from the ground for retributive justice. Let the chalice be pressed back to the lips of the authors and leaders in this stupendous crime, until they drink to the dregs the bitter punishment called for by the insulted majesty of the law, by the righteous indignation of an injured people, and a security and example for all coming time, remembering that mercy to the individual may be cruelty to the State. The blood of 'the noble army of martyrs' has been the seed of the Christian church, and the blood of the murdered Lincoln and his patriot soldiers slain shall cement the fast foundations of our magnificent temple of constitutional liberty. But, I thank God, Abraham Lincoln did not pass

from earth to heaven until he had fulfilled his mission; had secured the salvation of his country, and filled the measure of his own glory in his signature to the great edict of the century, that shall forever wipe out the shame of slavery from the land; that shall lift up labor from its degradation, and shall rescue popular freedom from the domination and control of a pretentious, arrogant and malignant oligarchy. This is the brightest jewel in his crown; the topmost stone in the triumphal arch of his fame."

HEMPSTEAD, HON. CHARLES S., Lawyer, first Mayor of Galena, Illinois, was born at Hebron, Tolland county, Connecticut, September 10th, 1794. His father, Stephen Hempstead, was a native of New London, Connecticut, and belonged to a family of the earliest settlers of that State; on the outbreak of the Revolution he joined the patriot army, and was with the first troops which assembled at Boston after the battle of Lexington, April 19th, 1775. He was with Washington, and arrived at New York in July, 1776, when the Declaration of Independence was read to the troops; he witnessed the pulling down of the royal insignia when the words "free, sovereign and independent States" were repeated and acclaimed. In the same year he was one of the forlorn hope sent on a perilous expedition in the fireships, which later attacked the British frigates in North river. He was the cherished friend of Captain Nathan Hale, the "martyr spy," and was his companion on the fatal mission. In 1811 he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where three of his sons had preceded him, and settled on a farm situated a few miles from the present city. Charles S. in 1809, then in his fifteenth year, accompanied by his brother Thomas, left New London in order to join the oldest brother, then residing at St. Louis, Louisiana. In the latter part of August they departed in a schooner for Alexandria, whence they travelled, *via* Winchester and Romney, Harrison county, to Clarksburg, in Western Virginia. They then took a canoe at Marietta, and, properly equipped, started for Shawneetown, Illinois, where they finally arrived in the latter part of October; from that point they walked to Kaskaskia, traversing the breadth of what is now the State of Illinois. February 3d, 1809, the date of the organization of this State as a Territory, Kaskaskia was selected as the seat of the government, and Judge Nathaniel Pope appointed one of the territorial judges. Arriving at St. Louis in October, 1809, he immediately entered the office of his brother as a law student, the population of the town at that period consisting of but about fifteen hundred people, of whom not more than sixty families were English-speaking. After completing his allotted course of studies in the office of Edward Hempstead, he was admitted to practise law in the Territory of Missouri, by a license

dated St. Charles, Missouri, September 13th, 1814, signed by Alexander Stewart and John B. C. Lucas, Judges of the Supreme Court of Missouri Territory. At about the same time he was admitted to practise law also in the Territory of Illinois, by a license signed by J. B. Thomas and Stanley Griswold, Judges of the Territorial District Court. After remaining in St. Louis about one year after his admission to the bar, he removed to St. Genevieve, and entered upon the practice of his profession, and the discharge of the duties of Attorney-General of the Southern Circuit of Missouri, a position to which he had been appointed by the then Governor of the Territory. St. Genevieve, then purely a French settlement, was comparatively an important point, and the residence of many notable men of the earlier days; among such were General Dodge, subsequently Governor of Wisconsin Territory, and first United States Senator from Wisconsin, and Dr. Linn, then a young physician. He there remained until 1817, when he returned to St. Louis, in order to take charge of the legal business of his deceased brother, and also to conduct the settlement of his estate. In 1818-19 he was elected to fill a vacancy in the Missouri Territorial Legislature, which was the only legislative position he ever held: "this not from want of opportunity and repeated solicitation, but from a decided aversion to political life." From that time until the spring of 1829 he continued to practise law in Missouri, and during his residence there was the valued associate of many of the distinguished men of his time, Colonel Benton, the Barton brothers, Josiah Spalding, Edward Bates, and others. The year 1829 witnessed a considerable emigration to the Fevre river lead mines, and Galena, whose name signifies lead-ore, became the point of attraction for a vast influx of population. It was then that he removed from St. Louis to enter on his profession in a new and untried field, but one which to a man of his ability, character and energy, offered sufficient encouragement. In the winter of 1830-31 he visited Washington, and was a witness in the impeachment case of James H. Peck, United States District Judge for the State of Missouri, a trial which excited the highest degree of public interest; while there he was a listener to the memorable speeches of Hon. James Buchanan, afterward President of the United States, Hon. George McDuffie, Hon. William Wirt, and others. While then sojourning at the capital, he was present also during the famous discussion on Foot's resolution, when Webster and Hayne spoke, also a dozen others only less celebrated. From Washington he went to Richmond, Virginia, and there saw in session the immortal Virginia Constitutional Convention, composed of the greatest men of the Old Dominion, men of genius and unrivalled learning, whose discussions have been a storehouse of information in political science, and a manual of reference of similar bodies in the United States since that time. Prior to this, in the summer and fall of 1829, he was the Secretary of the Commission, composed of General John McNeil, Caleb Otwater and Colonel Pierre Menard, which treated

at Prairie du Chien, then in Michigan Territory, with the Pottawatomie and Winnebago Indians for their lands, now comprised in northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin. He was appointed, also in 1829, by Lewis Cass, then Governor of Michigan Territory, District Attorney for the Eleventh District of said Territory; in 1834 he was again appointed to the same office by Stevens T. Mason, then Acting Governor of Michigan Territory, but declined the appointment. He was present at Chicago in 1833 when the treaty was made by Governor Porter, of Michigan, with the Pottawatomie Indians, upon which important occasion there were several thousands of Indians assembled at the treaty grounds, on the north side of the river, near the old Lake House. In 1840 he was the oldest member of the Galena bar, and possessed a very extensive and varied practice; "with a reputation for unswerving honesty and fidelity, foreign clients intrusted him with their collections through that whole section of the country. He had more cases on the calendar at that time than all the members of the bar had twenty years afterwards." In the fall of 1840, being troubled with a partial paralysis of the fingers of his right hand, which prevented him from writing with ease and comfort, he secured the services as assistant of a young lawyer known then to a few simply as Elihu B. Washburne, known now to all as the Hon. E. B. Washburne, United States Minister to France. That assistant was associated with him until 1841—the date of the incorporation of Galena as a city, and his election as first Mayor—then left him to engage alone in the practice of his profession. In 1845 he connected himself in partnership with E. B. Washburne, and this unity of professional interests continued for some time after the latter was elected to Congress in 1852. "He was regarded as an able lawyer, a man of sound legal judgment and the highest professional honor. He was not a fluent speaker, but his addresses to the jury were always effective, for his high and dignified character added to his forcible presentation of his case. . . . He was never a fomenter of litigation; never made the court of justice an engine of oppression." He was always a prime mover and liberal contributor whenever an enterprise affecting favorably the public welfare was under discussion; and was one of the most prominent men in that memorable pioneer enterprise, the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, of which he was a Director in the first Board, serving ably in that capacity for many years. Soon after the outbreak of the Southern Rebellion he accepted the office of Assistant Paymaster of the army, voluntarily tendered him by Abraham Lincoln, and "no officer ever served more faithfully and satisfactorily than he did up to the close of the war." Early closely associated with the Presbyterian Church, he was during his entire life "an example of the highest type of the Christian gentleman," and he was as widely known for his generosity and refinement as for his natural talents and brilliant acquirements. He died at Galena, Joe Daviess county, Illinois, December 10th, 1874, ripe in years, in learning and in experience; and as exceed-

ing honor had attended him throughout a long and useful life, so did universal regret accompany him in his journey to the tomb.

DWIGHT, SAMUEL L., Lawyer, was born at Mount Vernon, Jefferson county, Illinois, March 15th, 1841. He is the son of Lewis Dwight and Mahala P. (Casey) Dwight, a daughter of Governor Casey of Illinois. His common school education was received in his native place, and later he prosecuted a higher course of studies in the McKendree College, at Lebanon. At the termination of his student life he decided to embrace the legal profession, and commenced the study of law in the office of Tanner & Casey, at Mount Vernon. He continued thus occupied until the spring of 1864, when he entered the service of the United States as a private in the 60th regiment of Illinois Volunteers. In December of the same year he was promoted to a First Lieutenancy, and in April, 1865, to the Captaincy of Company I. He had, in the meantime, participated actively in the memorable battles at Ringgold, Dalton, Resaca, Rome, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenisaw Mountains, Jonesboro', Averysboro', and Bentonville, and his promotions were conferred for bravery while in action and general meritorious service. During a portion of the time he was attached to the staff of General Vandever. In July, 1865, he was mustered out of the service, and returned to his home in Mount Vernon, resuming his study of law. In the early part of 1866 he moved to Centralia, and there, passing the required examination, was admitted to the bar in November of the same year. He then associated himself in a partnership connection with Hon. Lewis F. Casey, and at once entered upon the active practice of his profession. In 1870 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature from Marion county, serving one term. The firm of Casey & Dwight enjoys an extensive and a remunerative practice, and the partners are justifiably proud of their reputation as learned and honorable practitioners. He was married in the fall of 1872 to M. Irene Noleman of Centralia.

HALLAM, JOHN L., M. D., by birth an Englishman, was born February 17th, 1819. His parents, who emigrated from England to the United States in 1827, settled in Edwards county, Illinois, and engaged in farming and agricultural pursuits. He was educated at McKendree College, Lebanon, and graduated from that institution in 1843. After leaving college he taught school for a period of two years, and then began the study of medicine, which he prosecuted unaided and alone. After acquiring a well-based and elementary knowledge of the profession he purposed to embrace, he entered the Medical Department of the University of Mis-

souri, and graduated therefrom in 1849. He had settled at Louisville in 1847, and upon receiving his diploma returned to his former residence and there entered upon the active practice of his profession. During the ensuing ten years he remained in that place, and built up a very extensive and remunerative practice. The field, however, being limited, he removed to Centralia, where he is now established, ranking as a leading physician of the town. As an obstetrician he has no superior in southern Illinois, and he has been remarkably successful in his management of peculiar and aggravated cases requiring the most careful and skilful treatment. He holds the position of Surgeon of the Illinois Central Railroad, treating all cases of injuries received on the road, and officiates also as Examining Surgeon of United States Pensioners for his district, his appointment for the latter position being one of the first issued to any practitioner in the State. In politics he was formerly an old-line Whig, and at the disruption of that party espoused Republican principles and platforms, to which he has since uniformly given his support. He has always been identified with all associations and corporations in which the more prominent and active citizens of Centralia have interested themselves, and is esteemed as a most useful, cultured and upright member of society. He was married in 1850 to Miss Green, of Louisville, who died in 1856, leaving issue of two children; in 1866 he was again married, to Mrs. Sarah A. Doyle of Centralia. One of his children, Dr. W. L. Hallam, is also a skilful physician, and relieves him in a great measure from many of the cares consequent on his practice.

JARROT, VITAL, Lawyer, President of the East St. Louis Bank, was born in St. Clair county, Illinois, September 10th, 1805. His parents were French. His father moved to Illinois in 1792, and was there married to a resident of the French settlement, who is still living at the age of ninety-five. He was educated at the Georgetown College, District of Columbia, and graduated from that institution in 1823. On leaving school he began the study of law with Judge Pope, under whose instruction he remained two years, at the expiration of which time he was admitted to the bar. Upon attaining his majority, however, he decided to relinquish the further prosecution of his legal studies, disliking a professional career, and turned his attention to farming and agricultural pursuits. He was thus occupied until 1833, when he became an active participant in the "Black Hawk War," filling the position of Adjutant-General of the Illinois troops, and serving on the staff of Governor Reynolds until the close of the conflict. In the course of the ensuing year he went to Santa Fé, New Mexico, and there engaged in trading. In 1835, after a year's stay in that place, he returned to Illinois, and again devoted himself to farming, at which he continued until 1849. In 1833 he was elected

to the Illinois Legislature from St. Clair county, serving one term. In 1849, the "Gold Fever" then attacking the entire country, he removed to California, and remained on the Pacific slope during the following three years. He then again returned to his farm, and in 1856 was elected to the Legislature, re-elected to the same position in 1858, and again in 1860, each time as a Republican, which places him among the original supporters of this party. In 1865 he received from Abraham Lincoln an appointment as Commissioner to the Sioux Indians, for the purpose of securing amicable relations with that tribe. His attendant duties kept him among the natives subsequently for eighteen months, and his labors in behalf of peace were crowned with success. On his return he settled in East St. Louis, which is now his home, engaging in the lumber trade. In addition to his interests in that business, he is also President of the East St. Louis Bank, and President of the East St. Louis Co-operative Rail Mill Company.

MCCORD, D. H., M. D., was born in Bond county, Illinois, January 23d, 1821. His parents, James S. McCord, a native of Georgia, and Anna McCord, a native of North Carolina, emigrated to the State of Illinois in 1820. He was educated at the academy in Bond county, and upon completing his allotted course of studies decided to embrace the medical profession, and began, under the preceptorship of Dr. Park of Greenville, the study of medicine. After a preparation of two years he entered the Medical Department of the Illinois College, graduating finally from that institution in 1847. He then commenced the active practice of his profession in Marion county, residing there permanently for a period of seven years. At the expiration of that time he removed to Centralia, where he has ever since been professionally and successfully occupied. In 1855 he attended the lectures at the St. Louis Medical College, and ultimately took a degree in this institution. His career as a medical practitioner, covering more than a quarter of a century, has been eminently prosperous, and beginning in the early pioneer days of the State, is replete with many episodes and incidents of a most interesting and instructive character. For ten years he was constantly in the saddle, and thus mounted went daily his professional rounds through a section of wild and sparsely settled country, many miles in extent. Centralia and the surrounding region was a vast and desolate waste of land, and the innumerable improvements now visible there, with its rapid development, have had him as a witness of their rise and progress. He possesses the confidence and esteem of his professional brethren and the general community, and for several terms has filled the position of Alderman, and been prominently connected also with the management of the schools. He has always eschewed politics, and those offices which he has held he

has accepted in order to contribute his quota to the general good and prosperity. For twenty years he has been a valued member of the Presbyterian Church, has filled various offices in it, and has assisted materially in the erection of its buildings, and the advancement of its interests. The order of Odd Fellows, which flourishes in Centralia, has always been to him an object of warm and generous interest, and at different times he has been an occupant of all its various offices. He was married in September, 1846, to Minetta E. Avery, of Wisconsin.

LOVEJOY, REV. ELIJAH PARISH, Clergyman and Editor, was the son of Rev. Daniel and Elizabeth Lovejoy, of Albion, Kennebec county, Maine. His father was a man of strong religious convictions, and of rare independence and force of character. He was in the ministry for twenty-eight years, and died in it. His unflinching, outspoken and sturdy Christian character was inherited by both his sons, Elijah Parish Lovejoy and Owen Lovejoy, each of whom attained national reputations for their purity of conduct, their zeal in all humanitarian movements, and their rare eloquence and skill as logicians. Elijah was born in Albion, Maine, November 9th, 1802, just thirty-five years prior to the day of his burial. He was one of a large family of children, of whom three brothers and two sisters survived him. His early life gave promise of great future usefulness, and gave external evidence of those traits which distinguished his brother and himself. He attended college at Waterville, Maine, and graduated with the first honors of his class in 1826. He was a man of poetic genius, and composed verses of no usual degree of merit both as regards their themes and tuneful numbers. In May, 1826, the year of his graduation from college, he went West and settled in St. Louis, where he engaged in teaching school. A year afterwards he entered upon the more public and important career of editor. In 1832 he was converted, and resolved to prepare himself for the ministry. He took a course in the Theological Seminary of Princeton College, and in April, 1833, was licensed to preach by the Second Presbyterian of Philadelphia. For some months in that year he preached at Newport, Rhode Island, and in New York city, receiving at the latter place the tidings of his father's death. He soon returned to St. Louis, and was urged by a circle of friends to edit a religious paper in that city. He consented, and varied his journalistic duties by occasionally supplying pulpits in St. Louis and its vicinity. In his editorial career he soon achieved fame and honor, falling at length as a martyr to his zeal in advocating the principle of American liberty. He was not, like his brother Owen, a distinct and avowed abolitionist, but was outspoken and emphatic in comment both upon the questions of slavery and popery. His fearless conduct as an editor soon drew

towards him the concentrated animosity of the friends of both these institutions. He was threatened with violence and death, but could not be intimidated in his determination to maintain the freedom of the press. His St. Louis office was torn out by a mob, and his press destroyed. He re-established his paper at Alton, Illinois, amid much encouragement and opposition, and on more than one occasion was publicly assaulted. Once he was assailed in the presence of his family, and was saved by the heroism of his wife. Three times his press and printing materials were destroyed at Alton by mobs, and when a fourth press was announced as on its way to the city, a force of volunteers, friendly to him and his cause, undertook to defend it against the ravages of the ruffians who had shattered all its predecessors. It arrived in safety and was warehoused on the night of November 7th, 1837, and about a dozen men, including Mr. Lovejoy, stationed themselves about the building to guard it. At ten o'clock they were attacked by the mob, and retreated into the building, through the windows of which their assailants fired, and through which they returned volley for volley. Finding it impossible to dislodge them, the enemy fired the warehouse, and when Mr. Lovejoy opened a door for the purpose of reconnoitring he was shot and mortally wounded, five bullets having been lodged in his body. He ran into the second story of the building, falling upon the floor of the counting-room, where he soon expired. His friends were then compelled to surrender to the mob, and the fourth and last press which he had brought to Alton was utterly destroyed. He fell a noble martyr in a noble cause, and was the precursor of the countless thousands who were sacrificed during the late war in maintaining the principles which he had, with no uncertain voice, always advocated. He was a man of rare capacity as a journalist, independent in thought and action, who could tell the truth, however bitter, when there was truth to be told. The mob which was guilty of his murder was composed of pro-slavery men, who had firmly determined to bridle the independence of the press or destroy it altogether.

ALLEN, JAMES H., Merchant and Banker, was born in Preble county, Ohio, January 24th, 1832. He is the son of Andrew Allen and Sophia Allen. His earlier education was acquired in the schools of his native State, and at the age of eight years he was sent to Indiana, there completing finally a course of study in the higher branches. Until he attained his twenty-second year he lived on the paternal farm, and then engaged in mercantile business, in which he continued until 1860. In the spring of 1861 he removed with his family to Iroquois county, Illinois, where he continued to prosecute the business begun in 1860. He remained thus occupied, meeting with great and merited success, until 1869. At that date he removed to Gilman, and devoted

his attention to the dry goods business until 1873, when he became associated in a partnership connection with D. L. Parker, with whom he became engaged in the banking business, the firm assuming the style of Parker & Allen. He is a business man of acknowledged capability, and by his keen insight into the fluctuations of trade and commerce and his extensive knowledge of financial and monetary matters, has possessed himself of the esteem and entire confidence of the inhabitants of Galena and the neighboring sections of Iroquois county. The institution with which he is connected is in good repute, and as a reliable house takes rank with the most prosperous establishments of the State. He was married in 1859 to Mrs. Laura C. Chandler of Williamsport, Indiana.

JENNINGS, THOMAS C., M. D., was born in Bloomfield, New York, May 8th, 1837. He is the son of Rev. Thomas I. Jennings of that place. His earlier and preparatory education was acquired at the academy at Painesville, Lake county, Ohio. Upon the termination of his allotted course of studies in this institution, he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. A. H. Hayes, with whom he remained for a period of three years, attending lectures subsequently at the Rush Medical College, where he graduated in 1858. He then removed to Wisconsin, and remained there about eighteen months, engaged during that time in the practice of his profession. He afterward removed to Belleville, St. Clair county, Illinois, and was here professionally and successfully occupied until 1862, when he entered the service of the United States in the capacity of Assistant Surgeon of the 117th Regiment of Illinois Infantry, and continued in active service until the close of the war. Returning from the field to Illinois he made East St. Louis his home, and there has since permanently resided, constantly engrossed in the multifarious duties and cares which are the concomitants of an extensive and increasing practice. He was married in 1868 to Clementine Ilinski, a former resident of Cahokia, St. Clair county, Illinois.

HILLIPS, THOMAS H., Lawyer, was born at Belleville, St. Clair county, Illinois, November 23d, 1837. His father was a native of Virginia, his mother of Tennessee, and they emigrated to Illinois in 1816, being among the earlier pioneers and settlers of that State, now so thickly settled and so marvellously developed. Losing his father in early life he, when but fifteen years of age, went out into the world to make unaided a road to fortune. During fifteen years he lived at various times in twenty different States; and in the meanwhile, laboring constantly at one or another occupation, put aside sufficient money to educate and fit

himself for his projected profession. Upon the completion of his course of studies at Shurtleff College, Illinois, he began to read law under the supervision and able guidance of Hon. W. H. Underwood, of Belleville, Illinois, and at the expiration of his allotted term of probation under that preceptor, passed his examination, and happening to be at Cairo, Illinois, while the court was in session, was there admitted to the bar. Returning thence to Belleville, he there remained for a brief period, then removed to Pana, Christian county, Illinois, beginning there the active practice of his profession. Subsequently, at the expiration of two years, he removed from that place to Anna, Union county, in the same State, where he has since permanently resided, the honored possessor of an extensive and remunerative clientage, his practice covering several counties of southern Illinois. In politics his principles and sentiments have always inclined him to the Republican party, and upon various occasions he has ably sustained the actions and theories of that party, and vindicated its procedures. During the closing year of the late war he officiated as Deputy Provost Marshal for the Thirteenth Congressional District of Illinois, covering fifteen counties. In 1870 he was elected City Attorney, and served in that position until 1874. He was married in 1867 to Ellen A. Hughes, a former resident of Belleville, Illinois.

ROHL, JULIUS, M. D., President of the First National Bank of Belleville, Illinois, was born in Herzog zum, Nassau, Germany, April 18th, 1838. His parents were natives of that vicinity. His mother died in Germany, but his father, with six children, emigrated to this country in 1853, and settled in the State of Illinois. He was at this time fifteen years of age, and had received in his native land a thorough classical education. Immediately after settling in Illinois, he began the study of the English language under the directions of a private tutor. He subsequently entered upon the study of pharmacy, to which he devoted his attention for three years, then commenced the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Trapp. He afterward entered the St. Louis Medical College, from which institution he ultimately graduated. He was then engaged for one year as Assistant Physician in the St. Louis City Hospital. Removing finally to Centralia, he was there occupied professionally and successfully for two years, at the expiration of which time he established himself in Belleville, practising in the counties of Monroe and St. Clair. This town he has made his permanent home, and his practice there and in the environs is surpassed in extent by but few. He is the President of the First National Bank of Belleville, and is recognized as a prudent and far-seeing financier. He also occupies the Presidency of a well-known and flourishing literary association entitled "The Catholic Casino." He is Corresponding Secretary of the St. Clair Medical Society,

and an honored and active member of the American Medical Association. He is a public-spirited and an useful citizen, as well as a reliable and skilful physician. He was married in 1860 to Kathrine Berghoff, formerly a resident of St. Louis, Missouri.

RINAKER, JOHN J., Lawyer, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1830, his parents being John and Eliza (Young) Rinaker, who removed to Illinois in 1837, and located near Springfield. His early instruction was obtained in the common schools, and upon quitting these he attended McKendree College, in St. Clair county, Illinois, securing by careful and conscientious study a very substantial education. In 1852 he commenced to read law with John M. Palmer, subsequently Governor of Illinois, and in 1854 was admitted to the bar. He entered upon his professional duties at Carlinville, and continued them without interruption until 1862, when he entered the United States service as Colonel of the 122d Illinois Volunteers, and served with that command until the close of the Rebellion. He was brevetted Brigadier-General for his gallant services. He was with the army of Tennessee, the 16th Corps, and frequently was invested with the command of brigades and divisions. Upon his return from the field he resumed his practice. He has attained a leading position as a legal practitioner, being thoroughly read in the law, and familiar with all its modes and forms. He is able in argument, convincing in his logic, and eloquent in his address. He was married in 1855 to Clarissey Keplinger.

STOKER, WILLIAM, Attorney-at-Law, was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, November 10th, 1822. He is of German extraction. His parents were Isaac Stoker and Massie Stoker. His earlier education was acquired at the common schools of Ohio. At the age of twenty he began the study of the law with Benjamin Bond of Carlisle, Clinton county, and under his instructions completed the usual term of probation, and was licensed as an attorney in 1844. He then entered at once upon the active practice of his profession in the town of Salem. He remained there, however, but for a brief period, some three months or more, when, owing to an affection of the eyes, he was obliged to abandon the further prosecution of his practice until 1848. In 1846, when troops were needed for the continuance of the war with Mexico, he was among the number who enlisted in the 2d Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, serving thirteen months and taking an active part in the battle of Buena Vista, and in various other engagements. Upon arriving home after being mustered out, he settled in Clay county, and again entered into the practice of the law, the improved condition

of his eyesight permitting him to resume his studies. In that locality he remained until 1854, building up in the meantime a large and lucrative practice. In June, 1854, he established his office in Centralia, making this town his permanent home, and ranking as its oldest lawyer as well as one of its most honored citizens. In addition to his business in Centralia, he has an extensive general practice throughout southern Illinois, and in Clay county especially, his clientage is of a varied and remunerative character. He has held the office of Notary Public for nearly twenty years, and for many years officiated as Alderman, and also acted in the capacity of a member of the School Board. At the present time he holds the office of United States Commissioner for the Southern District of Illinois. He is prominent in religious circles, and was one of the Lay Delegates to the General Methodist Conference from southern Illinois; he is also one of the Trustees of his church, and a valuable and energetic coadjutor in the questions and movements constantly arising concerning the spread of the gospel, and the maintenance of religious power and influence. He is one of the Trustees also of the McKendree College at Lebanon, and has ever manifested a warm interest in the welfare of that institution; and a Trustee of the American Central Insurance Company of St. Louis, Missouri. He was married June 27th, 1849, to Martha A. Green, a former resident of Louisville, Illinois. His son, Eugene L. Stoker, associated with him in the law business, is well-known as a skilful and upright practitioner.

ATES, ERASTUS NEWTON, Lawyer, Operator in Lumber, and Brevet Brigadier-General, was born in Plainfield, Massachusetts, February 29th, 1828. He is a descendant in a direct line of the immortal Pilgrims of the Mayflower. His father, Erastus Bates, was engaged extensively in the woollen manufacture in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, but failing in business in 1836, moved with his family to Ohio, where he shortly after died. Upon the death of his parent he was sent, while in his eighth year, to live with an uncle. Upon attaining his seventeenth year he commenced teaching school, in this manner occupying his time in the winter months, while during the summer season he was employed in working on the farm. His time and energies were thus utilized during the ensuing three years. At the expiration of that period he determined to secure a collegiate training, and with this end in view entered the Grand River Academy in order to undergo a course of preparatory studies. In that educational establishment he remained for one year, meeting the attendant expenses by chopping wood at 37½ cents per cord. In the fall of 1849 he entered Williams' College, going through a full course, and graduated from that institution in 1853. Removing subsequently to New York city, and having decided to embrace the legal profession, he there prosecuted the study of law, liquidating his

current expenses in the meanwhile, by giving instructions in the dead languages and the natural sciences, at one dollar per lesson of one hour each. In his ardent pursuit of knowledge, however, he miscalculated the extent of his powers of endurance, and having seriously enfeebled his health by a too close application to his studies, was obliged to abandon them entirely for a time, and remove to Minnesota. In that State he remained during the following three and a half years. Erecting there a large steam mill, he allied himself with the vast lumber interests of the surrounding country, and was until 1856 actively and importantly identified with them. He was then elected to the State Constitutional Convention of Minnesota, where he conducted himself with marked ability and admirable acumen. In 1857 he was elected to the Senate, and served with that body for a term of two years. While thus variously occupied, he prosecuted also the profession of law. In the fall of 1859 he moved to Centralia, Illinois, and there entered into active legal practice, meeting with merited success, and securing an extensive clientage. In August, 1862, he entered the service of the United States as Major of the 80th Illinois Infantry, and became subsequently an active and noted participant in many serious engagements. May 30th, 1863, Strait's Brigade, while on a raid, found themselves in the rear of Bragg's army, and were captured, he being made prisoner in company with a portion of his command; he was taken finally to Libby Prison, and there incarcerated with the rest of his companions in misfortune. His imprisonment had continued for about ten months, when securing possession of a parcel sent to him from home, he found in it a complete suit of clothing, which serving as a disguise, enabled him to walk unquestioned and unmolested beyond the Confederate line of sentinels; this occurring January 30th, 1864, at eleven o'clock A. M. He started at once for Williamsburg, but had been so enfeebled by confinement and lack of proper food, that after proceeding a distance of about eighteen miles his strength deserted him completely, and he was recaptured. He was then sentenced to thirty days close confinement, and later was one of the fifty officers selected from twelve hundred to be taken to Charleston, and submitted to the fire of the Union batteries at Morris Island. While there he fortunately escaped injury, however, and was ultimately exchanged, reaching home August 11th, 1864, after an imprisonment of fifteen months, a living skeleton weighing but ninety pounds. After remaining at his home during the following six months, he returned to his command, remaining with it until the close of the war. He was successively promoted to the positions of Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, and finally on account of gallant and meritorious service was appointed Brevet Brigadier-General. Upon his return from the field he resumed the practice of his profession, and in 1867 was elected to the Legislature, serving one term with fidelity and efficiency. In 1868 he was elected State Treasurer, and in 1870 re-elected to the same office, serving four years. From his earliest days he has been

allied with the Republican party, and has always brought to its support a zealous co-operation, and abilities of no mean order. He was married in the fall of 1855, in New York city.

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SEDGWICK, S. P., M.D., was born in Westmoreland, Oneida county, New York, February 7th, 1822. His father, Parker Sedgwick, was an old and well-known medical practitioner of Oneida county for many years, and subsequently practised also in Du Page county, Illinois. He was endowed with unusual abilities and learning, and during a professional career of half a century, secured a widespread and merited reputation; his mother, Eusebia Sedgwick, *née* Buck, was from New Milford, Connecticut. His preliminary education was acquired at the schools in his native place, whence he was sent to Cazenovia, New York, where he became a student in the Oneida Conference Seminary. Upon the completion of his allotted course of studies, he decided to embrace the medical profession, and follow in the footsteps of his father. Accordingly in 1841 he entered the Geneva Medical College, and graduated from that institution in the spring of 1843. In the opening months of the following year he turned to the West, and located himself in the northern section of Du Page county, at Bloomingdale, Illinois. In this place he practised successfully for a period of twenty-two years, removing subsequently to Wheaton, the county seat, about twenty-five miles west from Chicago, in which flourishing town he has since resided, continuously occupied in attending to the demands of a large and ever increasing practice. At the breaking out of the southern rebellion he immediately raised and organized a company of cavalry, which was ultimately attached to the 8th Regiment of Illinois cavalry; of this organization he was tendered the captaincy, but was compelled to decline the proffered honor on account of the enfeebled state of his health. The 8th Illinois Cavalry was subsequently commanded by Colonel, afterward General John F. Farnsworth. In 1864 he was nominated on the Republican ticket for the State Legislature, and was elected by a large majority. From the opening until the final closing of the civil conflict he was fearless and inflexible in his adherence to the cause of the Union, and in many unostentatious ways rendered the government services of a very effective nature. Though earnestly interested in the movements, political and social, which affect the interest of his State and country, he has an aversion to the agitation and tumult of political life, which interfere with his predilections for scientific study. In 1864 he was appointed State Commissioner from Illinois to proceed to the field and receive the soldiers' pay. In the fall of 1874 he was appointed Professor of Diseases of the Lungs, Heart and Throat in the Bennett Medical College of Chicago. During a long period of time he has made a special study of the above-mentioned diseases, and in his treatment of

them evinces the possession of thorough knowledge and skilful ability. He was married in 1843 to Ethelinda D. Pendleton, from Rhode Island, who died in 1854; subsequently to Hulda C. Cody, sister of Judge Cody, of Bloomingdale, Illinois, whose demise occurred in 1858; and again in 1859 to Louisa M. Cody, youngest sister of the above-named judge.

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COUDY, WILLIAM C., Lawyer, was born, 1824, in Indiana, and when eight years old accompanied his father's family to Illinois, in which State he has since resided. He was educated at the Illinois College, from which seminary he graduated in 1845. He read law in the office of Judge Stephen T. Logan, at Springfield, and commenced his professional career, 1848, in Fulton county. In the courts of that and several adjacent counties of the "Military Tract," he practised his profession, as well as in the Supreme Court, and the United States Courts at Springfield. He came into contact and conflict with such eminent lawyers as Abraham Lincoln, Norman H. Porple, Julius Manning, O. H. Browning, Archibald Williams, Charles B. Laurence and others, leaders of the bar of central Illinois, and so well did he sustain himself, that when, near the close of 1859 he took up his residence in Chicago, he had achieved a reputation second to none in that portion of the State. From 1852 to 1855 he was State Attorney for the Tenth Judicial District, and from 1857 to 1861 inclusive a member of the State Senate from the counties of Fulton and McDonough. These are the only official positions he has ever held, partially through the fact that the party to which he has always belonged has been of late years substantially in the minority, but chiefly on account of his complete withdrawal from politics and his close devotion to the practice of his chosen profession. He received many votes for United States Senator in 1863 in the Democratic caucus, and was a candidate for the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and also a Delegate to the National Convention of 1868. In the earlier years of his life he was recognized as one of the most prominent and promising leaders of the Democracy of Illinois. As a politician he became widely known as possessed of eminent sagacity and wisdom. Profoundly attached to the fundamental principles of the organization of which he was a member, his extended knowledge of men and affairs in Illinois, coupled with great mental astuteness, enabled him to skilfully map out the proper course to be pursued in party exigencies, and to indicate the best agencies to be availed of for the achievement of desired ends. His withdrawal from the arena of politics, whether the term is used in its highest or a much lower sense, was and is still considered a loss to the community as well as to his party. While apparently an ardent partisan, he did not surrender to party what was meant for mankind, and was in all respects a wise and thoughtful counsellor where the public interests were in-

volvea. As a legislator he has not probably been surpassed in comprehensiveness of grasp of the ends to be desired, and the best method for their successful attainment. He was distinguished, as a State Senator, for his watchful care of the interests of his constituents and of the State at large, as well as for the prudence and skill with which he framed all measures confided to his charge and conducted them to a final issue. It is as a lawyer, however, that up to this stage of his career he will be chiefly known and upon which his claim to future fame is most securely based. Having achieved high position at the bar where he entered upon legal practice, he removed to Chicago towards the close of 1859, and shortly after deservedly took rank with those whom he found foremost in the new place of his abode. Following the course he had marked out with steady perseverance, he finds himself to-day at the head of the Chicago bar. As a counsellor he is prudent almost to a fault, and rarely if ever is worsted in any litigation, entry upon which he has advised after mature deliberation. Of intense secretiveness, his reticence enables him in the conduct of negotiations to elicit the hand of his opponents without showing his own, but he possesses at the same time that kind of wisdom which concedes at the right moment, and does not obstinately persist in playing a losing game. Always advising compromise and settlement where they are attainable and better results doubtful, he contends with dogged pertinacity when litigation is entered upon, and is seldom driven from the field. As a real estate lawyer he is particularly distinguished, and it has been accurately remarked of him that "His opinions on real estate matters are the result of an extended knowledge of authorities, an intimate acquaintance with the routine and practice involved in such business, and an observation sharpened by long experience. He unravels without seeming difficulty the most intricate questions, and patiently but surely reaches conclusions that are rarely other than sound and complete." His professional distinction is not confined to his real estate practice. He stands equally high in the domain of constitutional law, and in the mastery of the intricate questions constantly arising in relation to corporations, and in fact for knowledge and skill in the application of the fundamental principles and settled rules of all branches involved in general practice. He is constantly engaged at Nisi Prius, in the State and Federal Courts, or in the argument of important causes in the United States and State Supreme Courts. There is no practitioner in Illinois who has had a greater number of cases before the State Supreme Court than he, and the last fifty volumes of the "Reports" bear evidence to the magnitude and success of his labors in that tribunal. As a speaker he is singularly free from indulgence in the use of rhetorical art. He is noted for clearness of statement and facility of logical and concise expression. What he desires to state he says so that everybody can understand it, and he possesses the inestimable gift of discerning the weak points in his adversary's harness, and the power to direct his weapons full upon the vulnerable points. Some-

times he is rather too cold in manner, but though the argument may seem to be cut out of ice, the conclusion is inevitable, though court or jury may shiver a little in passing over the road to it. He is of medium height and build. He has bluish gray eyes and regular features, whose expression when in repose would rather seem to repel intimacy, but to those who know him best he is genial, communicative and humorous, and his friendships, once formed, are tenaciously adhered to. In his private life he has developed the best domestic qualities. Possessing an abundant fortune, the result of his professional labors, he commands and enjoys a luxurious home, surrounded by a charming and affectionate family. He is a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, a constant attendant upon its ministrations, and a trusted adviser in its councils. Eminent as is his reputation, he may reasonably look forward to still higher achievement, for to industry, learning, and acquirements such as his, no height of professional honor is inaccessible.

PENNINGTON, JAMES T., Sheriff of Macoupin county, was born in Somerset county, New Jersey, near the town of Somerville, in 1818, his parents being Elijah and Martha (Todd) Pennington. He received a common school education, which he enhanced by self-application in after years, and was taught the trade of a carpenter, which he followed after his removal to and location in Macoupin county, Illinois, in 1837. He pursued this calling for fourteen years, and then turned his attention to stock-raising and farming, which he carried on with profit until 1860. In that year he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the Illinois Legislature from Macoupin county, and served two terms in that body. He was one of the first Supervisors of that county, continuing in the board during the year 1871. In 1872 he was elected Sheriff of the same county, and now retains that office, fulfilling all its responsible duties with fidelity and with general acceptance. He is a man of much public spirit, and has at all times evinced a deep interest in all movements for the advancement of the welfare of his fellow-citizens. He was married in 1841 to Cynthia Bullman, of New Jersey.

PENCE, WILLIAM CARROLL, M.D., was born at Union county, Illinois, September 30th, 1844. His parents were natives of this State, and numbered among its earlier pioneers and settlers. His father's name was John J. Pence. His earlier and preparatory education was acquired in the neighboring common schools of his native place, and also in a principal measure at the Notre Dame College, situated near South Bend, Indiana. On the completion of his allotted course of studies in the latter establishment, he decided to embrace the medical profession, and under the preceptorship

of Dr. Schuhardt, began the study of medicine. Subsequently, after reading diligently under the able guidance of that tutor, he graduated from the Louisville Medical University, and then settled in Jonesboro', now his home. In 1862, as the rebellion was fast assuming serious proportions, he entered the service of the United States as a private in the 109th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. He served throughout the war, and was an active participant at the battles of Vicksburg; Jackson, Tennessee; Yazoo City, Mississippi; Liverpool Heights, Mississippi; Black River and Fort Spanish, Mobile bay; and also in innumerable smaller expeditions and skirmishes. At the termination of the conflict he returned from the field, took up his residence again in Jonesboro', and there, during the ensuing two years, was engaged in farming and agricultural pursuits, and also in prosecuting his professional studies. In 1867 he was elected to fill the City Treasuryship, and in 1873 elected Alderman, and re-elected in 1875. At the present time he is Examining Surgeon of Union county for United States pensions. He possesses not only an extensive practice, covering a large area of the section in which he resides, but also the confidence and esteem of the entire community, who recognize in him a skilful and trustworthy physician. He was married in 1873 to Luella Mulkie, a resident of Jonesboro'.

WALL, GEORGE WILLARD, Lawyer, was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, April 22d, 1839. His parents, who were natives of New England, emigrated to the West in 1840. He first attended the McKendree College, at Lebanon, Illinois; then entered the Michigan University, graduating from that institution in 1858. Immediately after leaving school he began to read law in the office of C. I. Simons, of Cairo; subsequently attended the Cincinnati Law School, and graduated therefrom in 1859. He then returned to Illinois, and in June, 1859, was admitted to the bar, since which time he has practised his profession, meeting with much success and making Duquoin his home. His practice extends through the entire southern portion of the State, and is of a highly remunerative character. For the past ten years he has acted as Attorney for the Illinois Central Railroad, and his duties cover a district over two hundred miles in extent. In this position he has had much laborious work, and his career, though marked by but few striking incidents, has been a very useful and successful one. His reputation at the bar and among the people of the State is unexcelled, and he is widely known as a skilful and honorable practitioner. In 1861 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, serving until its close, and taking an active and a prominent part in its proceedings. Also, while acting with that body—of which he was the youngest member—he served on several important committees. In 1864 he was elected State's Attorney for the Third Judicial Dis-

trict, and served in that office for a term of four years. In 1868 he was a Delegate to the National Democratic Convention, which met in New York and nominated Seymour and Blair. In 1869, he was again elected to the Constitutional Convention, which met in 1870, and whose constitution was afterward adopted. He was a member of its Judiciary Committee, and also of various other committees of equal importance. In 1872 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress from his district, but was defeated by the Republican nominee, although in every county he ran far ahead of his ticket. He is at the present time connected importantly with the coal-mining interest, and is to a considerable extent part owner of a bank. He was married in 1862 to Celeste Nettleton, of Duquoin, Illinois.

HORSMAN, CHARLES I., late Merchant and Banker, of Rockford, Illinois, who was prominent among the early settlers and pioneers of that western country, and who located in that place in the fall of 1836, was born December 29th, 1813, in Boston, Massachusetts. He belonged to a well-known Boston family, being a son of Edward Horsman, who was Secretary of the old Commonwealth Insurance Company, one of the first organized in Boston, and who died when his son was quite young. The latter remained under the care of his mother, Mary Horsman, a member of the Ridgway family, and attended the public schools of the city. At the early age of nineteen he embarked in the mercantile business and carried it on successfully in the same building in which the celebrated Daniel Webster had his office. He was married in 1834 to Frances A. Morgan, of Springfield, Massachusetts. His first experiences West were in farming and mercantile pursuits. In connection with his father-in-law he made claim to a large tract of land on which a portion of Rockford now stands. The first nights of that period he passed under a tree on the spot where has since risen his elegant mansion, one of the finest in the State. By strict attention to business and undeviating integrity he soon won the confidence of the community; was appointed Postmaster under President Polk, and was also the first Probate Judge of Winnebago county. Relinquishing mercantile pursuits he engaged in banking, and until his death was more or less connected with financial affairs. He left a wife and a daughter, who is married to Edward J. Underwood of Washington, District of Columbia, a son of the late Judge John C. Underwood, of Virginia. Than Charles I. Horsman there is no one to whom Rockford—one of the most beautiful cities of the West—owes more of her prosperity, or who was more universally respected and beloved. Closely identified with the public interests of the city, he felt an intense pride in its advancement and improvement, and the large and handsome blocks on State street will long stand a monument to his enterprise

and success. He was a man of fine culture and elegant tastes, which he displayed in his home and its surroundings, especially in his elegant grounds, which, covering two blocks in the heart of the city, were laid out on the most approved and beautiful models and regardless of expense, and constitute one of the most charming features of the city. Hospitality was one of the most marked characteristics of both Mr. and Mrs. Horsman; no house in Rockford gave to strangers a more delightful impression of the society of the place than their always open doors and sumptuous table. By this liberal and unselfish conduct he assisted largely in bringing into Rockford a very superior class of citizens; indeed, the city owes many of her best residents to his courtesy. It is almost impossible to do justice to a life like Mr. Horsman's, or to the men who with him endured and encountered the early hardships and dangers of the first settlers, and in so many noble and unpretending ways were the means of developing a country now great in its resources. Their lives are not of less and should not be treated as of less importance than those of the statesman and soldier, for their work will continue increasingly productive of good by the advancement of civilization when nothing remains of other ambitions, not even a name. In the fall of 1874 Mr. Horsman left home, in company with his wife, for an extended tour through the South. On his way home he met with an accident from falling under the cars at Cumberland, Maryland, which rendered amputation of his right foot necessary. From the effects of the shock to his nervous system he never recovered, surviving only during a few days of patient suffering. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, who took charge of the funeral ceremonies, and from whom he received distinguished honors. Thus was cut off, a little past the prime, a very useful and honored life, sincerely mourned by the entire community. He was one of the body of men most prominent in the development of the great West.

ALEXANDER, PHILIP M., Merchant, was born in Onondaga county, New York, October 1st, 1819. His parents were Solomon Alexander and Elizabeth (Maxwell) Alexander. He was educated at the common school in the neighborhood of his residence, and also in the private academy located at Pompey Hill, in his native State and county. In 1833 he secured a position as clerk in a hardware store in Franklin, New York. In 1838 he moved to Dixon, Illinois, and during the ensuing year and a half was engaged in farming. In 1840 he became clerk in a general store, and continued thus occupied in the same establishment for a period of fourteen years. In 1854 he entered into the hardware business on his own account, in partnership with George L. Howell, under the firm-style of Alexander & Howell. The business then established has since been continued by the partners on the same premises, and

has been prosecuted with vigor and success. As a business man he is noted for his energy and careful management, and also for his unswerving uprightness in all relations, public and private. He was married in 1848 to Eliza Howell, formerly a resident of Onondaga county, New York, who was killed in the "bridge disaster" at Dixon, May 5th, 1873, when the bridge connecting Dixon with North Dixon gave way and fell while crowded with people—an accident by which about fifty lives were lost.

HARRIS, CAPTAIN DANIEL SMITH, Mining Operator, one of the earliest settlers of Galena, Joe Daviess county, Illinois, was born in Delaware county, New York, July 24th, 1808. In 1816 he emigrated with his parents to Cincinnati, crossing the Allegheny mountains in a two-horse wagon, and consuming thirty days in the transit. April 20th, 1823, he started in a keel-boat for Galena, arriving there at the expiration of two months' time. In the Winnebago war of 1827 he served efficiently as a private soldier; and during the Black Hawk war of 1832 acted in the capacity of lieutenant. Soon after the close of the latter war he, in conjunction with his brother, Robert Scribe, built the steamboat "Joe Daviess," at the portage immediately below Galena, which was the first steamboat ever built on the upper Mississippi. The brothers owned and operated this boat for a period of three or four years, running up the Wisconsin river to Fort Snelling and various other points, and engaged finally in the Illinois river trade, where they sold the boat which had been the means of enriching them. They subsequently engaged in building steamboats at other points, ultimately completing in all about twenty-two boats, some of them the finest crafts that floated on the Illinois waters at that early date. Captain Harris afterward became a heavy stockholder in the Galena & Minnesota Packet Company, whose boats made regular daily trips between Galena and St. Paul, having their southern terminus at Galena. In this line he commanded a boat for many years, enjoying the reputation of being the most efficient as well as the most popular captain in the company. Since quitting the river, which he decided to do some twelve or thirteen years ago, he has devoted his attention chiefly to operations in mining. He arrived originally in Galena, June 20th, 1823, and has resided there ever since, being the oldest resident of Joe Daviess county now living, with the single exception of Hiram Hunt of Sand Prairie, who came on the same boat. The latter, however, was but an infant when he arrived, and too young to understand what was occurring in those early days of Galena's history. His colleague, on the other hand, was fifteen years of age when he arrived, and during a period extending over half a century has been an acute and intelligent observer of passing events and circumstances connected with the local history of his adopted State, county

and town. The census of 1820, which reports every locality where there was a white settler, is silent relative to Galena, and it is known that at the time this census was taken there was not a single white man in the place now known as Galena. At various times previous to that date, however, different fur traders had operated temporarily at the portage. Toward the close of 1820 a trading-post was established in Galena by Messrs. Davenport, Farnum and Farrar, and until 1822 these constituted the entire number of white settlers. Then arrived a party of thirty or forty white men, with several negroes, and during this year two smelting furnaces were erected. Thus it will be perceived that the settlement of the place by white men commenced really in 1822, and that he arrived early in the ensuing summer. The craft which brought to Galena the earliest settlers now living in the county was the keel-boat "Colonel Bumford," fitted out at Cincinnati by Moses Meeker, and which arrived there June 20th, 1823, loaded with thirty persons and seventy-five tons of freight, consisting of tools, merchandise, and sufficient provisions to subsist the party for one year. Among the passengers and crew were Mr. Meeker, James Harris and his son; Benson Hunt, wife and infant child—the latter, Hiram, now living at Sand Prairie—James Doyle, wife and child; Miss Worthington and Miss Buntz, these two last-named being the first white women married in Galena. Upon arriving at their point of disembarkation they found there less than one hundred white settlers—eight of whom were women—and about fifty negroes. They found five or six frame shanties near the present site of the woollen mill, a double log cabin, and a log and ash furnace where Mr. McCloskey's store is now situated. These latter were the property of James Johnson, who was conducting the smelting business, and who, in conjunction with one Ward, had brought there nearly all the negroes mentioned above. David G. Bates and A. P. Van Meater also had a double log cabin and a smelting furnace on the east side of the river. There was also the trading-post of Davenport, Farnum and Farrar, on the present site of Martin's lumber yard, and the store and warehouse of Thomas H. January, at "January's Point," near where Westwick's foundry now stands. These few buildings constituted the dwellings and places of business of the entire white population, but the hill-sides and ravines were dotted thickly with the wigwams of the Indians—Saes and Foxes—of whom there were not less than two thousand within the territory now constituting the city limits. In the summer of 1823, soon after the arrival of the keel-boat immigrants, Moses Meeker tried the experiment of smelting with a cupola furnace, but failed to attain success. He then erected a log and ash furnace, of the old pattern, about where the St. James Hotel now stands; this was the third furnace erected in Galena, and it continued in successful operation for many years. Among those resident in Galena prior to 1830 were Drs. Connolly and Samuel C. Muer; Jesse W. Shull, who founded the village of Shullsburg in 1827; James Johnson, David G.

Bates and A. P. Van Meater, the smelters; John Ray; Nathaniel Bates and his wife; William Adney and his wife, and Mr. Hardy. In 1824 arrived, among others, P. Hogan, Michael Byrne, P. Dignan, T. Drum, M. Fawcett, Captain Orren Smith, James L. Smith, and Lucius H. and Edward Langworthy. In 1825 arrived Major Henry Gratiot, J. P. B. Gratiot, and Captain James Craig. The first-named held for many years the responsible position of Indian Agent, and his name is prominently connected with the Black Hawk war. He was the father of M. S. E. B. Washburne. In this year also came John Foley, the first sheriff of Joe Daviess county. Among those who arrived in 1826 were Major T. B. Farnsworth, William Hempstead, Allen Tomlin, M. C. Comstock, Captain Allenwrath, Mrs. D. G. Bates, Captain Abram Hathaway, and Captain H. Gear, with his family. In 1827 came Dr. H. Newhall, James G. Soulard, Solomon Oliver, Governor Thomas Ford, Colonel James Strode, C. C. P. Hunt, Captain John Atchison, Paul M. Gratiot and others. In 1828, among others, came George Ferguson, William Townsend, Jesse Morrisson, and B. C. St. Cyr. In 1829 arrived D. Wann, F. Stahl, Mrs. J. Atchison, and Emily C. Billon. Among others who came at varying dates were Dr. Addison Philleo, editor of the *Miner's Journal*; James Jones, who established that paper; Samuel Seales, R. Graham, the Gray brothers, B. Mills, Abner Field, the Argent family, and Moses Hallett and family. John S. Miller, who kept the Old Mansion House, near the Bank of Galena, arrived in 1823. Captain Harris is at the present time the President of the Early Settlers' Association. He was married in 1833 to Sarah Maria Langworthy, a sister of the Langworthy brothers, who settled in Galena at an early day, and who now reside in Dubuque. Being bereft of his wife in the year 1850, he, in 1851, married Sarah Coats, who still survives. He has ten children living—five of them the issue of his first wife and five the offspring of the present one.

JACKSON, ALBERT JUDSON, Lawyer and Banker, Mayor of Morrison, Illinois, was born in Knox county, Ohio, May 12th, 1837. His parents were Nathaniel M. Jackson and Harriet (Nightser) Jackson. He was the recipient of a common school education, perfected subsequently by his own unaided efforts. Upon leaving school he was engaged for some time in teaching, and from 1858 to 1861 was employed in the office of Edward B. Warner, Treasurer of Whiteside county, Illinois. In 1858, also, he commenced the study of law in the office of the late Joseph Ware, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. He subsequently practised his profession in partnership with his former preceptor, until the death of the latter in 1862. In 1861, at the breaking out of the civil war, he entered the service of the United States in the 2d Regiment Illinois Cavalry, and was commissioned as Lieutenant of Company A. In the following

year, however, he was obliged to resign on account of a continued and serious enfeeblement of health. From 1863 to 1865 he was engaged in the banking business at Morrison, in connection with E. B. Stiles, of Dixon. During the same period he was also engaged in the practice of law, in partnership with O. T. Woodruff. In May, 1865, the First National Bank of Morrison was organized, and he became the Cashier of that institution, a position which he still retains. In 1875 he was elected Mayor of Morrison. He was married in 1864 to Jane Quakenbush, of Morrison, Illinois.

DE FOE, AUGUSTUS, M. D., was born in St. Eustache, Canada, January 18th, 1824. He is of French extraction. His parents were Augustin De Foe and Margueritta De Foe. He received his education in the schools of his native city. At the termination of his allotted course of earlier studies he became employed as foreman in a hat establishment in Newark, New Jersey, where he remained for two years. He then moved to Louisville, Kentucky, and there filled a similar position. He removed thence to Evansville, and during the ensuing eighteen months engaged in mercantile business. He subsequently relinquished his mercantile relations, and deciding to embrace the medical profession, began the study of medicine under Professor Weaver, with whom he remained for one year, and later under the supervision of Professor William H. Byford, then of Evansville, now of Chicago, with whom he remained for two years. In 1852 he graduated from the Evansville Medical College, and at once engaged in the civil practice of his profession, in which he has since, excepting only the period of time spent in the service of the United States, been uninterruptedly engaged. He began his practice originally at Owensville, Indiana, where he remained for twelve months, and then, in 1853, removed to McLeansboro', where he has since permanently resided. In 1862 he entered the army as Chaplain of the 6th Regiment of Illinois Cavalry, serving actively until 1865. During the whole of that time he acted in the double capacity of Assistant Surgeon and Chaplain, and was with his command at the battles of Coldwater and Ripley, at the two engagements on the Tallahatchie river, at Memphis when Forrest made his notable raid, at Nashville, and at various other minor skirmishes and conflicts. After the close of the rebellion he returned to his home and resumed the practice of his profession, meeting with marked success. In 1868-69 he attended a course at the Louisville Medical University, finally graduating from that institution. He is a member of the Medical Society of Hamilton county, also of the Southern Illinois Medical Society, and was the first President of both societies. He is an influential and a zealous member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in the subordinate lodges has in turn occupied all the chairs in the order. He has also been a member of the

Grand Lodge and the Grand Encampment. He is considered generally the ablest surgeon in southern Illinois, and his practice extends over a wide section of that country. He was married three times—to Estelle Sloan, of Boston, who died three years after marriage; to Mrs. Harriet Needham, of New Albany, who died in 1870, after twenty years of wedded life; and in 1871 to Hattie Coney, of Indiana, who is still living.

HENRY, BEVERLY WALTER, Lawyer and Banker, was born in Shelby county, Illinois, in April, 1834. His parents are Bushrod W. Henry and Elizabeth Henry, natives of Virginia, who, emigrating in 1827 to Tennessee, removed to Illinois in 1830. He received his education in the schools of the latter State, principally at the Sullivan Academy, located in Moultrie county. Upon attaining his nineteenth year he began the study of law with Hon. John R. Eaton, and graduated subsequently at a law school in Tennessee, when he was admitted to the bar. He soon after established himself at Vandalia, Illinois, where he began the active practice of his profession, and rapidly secured an extensive clientage, which has since been constantly increasing in proportions and improving in character. Upon the outbreak of the rebellion he entered the service of the United States, in 1861, as an Adjutant, and prior to his discharge was promoted to a Captancy. In 1869 he was elected a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention which framed the present Constitution of the State of Illinois, and was an influential and efficient member of that body. He is also an active and energetic business man, being a Director and Vice-President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Vandalia, and the principal owner and operator of the large flouring mill of B. W. Henry & Bro., situated in Vandalia. He has held at various times several minor county offices, and invariably discharged their attendant duties with perfect satisfaction to all concerned. In politics he is a Democrat, and on many occasions has ably sustained the policy of his party. He is a man of great mental vigor, with a varied fund of scholarly attainments, and a lawyer of more than ordinary ability. He was married in 1863 to Sarah Johnson, a resident of Vandalia, Illinois.

SWEET, HON. MARTIN P., Lawyer, sometime Itinerant Methodist Minister, was born in Delphi, Onondaga county, New York, December 31st, 1806. His parents were John Sweet and Mary Sweet. In 1838, believing that in the West was to be found a wider field for the profitable exercise of skill and energy, he came to Illinois and established himself temporarily in Winnebago county. In 1840 he abandoned his farm and agricultural pursuits, and removed

to Freeport, in the same State. In this place he opened a law office, immediately upon his arrival, and soon acquired an extensive and remunerative clientage. From that date until 1858 he participated prominently in every political campaign of importance, delivered many forcible and brilliant speeches and in many ways controlled various elections by the sweeping power of his oratory. From 1845 until the close of 1848 he acted in the capacity of an itinerant Methodist minister, and while thus employed in disseminating the gospel, and seeking by Christianly precept and example to save the souls of his brethren, was instrumental in effecting much good throughout the sections of country through which he travelled. Prior to this, in 1844, he was the Whig candidate for Congress. Alike in the forum, the pulpit and on the "stump," he was a gifted and eloquent speaker. He died March 5th, 1864.

HOLLISTER, JOHN HAMILCAR, M. D., was born in Monroe county, New York, August 5th, 1824. His ancestors, New England people on both the paternal and the maternal side, were active and efficient participants in the Revolutionary struggle for independence. His father, John B. Hollister, was Government Surveyor of large sections of Missouri and Arkansas; was in the United States service during the War of 1812, and, severely wounded at Lundy's Lane, died at the early age of thirty-five; his mother, Mary Chamberlin Hollister, still survives, aged seventy-eight years. While in his infancy he removed with his parents to that section of the State of Michigan now known as Romeo, Macomb county. Upon attaining his fourteenth year he returned to Rochester, New York, and subsequently passed his literary course at the Rochester Collegiate Institute. He then pursued the required line of studies in the Normal department of that institution and fitted himself for the proper fulfilment of the duties of a teacher, and was thus engaged more or less for five years. January 1st, 1844, he commenced the study of medicine, and in November, 1847, graduated at the Berkshire College, Massachusetts. Immediately upon beginning the practice of his profession, at Grand Rapids, Michigan, he met with gratifying success, and during the ensuing five years became one of the most trusted physicians of that section. In 1855 he removed to Chicago, and throughout the years 1857-58 and 1859 filled the position of Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Rush Medical College. Upon the founding of the Chicago Medical College he was appointed Professor of Anatomy, and at the expiration of four courses was transferred, by request, to the chair of Physiology; at the expiration of four courses, he was again, by special request, transferred to the chair of General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy, which latter important office he still fills, having down to the present

time given annually nineteen courses of lectures. He is now President of the Steele Medical Society, of which he was formerly Treasurer for fourteen consecutive years, and a valued and honored member. He is also Clinical Professor of Medicine in Mercy Hospital, where, during the college term, he annually gives instruction to the members of the various medical societies of the city; while in the performance of those onerous and important functions his deportment has ever been characterized by modesty and learning. Also, he is a member of various medical associations, the Academy of Sciences, and of many other societies of a scientific and literary character. While travelling in Europe he secured the esteem and friendship of many of the leading foreign physicians and savants, and gleaned much useful knowledge concerning the details of management and treatment adopted in the European hospitals and infirmaries; also a valuable store of information relative to methods of instruction. He is the author of many papers upon medical subjects, which have appeared from time to time in various organs, and is the possessor of a vigorous and masterly style. The great fire, which destroyed his residence, consumed also his library, a large and valuable collection of books and manuscripts, which it will be almost impossible to replace and which had been the fruit of judicious and careful research both in this country and abroad.

TURNER, COLONEL THOMAS I., Lawyer, Journalist, first Mayor of Freeport, Stephenson county, Illinois, and Congressman, was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, April 5th, 1815. His parents removed to Butler county, Pennsylvania, when he was about ten years of age, where he was employed in working on a farm. At the age of eighteen he left his home and travelled westward, halting at Chicago, then a small and secluded village, from where he moved to Laporte county, Indiana, in which place he resided during the ensuing three years. Later, he removed to the mining districts of Galena and southwestern Wisconsin, with head-quarters at Dubuque, occupying himself in constructing bellows and other machinery for the furnaces. In the spring of 1836 he located himself in Stephenson county, and, being a wheelwright, engaged in building mills. In May, 1837, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly, an election was held at the house of William Baker, at Freeport, for the civil organization of Stephenson county, and on this occasion he was selected as one of the judges of election, the first office ever held by him. On the following December 6th he entered into a contract with the county commissioners to build a county court-house and also a log jail. This contract he faithfully fulfilled before the fall of 1838, and erected the frame court-house which was subsequently in existence until



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April, 1870. In the spring of 1840 he was admitted to the bar; rapidly secured an extensive and lucrative clientage, and early in 1841 was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace and Probate Justice. He was also appointed by Governor Ford State's Attorney, and by his energy and assiduous application to the duties attendant on that office was eminently successful as a prosecutor of dangerous offenders. During his term of office the gang of assassins and robbers who infested the Rock river country was routed and destroyed, and the murderers of Colonel Davenport were tried and executed. In 1846 he was elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket from the Congressional district composed of Stephenson and other counties, and known as "the Joe Daviess District." In December, 1847, and while a member of Congress, he established the *Prairie Democrat*, with S. D. Carpenter as publisher, the first and only newspaper in the county. In July, 1853, the name of that journal was changed to the *Freeport Bulletin*, and under this it has been published ever since. At the expiration of his first term he returned to private life, and again resumed the practice of law. In 1850, on the initiatory organization of the village of Freeport, he was selected to fill one of the five trusteeships of the village; and at the first meeting of the trustees, held in the court-house, September 21st, 1850, they completed their organization by electing him to the Presidency of the Board. In 1854 he was elected to the State Legislature and chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives. The General Assembly, at its session in 1854-55, chiefly through his influence, passed an act for the incorporation of the city of Freeport. The first municipal election for city officers was held April 2d, 1855, and its result was his election to the Mayoralty, a position for which he was admirably qualified and whose numerous functions he performed with unswerving rectitude and notable ability. He was a member of the Peace Conference, held in Washington in 1861, and there conducted himself with moderation and inflexible loyalty amid many tumultuous scenes. Upon his return from the Capital he was commissioned Colonel, and organized the 15th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, rendezvousing in the fair grounds of Stephenson county. May 24th, 1861, the regiment was mustered into service, being the first three years regiment mustered in the war for the support of the Union cause. He was ordered to the South with his command, but not being sufficiently robust for active service, and being unable also to endure the fatigue of forced marches and exposed camp-life, he was ultimately assigned in command of a camp of instruction at Alton, Illinois. Later, he was assigned to the command of the 1st Division of the Army of the West, and remained in active service until the fall of 1862, when he was compelled to resign on account of the serious enfeeblement of his health. He then removed temporarily to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in order to secure the care and treatment of the eminent Dr. Pancoast for cancer of the chest. A permanent cure

was then regarded as extremely doubtful; but through a delicate surgical operation his health was apparently restored, although it is believed that he never fully recovered from the shock sustained by his system in general. After his return to Illinois he again resumed, in 1863, the practice of his profession; and in November, 1869, was elected a member from his district to the Constitutional Convention to revise the Constitution of the State of Illinois. Many of the most important provisions of that instrument were drafted by him and are the direct result of his arduous labors. He was recognized as the leader of that body, and his counsel shaped many of the articles which have made the new Constitution of Illinois an admired model for other States. He was also indefatigable in securing the adoption of the Constitution by the people. In 1871 he was again elected to the House of Representatives at Springfield, and was the Democratic candidate for United States Senator against Logan. In July, 1871, he opened an office in Chicago for the practice of law. During the Presidential campaign of 1872 he was the candidate in Chicago on the Liberal ticket for State's Attorney, against Mr. Reed, but failed to secure an election. February 22d, 1873, the new court-house of Freeport was dedicated, and he was selected by the Building Committee to officiate, and delivered the dedicatory address. "In that address he reviewed the history of Stephenson county. Being prominent in the organization of the county, and identified with nearly every change and act of its early history, his address furnished many reminiscences and incidents of this city and county of which to-day there is no further record. It was the crowning act of his life in the very city where he commenced his public career a quarter of a century before." At the city election in Chicago, in the fall of 1873, he was induced to accept the nomination of the Law-and-Order party for the office of City Attorney, and, with the balance of the ticket, was defeated. In February, 1874, being greatly afflicted with neuralgia of the shoulder, he went to the Hot Springs, Arkansas, failing, however, to secure the object for which he had gone; the disease, leaving his shoulders, settled in his hips, and from that time until death supervened his sufferings were unremitted and extreme. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and for many years prominent in Masonic circles, having held during two years the office of Grand Master of the State of Illinois. He died at Hot Springs, in the State of Arkansas, Friday, April 3d, 1874, aged fifty-eight years, eleven months and twenty-eight days. Upon the receipt of the news of his death by Governor Beveridge of Illinois, he detailed Adjutant-General Higgins to receive the remains and escort them from St. Louis to Chicago. Subsequently, the remains lay in state in the Circuit Court room, whence they were escorted by an enormous concourse of people to the First Presbyterian Church of Freeport, where the last rites were performed by Rev. Isaac E. Carey. The after tributes of respect and

sorrow were many in number, and forwarded from innumerable localities throughout a wide area of country; at various general meetings of Masons special committees were appointed to draft resolutions of respect for the memory of their deceased brother; and the members of the Stephenson county bar, assembled at the office of James S. Cochran, State's Attorney, also passed resolutions of a most complimentary nature, reflecting additional lustre on the merits and achievements of the deceased.

KASE, SPENCER M., Lawyer and State's Attorney of Illinois, was born in Rush township, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, August 2d, 1833. His father, William H. Kase, was a native of Pennsylvania; his mother, Elizabeth (Haughanrout) Kase, of New Jersey. His earlier and preparatory education was acquired in the Lafayette College, at Easton, where he graduated in 1851. In the same year he became a member of the military organization known as the "Philadelphia Grays," holding the rank of Sergeant; later, he was promoted to the Captaincy of his company, his commission being given him by Governor Pollock. Upon abandoning college life he resolved to embrace the legal profession, and entered the law office of Joshua W. Comly, at Danville, Pennsylvania, under whom he studied for a period of three years. At the termination of his probationary course he was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1855. Prior to this, in 1852, he acted as State's Attorney for Northumberland county. In June, 1855, he was sent by the Democratic State Central Committee to Kansas, as correspondent for the *Pennsylvanian*, and remained in that country until May, 1856, when he returned to Pennsylvania and identified himself with the political campaign of the hour, associated with Governor Bigler under the cognomen of "Occasional." In 1857, after the election, he removed to Belleville, St. Clair county, Illinois, which is now his home. Shortly after establishing himself in this town he became a law partner of Governor Reynolds, continuing in association with him during the ensuing two years. He then connected himself in a similar partnership with Hon. P. B. Fouke, with whom he was associated for six years, during which time he officiated as State's Attorney. He was afterward the law partner of Hon. John Hinchcliffe for four years, then of A. S. Wilderman for three years, after which, at the dissolution of the last-named partnership connection, he again became the partner of Hon. John Hinchcliffe, with whom he has since acted in concert. In 1873 he was elected to the Legislature from St. Clair county, his term of office expiring in 1874. In May, 1875, he was again made State's Attorney, and still retains that position, performing its functions with vigor

and thorough efficiency. Since his earliest days he has been a supporter of the Democratic party, and was recently a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. Throughout a career of varied experiences his conduct has invariably been such as to redound to his credit, and both in public and in private life he is known as a trustworthy citizen and a man of unusual powers. He was married, in December, 1856, to Elizabeth Sumner, of Milton, Pennsylvania.

EUSTACE, JOHN V., Lawyer and Judge, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 9th, 1821. His parents were Rev. Thomas Eustace, a well-known Presbyterian minister, and Fanny (Ingersoll) Eustace. His education was acquired at the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated in 1839. Having decided to embrace the legal profession, he began the study of law under the supervision and able guidance of Charles D. Drake, of St. Louis, Missouri. Upon the completion of his probationary course of legal studies, he passed the required examination and was admitted to the bar in 1842. In August, 1843, he removed to Dixon, Illinois, where he has since permanently resided, possessing not only an extensive and remunerative clientage, but also the confidence and esteem of the general community of which he is a prominent and an honored citizen. In 1856 he was elected a member of the Legislature, and while acting in that capacity evinced the possession of efficient and useful abilities. In 1857 he was elected a Judge of the Circuit Court, serving one term. Republican in politics, he was one of the electors for Lincoln, and brings to the support of his party talents of no mean order. He is a skilful practitioner and ranks with the more prominent and influential lawyers of the town and county. He is an active mover, also, and a valued coadjutor in all movements and enterprises affecting the status, social and political, of his State and the general body of his fellow-citizens.

RAINEY, HON. JEFFERSON, State Senator of the Forty-ninth District of Illinois and Coal Operator, was born in Randolph county, Illinois, April 20th, 1820. His father, Isaac Rainey, a veteran of the War of 1812, emigrated to Illinois in 1817 and engaged in farming, first in Randolph county, and afterward in St. Clair county, which was his home until his decease, in 1872. His education was acquired at the district school of the latter place. Upon abandoning student life he was occupied for a brief period in teaching school, and afterward engaged in farming on government land, which he entered and which remained in his possession until very recently. The first few years

of his life on the farm were occupied principally in stock-raising, dealing extensively in stock of all kinds, and making that, in fact, his principal business down to 1865. He has been the owner of farming lands nearly 3000 acres in extent, and at the present time has under thorough cultivation over 1700 acres. In September, 1867, he removed to Belleville, where he now permanently resides, while giving careful attention to the operation of his farming and agricultural interests. In 1869 he was elected Alderman for Belleville, and this position he filled for six consecutive years. He now officiates as the acting Mayor. In 1874 he was elected State Senator, for a term of four years, from St. Clair county. He was elected on the Democratic ticket, and to the party which he espoused at an early date he has invariably given his support, as did also his father prior to his demise. While living on his farm he acted as Justice of the Peace for eleven years successively. He is the present owner of the White Oak Coal Mine, in St. Clair county, which is being successfully worked. While acting in a public capacity he has never failed to protect the interests of his constituency, and by his able and vigorous tactics has been instrumental in securing many advantages to his neighboring fellow-citizens. He was married, in 1840, to Miss Lyons, of St. Clair county.

BEERY, A. W., Operator in Real Estate and Mayor of Gilman, Illinois, was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, March 28th, 1829. He received his education at the Washington Academy, Illinois, then presided over by Principal D. W. D. Palmer, the brother of Potter Palmer.

Upon abandoning student life he was engaged for a time in teaching school at an educational establishment in Woodford county. He was subsequently occupied in the milling business, and after its relinquishment engaged in real estate transactions, buying and selling land extensively until 1869. In this year he removed to Gilman, his present home, and there continued his operations in land, also in the surrounding country, meeting with great success. His business in real estate is now very widely extended and important, and he is constantly busied either in fresh investments or in leasing and selling the properties already acquired. He is the owner of much valuable real estate in Galena and the environs, and one of the most prominent and influential citizens of the county. He was for three years a Councilman, and, under the new charter, for one year Alderman. At the expiration of his term in the latter office he was elected to the Mayoralty of the town, which responsible position he still occupies, firm and efficient in the prompt fulfilment of his duties and upright in his administration. Gilman is reputed to be peculiarly favored, parties being considered, since politics seems there to be made subservient to the real interests of the town, rather

than to those fostered by the unscrupulous office-seeker. As the candidate of the Low-License party for the office of mayor he was the successful opponent of the High-License candidate. In religion he is a pronounced and fearless Materialist; and, while his past and present record denotes a kindly nature and a charitable mind, he is a partisan of no form of religion. Recognizing the value of the restraining power exercised by churches and religious organizations, however, he is a liberal supporter of such institutions, and is noted for his freedom from prejudice and sectionalism. He was married, February 6th, 1866, to Martha E. McCord, of Woodford county, Illinois.

GUITEAU, LUTHER W., Merchant and Bank Cashier, was born at Utica, New York, in 1810, his parents being Dr. Francis Guiteau, a well-known physician of Oneida county, New York, and Hannah (Wilson) Guiteau, of Charlotte, Vermont. He was educated at the academy at Whitesboro', Oneida county, New York, and upon leaving school entered as clerk into a mercantile house at Oswego, New York. In 1833 he became a partner in the mercantile establishment of Maynard & Guiteau, at Ann Arbor, Michigan. In 1838 he located in Freeport, Illinois, where he established a general store on his own account. He retired from the active duties of mercantile life in 1849. In 1854 he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court. He has during his residence in Freeport been prominent in its public affairs. Especially has he given to the cause of education a very great portion of his time and study. He was twice elected to the office of School Commissioner of the county, and was chosen upon several occasions a member of the Board of Education of Freeport, serving with honor and distinction. He was mainly instrumental in securing the adoption of the present system of "graded schools" in Freeport. In conjunction with the late Hon. M. P. Sweet, D. A. Knowlton and other leading citizens, this improvement in the educational system of the city was obtained in the face of great opposition. Within two years after the question was first agitated by him a large school house, known as the "Union School House," was erected, in which the new system was tested with the most successful results. He was connected with the organization of the Second National Bank, of Freeport, in 1864, and became its Cashier in 1865, retaining this responsible position up to the present time. In 1833 he was married to Jane Howe, daughter of Major John Howe, of Antwerp, Jefferson county, New York. She died in 1848. In 1854 he was married to Maria Blood, of Cazenovia, New York. He is a gentleman very highly respected by his fellow-citizens for his integrity and fine business and social qualities.

WOLFE, COLONEL JOHN S., Lawyer, was born in Morgan county, Illinois, September 21st, 1833. His parents are George Wolfe and Mary (Sims) Wolfe. His earlier and preparatory education was acquired in the classes of the common schools, and at the termination of an allotted course of studies he decided to embrace the legal profession. In 1857, accordingly, he commenced the study of law under the able guidance and supervision of John M. Palmer, then residing at Carlinville, Macoupin county, Illinois. Subsequently, upon the completion of his term of probation, he passed the required examination, and in January, 1859, was admitted to the bar in Springfield, Illinois. He was then during a brief period occupied in the practice of his profession at Carlinville, after which he removed to Champaign, in the same State, in December, 1860. There he practised until the fall of 1864, meeting with considerable success, and securing an extensive clientage. Prior to the latter date, upon the outbreak of the Southern Rebellion, he was engaged in the United States service for a period of six months as Captain in the 20th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. From April to December, 1864, also, he acted in a prominent military capacity as Colonel of the 135th Regiment of Illinois Infantry. In the latter year he removed to Chicago, there practising successfully until the fall of 1867, when he returned to Champaign, where he has since permanently resided, the possessor of a large and constantly-increasing clientage. He is a skilful practitioner, and in the conduct of his law business evinces the possession of learning and abilities. He was married May 15th, 1862, to Celestia A. Young, a resident of Champaign, Illinois.

EVERETT, OLIVER, Physician and Scientist, was born in Worthington, Massachusetts, September 12th, 1811. His parents were James Everett and Phoebe (Clark) Everett. His earlier education was acquired at the High School in the neighborhood of his residence, whence he entered the Berkshire Medical School—connected with the Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts—from which institution he subsequently graduated. In 1836 he removed to Dixon's Ferry—now the town of Dixon—and there entered upon the active practice of his profession. In those early pioneer days when the country, still unredeemed from its primitive condition, was very sparsely settled, his professional rounds ranged over a wide extent of country. He then practised in the two or three counties adjoining Dixon, also purchased sundry sections of farm land, and during several years interested himself in the farming business and general agricultural pursuits. In 1863 he was elected Mayor of Dixon, and fulfilled the duties of that office with admirable energy and ability. He was one of the most active promoters of the North Illinois Hospital for the In-

sane, and in 1869–1873 was a member of the Board of Trustees of that institution. At the date of his arrival in Dixon two or three rudely constructed log-cabins, with about the same number of families, constituted the only traces of civilization. He has during a long period of time paid great attention to the study of the natural sciences, and his collection of geological and other specimens is surpassed by but few private collections.

NELSON, WILLIAM E., Lawyer, was born, June 4th, 1824, in Sparta, Tennessee, and is a son of Richard and Eliza (McCampbell) Nelson. He was educated both at home and in the private schools of his birthplace; and in 1840 commenced the study of law with his father, who was a member of the legal fraternity. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, and at once commenced to practise his profession at home, where he continued to reside until 1857, meanwhile being appointed a Master in Chancery, which position he retained for a considerable period. In the spring of 1857 he removed to Decatur, Illinois, where he resumed his legal practice, and which he still continues. In 1869 he was made by gubernatorial appointment (in the place of Milton Hay, who declined the position) a member of a Commission to Revise the Statutes of Illinois, and served with that body until his election in 1871 to the State Legislature, when he declined to participate with the commission. He has ever been a Democrat in politics, and his election to the Legislature may be attributed to his own personal popularity, as the district is a Republican one. He was not the candidate of any party, but was put forward by his friends, and supported and elected by members of both political parties. During the session of the Legislature he served on the Committees on Education and Common Schools, also on that of the Judiciary. He is regarded as a most able and upright counsellor and barrister. He was married February 26th, 1846, to Mary Ann, daughter of Colonel James Snodgrass, of Sparta, White county, Tennessee.

EELLS, SAMUEL COOK, Banker, was born in Walton, Delaware county, New York, March 19th, 1822. His parents were Nathaniel G. Eells and Betty (St. John) Eells. His earlier education was acquired at the Delaware Academy, located at Delhi, Delaware county, New York. On abandoning school life he entered as a clerk in a general store at Walton. In 1854 he removed to Dixon, Illinois, there securing a position as bookkeeper in the private banking house of Robertson, Eastman & Co. In the following year G. B. Eastman retired, and the firm became Robertson, Eells & Co. The Dixon house of this firm

was the branch establishment of the Rockford house of Robertson, Coleman & Co. He continued thus engaged until 1859, when the reorganization of the firm was effected, and it became Eells & Coleman, relations which were sustained until 1865. In this year the Lee County National Bank was organized, the house of Eells & Coleman being merged in it. In that institution he became Cashier, which position he has since retained, performing its attendant functions with exactitude and admirable ability. The Lee County National Bank is a flourishing and well-conducted establishment, and its financial management has been always characterized by a prudence and an acute foresight which leaves no room for pecuniary loss or disaster. He was married in 1854 to Anna More, of Delhi, New York, daughter of Colonel Henry More.

ROBY, KILBURN H., Lawyer, was born, 1837, in Mount Vernon, Hillsboro county, New Hampshire, and is a son of Clinton and Lois H. (Harwood) Roby. He was educated at the academy of his native town, and when he attained his majority he removed to Illinois, where he was engaged for two years as a teacher. In 1860 he entered the law office of Tupper & Nelson, at Decatur, and after two years of study was admitted to the bar in 1862. Shortly after this event he became associated with his preceptor, W. E. Nelson, in partnership, which firm still continues. He was married, 1864, to Ann Haworth, of Decatur.

MUNN, LOYAL LEVI, Real Estate Operator, Manufacturer, etc., was born in Madrid, St. Lawrence county, New York, September 1st, 1829. His parents were Abel Munn and Susannah (Barnum) Munn. He was the recipient of a common school education. In 1846 he removed to Freeport, Illinois, in order to join an elder brother, and there was occupied in working on his farm in summer and in attending school during the winter months. In 1848 he attended also for one year the sessions of a neighboring select school. In 1849-50 he taught school in the northern part of Stephenson county, and in the course of the latter year established himself in business in Freeport as an insurance agent, representing several New York insurance companies for the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Indiana. In 1853 he organized the first insurance company formed in Freeport, the "Stephenson Insurance Company," of which he became Secretary, continuing to act in that capacity until 1865, when he resigned on account of continued ill-health. In 1866 he established a dry-goods business in partnership with his brother, under the style of O. V. & L. L. Munn; this business, subsequently entirely his own through the purchase of his brother's interest, he ultimately disposed of in 1869.

In 1871 he bought a half interest in the Freeport Gas Works—"The Freeport Gas Light and Coke Company"—which business he still carries on in partnership with Mr. Schofield. Prior to this, in 1855, he had become interested in real estate operations, and built the block known as Munn's Building. In the same year also the American Insurance Company was formed in Freeport, and he was closely connected with its organization; was appointed to its Presidency in 1867, and officiated in that capacity until 1870, when the company removed to Chicago and he became one of its directors. That company does the most extensive business in farm property insurance exclusively of any similar establishment in the country. In 1874 he was prominently connected with the establishment of the Freeport Watch Manufacturing Company, whose works are located in the immediate vicinity of the town from which they take their name, and of this company he is the Treasurer. He is a leading and influential member of the Masonic body, and was presiding officer of the Grand Chapter of the State of Illinois for 1866. In various other societies also he occupies high positions. He is a man of infinite resources and unusual energy, and is widely and favorably known as an enterprising and indefatigable initiator of movements which have invariably met with great success. He was married in 1857 to Leonora Lott, formerly a resident of Ogle county, Illinois; in 1861 he was again married to M. Louisa Hardy, of Haverhill, New Hampshire.

EWING, CHARLES ADLAI, Lawyer, was born, 1846, in western Kentucky, and is a son of Rev. Fielding N. and Sarah (Powers) Ewing. His father removed to Bloomington, Illinois, in 1850, where he was engaged in pastoral duties for nine years, and then retired from the ministry, removing first to Chicago and subsequently to Decatur. Charles A. Ewing at the proper age entered the freshman class of the Chicago University, and thence repaired to the College of New Jersey at Princeton, and passed a three years' course in that celebrated institution, graduating with the class of 1867. Having selected the legal profession as his future sphere of action, he entered the Law School at Albany, New York, and graduated therefrom in 1869. He then returned to Illinois, and settled at Decatur, where he at once engaged in the practice of his profession. He formed a law partnership with H. Crea—the latter having been already a practitioner for several years—and the firm is known as Crea & Ewing, and are among the leaders of the bar in that section of the State. Although young in years, the junior partner bids fair to attain eminence in his profession, even at the present time ranking among the ablest in Decatur. He was married, June 15th, 1871, to Zella Palmer, of Albany, New York, a niece of Judge Bradley of the Supreme Court of the United States.

GODFREY, WILLIAM H., Operator in Farms, was born in Geneva, New York, July 13th, 1827. His parents were Charles Godfrey and Harriet (Horton) Godfrey. He received both an academical and a private education, under the preceptorship of a tutor, at his home. Upon abandoning school-life he became engaged in farming and agricultural pursuits. In 1851 he moved to Gloucester county, Virginia, and farmed there until 1857. He removed subsequently to Dixon, Illinois, and engaged in farming and the milling business; constructed one flour-mill, and, buying a second one, entered extensively into the business, in association with his father and brother. In 1862 he abandoned his milling enterprises, and began his transactions in farming lands, etc. At the present time he deals largely in land of various descriptions, also in farms, which he buys, sells, and rents. He is one of the most enterprising business men of Dixon, and, by his energy and ability, has risen to be one of the leading and influential spirits of the town. He was married in 1849 to Catharine I. Dugan, daughter of Nathaniel Dugan, of New York.

BASCOM, REV. FLAVEL, D.D., was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, June 8th, 1804, the youngest of ten children. His father was Abiel Bascom, a farmer. The son, until the age of seventeen, attended district school and worked upon the farm. He then taught school for three winters, and fitted himself for college. He then entered Yale College, where he graduated in 1828 with honor. During the next year he was principal of an academy in New Canaan, Connecticut. He then entered the Theological Seminary of Yale College, and after two years was licensed to preach, and was at the same time appointed a tutor in the college. He pursued his studies two years longer and then graduated in 1833. He then left college to enter upon a work to which he had devoted his life, having early in his studies joined the "New Haven Band," who pledged themselves to become home missionaries in Illinois, and to work together for the promotion of evangelical religion and Christian education. He accordingly went to Tazewell county, Illinois, in 1833, to labor as a home missionary; passing through the village of Chicago when it contained but three hundred inhabitants, with but one tavern, a log house, and but one place for religious worship, namely, the carpenter shop in Fort Dearborn. He labored in this field for five years, working in Pleasant Grove, Pekin, Sand Prairie, Tremont, Washington, and Peoria. In 1839 he entered upon an agency of the same society, which led him to explore the new and scattered settlements in all the northern half of Illinois, to aid in organizing churches and preparing the way for the settlement of pastors over them. While engaged in these labors, his residence being in Chi-

cago, he was called to become the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of that city in the year 1840. He remained pastor of this church for about nine years. It was during this period that he appointed in his church the first anti-slavery prayer-meeting ever held in Chicago, and took part in the first meeting ever held in that city for addresses on the subject of slavery and for the organization of an anti-slavery society. In 1850 he received a call to the First Church of Christ, in Galesburg, Illinois, where he served through a useful and fruitful ministry of six years, until 1856, when he accepted an appointment under the American Missionary Association for Illinois, for one year. In 1857 he became pastor of the Congregational Church of Dover, Illinois, in which relation he continued for seven years. In 1864 he was settled over the First Congregational Church of Princeton, where he labored more than five years. Having then reached the age of sixty-five he thought of retiring from the active duties of the ministry; but being invited to act as a sort of nursing father to a small and feeble church at Hinsdale, one of the suburban villages near Chicago, he spent three years in that labor. He was then pastor of the Congregational Church at La Salle, Illinois, for one year, after which he removed to Ottawa, Illinois, where he now resides, relieved from the cares of a pastorate, but constantly engaged in preaching as temporary supply, and in aiding churches in various parts of the State to secure settled pastors. In all the churches over which he has been a pastor, revivals of religion have been enjoyed under his labors, and in each of these places he has held the confidence and love of his people. During the whole of his ministry he has plead for the temperance cause, as he early espoused that of the slave. He has acted a prominent part in building up educational institutions in this State of his adoption. He has been a Trustee of Knox College for more than twenty-five years; was one of the founders of Beloit College and of Rockford Female Seminary, and a member of their Boards of Trustees until he removed from that part of the State; one of the founders and directors of the Chicago Theological Seminary; and a founder and Trustee of Wheaton College. In founding the Academy at Dover and the High School at Princeton, he took an active part, and had an official oversight of each, during his residence in these places. In ecclesiastical assemblies he has always been in request, and his influence has been salutary, and his labors abundant. Possessed of a vigorous constitution and much endurance, he has performed much of his labor, and done much of his travelling by night, as well as by day. Unlike many in the ministry, he possesses mechanical skill, and unusual executive ability; and now, at the ripe age of seventy-one, in the enjoyment of good health, and still working in his Master's vineyard, he is scarcely conscious that, after these forty years of constant service, his eye is dimmed or his strength abated. Tall, well-built, a little less straight than of yore, but active, with a noble head, and a rich, strong voice, he meets well our ideal of an aged

pastor and minister of Christ. Probably no man in Illinois has, to-day, a wider circle of friends and acquaintance than Rev. Dr. Bascom. He has thrice been married: first to Ellen P. Cleaveland, of New London, Connecticut, who died in Pekin, Illinois, in 1837; again in 1841 to Elizabeth Sparhawk, of Warehouse Point, Connecticut, who died in Galesburg, Illinois, in 1851, leaving four sons: one, an infant, soon died; another, who grew up, graduated at Beloit College, and spent some time as a teacher in the South, has recently died. Of the other two sons, one is an editor in Princeton, Illinois, and the other, Rev. G. S. Bascom, is pastor of the Congregational Church of Peru, Illinois; thus worthily following the example of his father. In 1852 he was married to his present wife, Ruth Pomeroy, of South-ampton, Massachusetts, by whom he has one son, a physician, in practice in Ottawa, Illinois, with whom they make their home.

HEATON, WILLIAM WEED, Lawyer, Judge of Circuit Court, was born in Western, Oneida county, New York, April 18, 1814. His parents were John Heaton and Sarah (Weed) Heaton. He was the recipient of an academical education, and after completing his allotted course of studies engaged in school-teaching, continuing thus occupied, however, but for a limited period. In 1835, having decided to embrace the legal profession, he entered on the study of law, and, upon the termination of his probationary course, was admitted, in 1838, to the bar at Terre Haute, Indiana, where, beginning immediately the active practice of his profession, he rapidly secured an extensive clientage. At the expiration of two years he removed, in 1840, to Dixon, Illinois, where he was professionally and successfully occupied until 1861. At that date he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court, a position which he has since occupied, performing its attendant functions with rectitude and ability. He is a skilful and upright expounder of the law, and a man of solid acquirements. His rulings and judgments are characterized by accuracy and lucidity, while his general deportment while on the bench has won for him the esteem of the members of the bar, and of the community amid which he is an honored citizen.

PATTERSON, SAMUEL S., Merchant, was born at Mount Joy, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, April 19th, 1803. His father, James Patterson, was formerly engaged in farming and agricultural pursuits. His education was acquired in the neighboring common schools of his birth-place, and upon leaving school he was employed in working on a farm, an occupation at which he continued for several years. In 1847 he engaged in the grain trade, and shortly

after combined with it the lumber business, carrying on at the same time mercantile operations, in partnership with Richard B. Witmer. He was thus variously employed until 1855, meeting with much success. During the session of 1855-1856 he was a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and while acting in that capacity deported himself with rectitude and ability. In 1857 he removed to Sterling, Whitesides county, Illinois, and reassumed there his former partnership connections with Richard B. Witmer, under the firm-name of Patterson & Witmer, in a general mercantile business. That association lasted until 1867, in which year the firm was dissolved, and he retired from the turmoil of active business life. He is at the present time a silent partner in the banking house of Patterson & Co., a well-known and reliable establishment of Sterling. As a business man he evinced the possession of tact, ability, and shrewd foresight, while both as public official and private citizen his record is wholly honorable.

PATTON, WILLIAM WESTON, REV., D. D., was born in New York city, October 19th, 1821. He is the son of Rev. Dr. William Patton, now a resident of New Haven, Connecticut, but at that date, and for many years, a well-known clergyman of New York city, a man of commanding voice and stature, and of great force of character. From such parentage one looks for a son who shall make a mark in the world, nor is expectation disappointed in this case. The son, put to study "almost as soon as weaned," made rapid progress in private schools, in four years experience at the noted "Edgehill Boarding-School" of Princeton, New Jersey, and from thence in the New York University, where he graduated in 1839, at the early age of eighteen. He then spent three years in the Union Theological Seminary of New York, when he graduated in 1842. He was married, January 11th, 1843, to Sarah Jane Mott of New York city, and one week later was ordained as a minister, and installed as pastor over the Phillips Congregational Church of Boston. He remained there three years, when he accepted a call to the Fourth Congregational Church of Hartford, Connecticut. He continued pastor of this church for a period of eleven years. He then, in January, 1857, received a call to the First Congregational Church of Chicago and accepted it, moving thither; here again he filled a long and useful pastorate of eleven years. In September, 1867, he resigned, that he might become editor-in-chief of *The Advance*, a new religious weekly then just started, and aiming to equal in quality and influence any religious journal in the country. He entered upon his new duties at once (though continuing for a few months in charge of his old parish, at the request of his people until they could find a successor), and filled the editorial chair with ability and success for about five years. In the meantime the great fire

had seriously crippled both the paper and its financial support, and it was at length sold to its present proprietors. Dr. Patton then ceased to be connected with it in any managerial capacity, though a regular contributor to its editorial and other columns at this date. He is at present engaged in various literary labors, besides preparing a book for the press. He also acted for one year, after ceasing to be editor of *The Advance*, as Corresponding Secretary of the American Missionary Association. He was also a delegate to the great National Council of Congregational Churches, held at Oberlin. His first wife died March 23d, 1850. He was married to his present wife, Mary B. Smith, daughter of Norman Smith, Jr., of Hartford, October 1st, 1851. He has a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters. The oldest son, by his first wife, is a banker and broker in New York; the second son, a graduate of Amherst College, is now studying architecture; while still another son is in the senior class in Amherst. Dr. Patton has a sister living in London, and has himself been abroad, making a tour in Europe and the East of nearly a year. He is permanently engaged as Lecturer on Modern Skepticism in the Chicago Theological Seminary, and also in the Theological Department of Oberlin College.

SPAHL, FREDERICK, Merchant, was born February 28th, 1809, in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, of German parentage. He received his education in his native place, principally from German teachers. When twenty years of age he removed to Galena, Illinois, thus becoming one of the earliest settlers of that section. Shortly after his arrival there he entered the store of a mercantile firm, and in 1831 he established himself in business on his own account as a general trader. During the following year he took part, in common with most of the inhabitants of the district, in the campaign against the Indians, familiarly known as the "Black Hawk War." The country around Galena abounds in lead ore, the word "galena" being generally applied to the sulphuret of that metal, which is the character of ore chiefly mined. the word "mineral," however, in that locality, being employed to describe the ores which are sold to the smelting furnaces. In 1836 he became interested in the latter industry, and was one of several who embarked in this enterprise. About the same time also he engaged in the steamboat trade, which was then very extensive in Galena. Indeed, in later years, the port of Galena owned more tonnage, proportionately, than any other in the United States, New York not excepted. In 1839 he became President of the Galena branch of the State Bank of Illinois. He retired from active business pursuits in 1852, although he continued to take part in the direction of the various public companies with which he has been connected for many years past. In 1857 the

Galena Marine Insurance Company was established, of which he became President. This corporation was merged, about 1865, into the Merchants' National Bank of Galena, of which latter institution he was elected a director, and still continues to hold that position. He has been for many years intimately connected with an insurance agency, in which he takes a great interest. In 1858 he was elected Mayor of the city of Galena, being the only official position he ever held. He has thus resided in this section for nearly half a century, and is justly claimed as one of the pioneers of this portion of the Northwest, being thoroughly identified with its progress and development. He is of quiet, unassuming manners, and greatly respected for his sterling worth and integrity.

LANE, WILLIAM, Lawyer, Judge, was born in Hackettstown, New Jersey, September 8th, 1828. His parents were John H. Lane and Mary (Nightser) Lane. His education was acquired in the common schools in the vicinity of his residence. In 1837 he removed with his parents to Knox county, Ohio, and was there apprenticed to learn the trade of shoemaking. Subsequently he engaged in a general mercantile business, and removed to Morrison, Illinois. At the breaking out of the civil war he enlisted, in 1861, in Company E of the 46th Illinois Volunteers, and was elected First Lieutenant. He was attacked by sickness, however, in the following year, and his health finally became so enfeebled that he was granted a discharge. In 1862 he was appointed Deputy United States Assessor, and in the same year, having decided to embrace the legal profession, began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1863, and shortly after entered upon the active practice of his profession in Morrison, in which he has since continued, meeting with great success. In 1869 he was elected County Judge, and still holds that position, performing its functions with marked ability and unswerving rectitude. He was married in 1849 to Selina W. Woodcock of Fredericktown, who died in 1872. In 1874 he was again married to Jane Shafer, formerly a resident of White county, Indiana.

SOULARD, JAMES G., retired Merchant, was born, July 15th, 1798, in St. Louis, Missouri, then the province of Upper Louisiana, under the Spanish flag. He is a son of the late Antoine and Julia (Cerry) Soulard, his father being a native of France. He was educated in the common schools of the place, and then entered a store as a clerk. In 1819 he established himself in business on his own account as a general trader. The following year he set out on a trading expedition to Fort Snelling, then the

Ultima Thule of American territory, remaining there for one year, and then returned to St. Louis. His father had been a surveyor of the province of Upper Louisiana under the Spanish rule, and afterwards under the American government, that territory having been ceded to the United States by the first Napoleon in 1803. The son succeeded the father as a United States Deputy-Surveyor, and under and through the latter became likewise engaged in the survey of both the public and private lands in the District of Missouri, chiefly in and around St. Louis; he was so occupied in 1823-25. In 1827 he removed to Galena, and thus became one of the very earliest settlers of that section. He here engaged in mercantile pursuits and also in mining lead and smelting its ores. He was commissioned Postmaster of the town in 1832, and filled the post for two years; and subsequently was appointed County Recorder and County Surveyor, which positions he filled till 1836. For the next twenty years he was engaged in farming, horticulture, and the nursery business, in and near Galena, and planted the first vineyard in Joe Daviess county. During this period, also, he was interested in many real estate operations in St. Louis, both on his own account and in connection with his father's estate. In 1856 he relinquished all active business life and devoted the years since that date to horticulture and other Arcadian pursuits.

NEWBALL, HORATIO, Physician and Editor, was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1798. His parents were Joel Newhall and Lucy (Mansfield) Newhall. He studied at Harvard University, and graduated in 1817, in the same class with George Bancroft, Caleb Cushing, and Rev. Dr. Tyng, of New York. He took the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the Medical Department of Harvard in 1821. After graduating he came West, to Illinois, and settled at Greenville, Bond county. In 1827 he removed to Galena, being one of the earliest pioneers and settlers of the place. During 1828-29 he edited the *Miners' Journal*, the first newspaper published in the Northwest, and continued its publication for about two years. In 1830 he relinquished his editing and mining operations, and resumed the practice exclusively of the medical profession. While in Greenville he engaged very actively and zealously in the debates and discussions engendered by the question as to whether Illinois should be a free or a slave State, and, in conjunction with Rev. James Peck, was, in a great measure, instrumental in securing the adoption of a free Constitution for the State. He was for many years President of the Joe Daviess County Medical Society, and during the continuance of the Black Hawk Indian War was Surgeon in the United States army in 1832-33. He was an esteemed and influential member of the Presbyterian Church, and for a period extending over a quarter of a century one of its most

valued ruling elders. Prior to his death, in 1870, he had practised medicine in Illinois for a much longer time than any other physician, and was the possessor of an extensive business, and the veneration and love of all that knew him. He was a scholarly gentleman, and an accomplished physician. Upright and Christianly in all his dealings with his fellow-townsmen, he was regarded by them as a wise counsellor in affairs political, social, and religious; while, so entirely was he in their confidence, an admonition from his lips would often arrest in mid career some movement or measure in which he had detected the germ of evil. His death occasioned widespread regret, and left vacant one of those places which are difficult to fill.

BBROWN, HON. WILLIAM, Lawyer and Jurist, was born June 1st, 1819, in Cumberland, England, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Morton) Brown, who emigrated to the United States in 1827, first locating in Hudson, and thence removed, three years subsequently, to Western, Oneida county, New York. Here he was educated, and having embraced the legal profession he studied law in Rochester, where he was admitted to the bar in October, 1845. He immediately removed to Illinois, and settled at Rockford in that State, where he commenced the practice of his profession. In 1852 he was elected State's Attorney for the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit, for the term of four years. In 1857 he was elected Mayor of the city of Rockford, and in 1865-66 served in the Legislature of the State. In 1870 he was elected Judge of the First Judicial Circuit, composed of the counties of Winnebago, Stephenson, and Joe Daviess. In 1873 he was re-elected for a term of six years, which position he continues to fill at the present time (1875).

LAWSON, MANASSEH M., Hardware Merchant, was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, March 26th, 1841. He is the son of Manasseh Lawson, a native of Ohio, and Agathe Lawson, a native of France. His education was acquired at the Ohio Wesleyan University, located at Delaware, Ohio. Immediately upon leaving school, he engaged in mercantile business and stock-shipping at Oakland, Coles county, Illinois, being then twenty-four years of age. In this business he remained for a period of three years, then removed to Tuscola, Douglas county, resuming the business of stock-shipping, and continuing in it until the following year. He then established himself in the hardware trade, in which he is still engrossed, and has succeeded in building up, within a remarkably short period, the most extensive business relations in that trade in this section of the State, and his elegant storeroom is a conspicuous object among the buildings

of Tuscola. As a business man he ranks with the most reliable, as well as with the most prosperous tradesmen of the county, and is noted for his energy and enterprise. Although one of the youngest of the more prominent resident merchants he exercises much influence in business circles, and is honored as an able and upright citizen. He was married, April 14th, 1864, to Mary Burr, a former resident of Oakland.

QUINE, WILLIAM E., son of William and Margaret (Kinley) Quine, was born in the Isle of Man, February 9th, 1847, and removed with his parents to Chicago in 1853. Having enjoyed the usual educational advantages of the public schools and the High School of the city, he entered a drug store and devoted four years to the study of materia medica, pharmacy, and chemistry. In 1866 he commenced attending lectures in the Chicago Medical College, graduating from that institution in 1869. Six months previous to graduation he was elected, from a competitive examination, to the House Staff of the Cook County Hospital, and served in that relation for a year and a half. He entered private practice as the partner of Dr. T. D. Fitch, the partnership continuing one year. In 1870 he was chosen as Lecturer on Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Chicago Medical College, and in 1871 he was regularly installed as the Professor of that chair. In 1872 he was elected to the Medical Board of the Cook County Hospital, as the Attending Accoucheur of that institution. In 1874 he was elected Treasurer of the Illinois State Medical Society, and soon after was chosen for the Presidency of the Chicago Medical Society. Though still a very young man Dr. Quine has had a somewhat remarkable career, and he is now regarded as one of the most rapidly growing physicians of Chicago and its vicinity.

CLARK, HORACE S., Lawyer, Ex-Judge, was born in Huntsburg, Geauga county, Ohio, August 12th, 1840. His father, Captain J. M. P. Clark, emigrated to Ohio from Vermont at an early day; his mother is Charlotte (Brainard) Clark, a native of the latter State. At the age of fifteen years, with a fair common school education, he took leave of the old homestead, and, with money earned by industry and thrift, was enabled to reach Chicago, Illinois, where, without a friend, he sought employment, and worked for a brief period in a livery stable. Becoming dissatisfied with city life he removed to Kane county, where he labored on a farm during the summer season, and in the winter months attended school, paying for his board by the performance of various commissions. In the following spring he reached Iowa City, westward bound, where an older brother lived,

with whom he found a home while pursuing a student life at the Iowa State University, where he became noted for his versatile powers of oratory and debate. During the vacations he was engaged in teaching school, and was occupied also in the law office of Justice William E. Miller, where he read with attention and profit the works of Blackstone and various elementary treatises on law, which implanted in him a great fondness for the legal profession. During the first year of his residence in Iowa City he was furnished by his brother with a sum of money which he took with him to Kane county, Illinois, and where, though but a boy of sixteen, he bought and shipped by rail to the former town, ten cows, which he kept during the season, milking them himself, and selling the milk, thus securing the means of defraying his current expenses. In the spring of 1858, then the possessor of \$200, he speculated in fruit trees, sending them up the Mississippi river, but in this enterprise failed to secure profitable returns. He removed subsequently to St. Louis, where he purchased various books, and travelled about the country in order to dispose of them advantageously. Later, he was engaged in teaching school again for three terms, in St. Charles county, Missouri. He then returned to his home in Ohio, and was temporarily employed in running a country butcher wagon, and succeeded in laying aside a sufficient amount of his earnings to meet his expenses on a journey to Pickaway county, in the same State, where he became the occupant of a well-salaried position in a school, and also resumed his law studies with the legal firm of Smith & Page, in Circleville, Tazewell county. Being the possessor of considerable knowledge concerning politics, and also a fluent speaker and ready debater, he soon became widely known as the "Boy Orator." On the outbreak of the rebellion in 1861 he raised and organized a company for the United States army, but, guided by pro-slavery proclivities, and becoming dissatisfied with the conduct of the administration, he disbanded this body of troops, and resolved to take no part in the war. Upon the retirement of General Fremont from command in Missouri, however, his patriotism was again aroused, and he enlisted as a private in Company E, of the 73d Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, then being perfected. He was afterward appointed Orderly Sergeant, and then promoted successively to a Second Lieutenantcy and a First Lieutenantcy, in the latter capacity commanding his company for a considerable length of time. July 3d, 1863, while in command of a skirmishing line, he was severely wounded at Gettysburg. In consequence of after disability, arising from his wounds, he was discharged from the service. Later, he was tendered by Governor Todd, of Ohio, the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of a new regiment, but being unable to take the field was compelled to decline the appointment. While in the army he was constantly with his command, and, in addition to the wound received at Gettysburg, was upon four other occasions slightly wounded. He then removed to Nashville, Tennessee, and occupying

himself there in business pursuits, met with much and deserved success. In 1865 he removed to Mattoon, Illinois, where he resumed his legal studies, and was admitted to the bar in 1868, while still holding the position of City Police Magistrate, to which he had previously been appointed. Upon engaging in the active practice of his profession he met at once with success, and rapidly acquired an extensive and remunerative clientage. In 1870 he was a candidate for the Legislature on the Republican ticket, but failed to secure an election, being defeated, however, by but a meagre majority. Later he was elected Judge of the Common Pleas Court of the city of Mattoon, holding that office during an unexpired term. Ultimately he resumed his practice, and, particularly as a criminal lawyer, won an extended and favorable reputation. At the present time his business circuit comprises not only the town of Mattoon, but also a wide circle in the envioning region, and his services are eagerly sought for by those requiring a practitioner of skill and learning.

WARDNER, HORACE, M. D., was born in Perry county, New York, August 25th, 1829, being the eldest of a family of six children. When he was two years of age his family moved to Allegheny county, where he spent his boyhood on his father's farm. He early evinced a liking for literature, and was seldom without a book at hand to which he would devote all of his unemployed moments. The desire for knowledge increasing with his years, he soon determined upon a profession, and as liberal an education as circumstances and time would permit. His father being of limited means, with a large family to support, was unable to afford him the facilities so much coveted, and, at the age of sixteen, it was arranged that he should leave home, and, relying exclusively upon his own efforts, seek those advantages necessary to the accomplishment of his purposes. Six or seven months spent at labor brought him the means to commence his studies at Alfred University, New York. During the following six years he pursued his course of studies there and at Cayuga, New York, with the exception of such intervals spent in teaching as became necessary to supply the means of defraying expenses. In 1852 he commenced the study of medicine with William B. Alley, M. D., at Almond, New York, applying himself studiously to acquiring a knowledge of the rudiments of the science there, and during the year 1853 at Milwaukee, and 1854 at Geneva, Wisconsin, where he was also engaged in teaching. In the fall of the latter year he located in Chicago, becoming a pupil in the office of Professors A. B. Palmer and De Laskie Miller. He entered Rush Medical College at the opening of the lecture course of 1854-55, and graduated from that institution in the spring of 1856. After spending one year in the Mercy Hospital, where, under excellent instructors, he made a thorough study of disease and its

treatment at the bed-side, he "hung out his shingle" at Libertyville, Illinois, where he rapidly made friends, and readily commanded a fair practice. After several months, however, he disposed of his office and practice to another physician and returned to the city of Chicago, and there located, as he supposed, permanently, and entered at once into the practice of his profession. In 1858, in conjunction with Professor Edmund Andrews, M. D., he opened a private anatomical room, where classes consisting of students, artists, and professional men were received and instructed in human anatomy. In the spring of 1859 the institution, now known as the Chicago Medical College, was organized, and Dr. Wardner was elected to the position of Demonstrator of Anatomy. He occupied that position until the outbreak of the civil war of 1861, when he entered the military service as Surgeon of the 12th Illinois Volunteers. In April, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of Brigade Surgeon, and assigned as Medical Director of a division, under the command of General U. S. Grant. He remained with the army, in the field, until after the battle of Corinth, in October, 1862, participating in seven engagements, viz.: Belmont, Fort Henry, Fort Donaldson, Pittsburg Landing, Siege of Corinth, Iuka, and Corinth, rendering services for which he received complimentary notice in the reports of his superior officers. He was then ordered to take charge of the United States General Hospital at Mound City, Illinois, and continued in charge of that establishment until the close of the war, and the abolishment of the hospital, in August, 1865. He was afterward ordered to the post of Cairo, and placed in charge of its medical affairs, and continued in that position until August, 1866, when the post was permanently closed. Before being mustered out of the service he was promoted to the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel "for meritorious services." Pleased with the mild climate of southern Illinois, and finding Cairo a much healthier locality than general report abroad attributes to it, or its first appearance to a stranger would indicate, he chose to remain in that place, now his home, and resumed the civil practice of his profession. In 1867 he was instrumental in establishing the hospital known as the St. Mary's Infirmary, and since that time has continued to be its chief medical officer. It being a marine hospital of the third class, places him on the list of surgeons in the United States Marine Hospital service. He is an officer of the Southern Illinois Medical Society, and a member of the American Medical Association. For several years he has been Surgeon of the Illinois Central Railroad; is Examining Surgeon for the United States Pensioners, and Medical Supervisor, Referee, or Examiner for a number of life insurance companies. He was married in 1858 to Louise Rockwood of Wisconsin, a lady well adapted to fill a wife's part in the position a professional man occupies in the community. In his profession he has been successful, having gained an extensive practice to which he devotes his entire time and energies, and from which he enjoys a

liberal income. He has made frequent contributions to medical literature; has prepared and delivered several lectures on scientific subjects, which called forth favorable notices from the press and the people. As a citizen he is respected, and is favored with the esteem and confidence of the people.

PATTERSON, JOSEPH M., Banker, was born at Mount Joy, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, August 12th, 1837. His father was Samuel S. Patterson, before mentioned. His education was acquired at the academy, situated in his native place. In 1857 he moved, with his parents, to Sterling, Illinois, and there acted in the capacity of clerk in his father's dry-goods store—Patterson & Witmer. In the fall of 1857 he was admitted into that firm as a partner, and its style was changed to Patterson, Witmer & Co. In 1861, at the breaking out of the civil war, he entered the service of the United States in the 13th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, and served gallantly with that body until it was mustered out in 1864. In 1867, in a partnership association with his father and Julius Rogers, under the firm-name of Rogers, Patterson & Co., he commenced the banking business. In 1870 the firm was reconstructed, Rogers retiring and William L. Patterson being admitted as partner, when the style of Patterson & Co. was adopted, and has since been retained. In 1873 he was elected a member of the State Senate, and served one term. He has also been a member of the Board of Supervisors. In politics he is a Republican, and brings to the support of his party abilities of no mean order. In all matters concerning the status, social and political, of his adopted State and county, he is an active and an efficient co-worker. He was married in 1864 to Catharine A. Manahan, of Sterling, Illinois.

BURCHARD, HON. HORATIO C., M.C., Lawyer, was born at Marshall, Oneida county, New York, September 22d, 1825. His parents were Horatio Burchard, formerly engaged in farming and agricultural pursuits, and Frances (Chapin) Burchard, both of Springfield, Massachusetts. In 1840 he removed, with his family, to Beloit, Wisconsin. In 1850, after the termination of his allotted course of studies, he graduated at Hamilton College, located in his native State. During the ensuing year he had charge of an academy in Monroe, Green county, Wisconsin. He had previously commenced the study of law, in a special class, under the supervision and able guidance of Professor Dwight, now of Columbia College, New York, and in 1852 was admitted to the Monroe, Wisconsin, bar. In 1854 he took charge of the Freeport, Illinois, schools, as General Manager and head teacher. In 1855 he associated himself in a partner-

ship connection with Thomas I. Turner, under the style of Turner & Burchard, for the practice of law. In 1856 E. P. Barton was admitted as a partner, and T. I. Turner retiring in 1858, the firm was continued until 1873 under the style of Burchard & Barton. In 1862, in conjunction with his brother, he established a hardware store in Freeport, the firm of H. C. Burchard & Brother, which was continued until 1869, while, in the interim, he was professionally and successfully occupied. From 1857 to 1860 he was School Commissioner of Stephenson county, Illinois. In 1863 and 1865 he was a prominent member of the Legislature of Illinois, and while acting in that capacity evinced the possession of sterling abilities, and faithfully guarded the interests of his constituents. In the session of 1863 he was a member of the Committee on Claims, and in that of 1865 was Chairman of the Committee on Banks and Corporations. In 1869 he was elected to Congress, at a special election held to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Washburne, prior to his departure for Europe as United States Minister to France. He sat with the Congressional body in the Forty-first, Forty-second, and Forty-third Congresses, and in November, 1874, was re-elected to the Forty-fourth Congress. In politics he is a firm and consistent Republican, and to the support of his party brings abilities of no mean order, and the prestige of an honorable reputation and unsullied record.

PATTON, REV. FRANCIS L., D.D., was born in the island of Bermuda, January 22d, 1843. The family for several generations, or over a hundred years, have been residents of that island, but came originally from Scotland. His father was George I. Patton, a shipping merchant, and is now deceased. The son was educated in a private academy until the age of fifteen; then further pursued his studies in the University of Toronto, Canada; and also in the Theological Department of Princeton College, where he graduated in 1865. He was then ordained, and settled, June 1st, 1865, as pastor over the Eighty-fourth Street Presbyterian Church of New York city. Two years later he accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church of Nyack, on the Hudson. In 1871 he was called to the South Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, New York. In the following year he accepted the Professorship of Didactic and Polemic Theology, in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest, located at Chicago, which position he now holds. In 1873 he took editorial charge of *The Interior*, and still acts in that capacity, in company with Rev. C. L. Thompson, who has since become associate elder. He is also occupying the pulpit of the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church of Chicago, as he has done for a year past. He is author of a treatise on the inspiration of the Scriptures, and of a summary of Christian doctrine, which is embraced in

a volume entitled "Preparing to Teach," both of these being published by the Presbyterian Board of Publication. He has also been an occasional contributor to the *Princeton Review*. He is, perhaps, best known to the public in connection with the famous ecclesiastical trial of Professor Swing, May–October, 1874; which resulted in the latter's acquittal before the Presbytery, and subsequent conviction of heresy before the Synod, and withdrawal from the denomination. Professor Patton was married, October 10th, 1865, to Rosa Antoinette Stevenson, daughter of Rev. Dr. Stevenson, Secretary of the American Tract Society.

CHARTERS, ALEXANDER, Merchant, was born in Belfast, Ireland, July 7th, 1800. His parents were Alexander Charters and Eleanor (Mackey) Charters. He received his education in his native place, and in 1816 sailed for New York, in order to join his two brothers, who were established in business in that city as linen importers. He there entered their store, and in due course of time was admitted into partnership with them, the firm-style then adopted being J. A. Charters & Co. He continued thus occupied until 1838, when he retired from active business life, and removed to Dixon, Illinois. In this locality he purchased a section of land, which is one of the most fertile and beautifully located properties in the State. There he has since permanently resided, surrounded by natural scenery of unrivalled loveliness, retired within a spot on the Rock river, whose innumerable and unsurpassed beauties have called forth the admiration of that gifted woman, Margaret Fuller Ossoli. Though not actively engaged in business since his residence in Dixon, he has been prominently identified with many of the enterprises and movements relating to the town, and his unbounded hospitality and genial nature, coupled with his many other endearing characteristics, have conduced to make him one of the most widely known and best beloved citizens of the town. He was married in 1827 to Ellen Boomer, of Belfast, who died in New York in 1832. His only son, James B. Charters, is a prominent legal practitioner of Dixon, Illinois.

BLAUW, C. A. W., M. D., was born in Germany, August 23d, 1843. His parents were A. J. Blauw and C. A. Blauw; both were natives of Germany, and died in 1849 and 1850, respectively. His earlier and elementary education was acquired at the ordinary educational establishments of Strasburg, France, whence he removed to Carlsruhe, Baden. Subsequently he moved to Heidelberg, graduated from the famous institution of that name, and then completed his medical education at Wurtzburg. After

leaving the latter institution he practised for a brief period in Baden, then crossed over to London, England, where he resumed the practice of his profession in connection with Dr. Fickel, now widely known in Chicago, with whom, ultimately, he came to this country. After practising for varying periods in different cities, he settled finally in Cairo, where he has since permanently resided. He possesses an extensive business, and also the confidence and esteem of all those who have become acquainted with him and his many sound acquirements. Endowed with natural abilities of no mean order, the thorough course of elementary and advanced training, through which he passed in the foreign schools and universities, has effectively developed them. His varied experience also, both in the new world and the old, has added greatly to his value as a physician of capabilities and resources, while his innate predilection for study and research keeps him constantly within the current of the latest investigations and discoveries concerning the medical science.

NORA, JOHN WILLIAM, M. D., was born in Bracken county, Kentucky, May 5th, 1827. On the paternal side he is of English, and on the maternal of Scotch descent. His parents were originally residents of Maryland, who, very early in the present century, moved to Kentucky, and engaged in the culture of tobacco, four miles south of Augusta. He was educated in Cincinnati, at the Wesleyan College. Upon abandoning a preparatory collegiate life he entered Bartlett's Commercial College at that place, purposing to engage in the mercantile trade. After keeping books for one year, however, he relinquished this intention, and, deciding to embrace the medical profession, commenced the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. G. R. C. Todd, a brother of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, at Cynthiana, Harrison county, Kentucky. At the completion of the usual probationary term he graduated in 1850 at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati. He then entered at once upon the active practice of his profession at Buena Vista, Harrison county, Kentucky, continuing occupied professionally and successfully until 1856. Subsequently, after a short sojourn in Missouri, he removed to Mattoon, Illinois, in August of the same year, where he has since, with a single exception, permanently resided. For two years he lived in Chicago, where he took a degree in medicine, at the Rush Medical College, and became a member of the Cook County Medical Association. For a period of nearly twenty years he has practised his profession in Coles county, meeting with great and deserved success, and attending to all important cases of surgery. He was one of the earliest settlers in this section of the State, and in his recollection has many interesting and instructive anecdotes and incidents, illustrating in a vivid manner the events connected with its growth and development. He has

always been prominently identified with the local history of Mattoon, and was the first Mayor of the town, serving three entire terms. In 1857 he obtained a dispensation for the organization of a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, the first established there, and of this he was the first Master installed. In politics he was always a Henry Clay Whig, until 1856, when he attached himself to the Democratic party, of which he has since been a faithful and valued adherent. He was married May 11th, 1850, near Cynthiana, Kentucky, to Mrs. Martha E. Whitaker, a daughter of Robert Smith, of Harrison county, Kentucky. She died March 28th, 1873, leaving issue of four children.

WELCH, WILLIAM R., Lawyer, was born in Jessamine county, Kentucky, in 1828, his parents being John and Elizabeth (Rice) Welch, both natives of the same State. He was educated at Transylvania University in Lexington, Kentucky, and graduated from the Literary Department of that institution in 1847, and from the Legal Department in 1851. He commenced the practice of law in Nicholasville, Kentucky, in 1854, and continued it until 1864, when he removed to Carlinsville, Macoupin county, Illinois, where he has been ever since actively engaged in his professional duties, to which he devotes his attention exclusively. He has won his way to the front rank of the profession in that county by the display of excellent qualities both as an advising counsel and pleader at the bar. He is a thoroughly read lawyer, and is eloquent and logical in all his forensic efforts. He has been retained in many of the most important cases which have engaged the attention of the courts of that section, and has earned the high reputation which he now possesses. He was married in 1854 to Annie M. Corn, of Jessamine county, Kentucky.

MOORE, ENOCH W., M.D., was born in Monroe county, Illinois, December 7th, 1821, being the son of Enoch Moore, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who was born at Bellefontaine, in the same county, February 17th, 1783, and was the first American male who could claim the State of Illinois as his birth-place. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Whitesides, was a native of Kentucky, but removed to Illinois in 1793. Whitesides county, Illinois, was named after her brother. Dr. Moore's elementary education was principally obtained at home, there being at that early time very meagre facilities for obtaining school instruction in that section. Having concluded to adopt the medical profession as his pursuit for life, he commenced his studies with Dr. Knott, of Columbia, Illinois, now deceased, and in 1851 matriculated in the Medical Department of the St.

Louis University, from which he graduated in 1853. He located at Carlyle, in Clinton county, Illinois, and practised with encouraging success for five years and then removed to Decatur, where he has since lived and actively followed his profession, saving that interval during which he was connected with United States service. In October, 1862, he was commissioned Surgeon of the 115th Illinois Volunteers, but remained in the field only a few months, his failing health compelling his retirement. He resumed his practice, which he conducted alone for some time. In 1865 he again associated with Dr. Barnes, who had been connected with him prior to his entrance into the government service. Dr. Moore, as well as his associate, is a thoroughly read physician, expert in the detection of diseases, and skilful in the application of remedies. He enjoys the fullest confidence of the community, and is continually occupied with the duties of an extensive and daily increasing patronage. He was married in October, 1854, to Anna B. Lockwood, of Philadelphia.

GRAY, JOHN C., M.D., was born in Greensburg, Green county, Kentucky, April 23d, 1817. His parents, Dr. William Gray and Kittie (Winn) Gray, were natives of the same State. His earlier education was acquired in the common school of his native place, and also in the academy at Winchester, Clark county, Kentucky. On leaving school he engaged in merchandising in Kentucky for a period of two years, and then removed successively to Sangamon and Adams counties in Illinois, and finally to St. Louis, constantly engaged in the meanwhile in the prosecution of his business. While in Kentucky he commenced the study of medicine, which he continued after his departure from that State, and in St. Louis entered the Medical Department of the Kemper College, ultimately graduating from that institution. He was subsequently appointed Adjunct to the Professor of Anatomy, and the year following Adjunct to the Professor of Chemistry in the same college, occupying the latter position during the winter of 1841-1842. He then removed to Mount Vernon, Jefferson county, Illinois, where, excepting a period of three years passed in California, he has since permanently resided, constantly engaged in the practice of his profession, in which he has met with marked success, having quickly secured a leading position among his brother practitioners. He now devotes his attention chiefly to the treatment of the diseases of women and children, being in that branch of medicine at the head of his profession in this section of Illinois. He is the President of the Southern Medical Association, which position he has occupied since the organization of the institution. While in St. Louis he graduated at the law school there, and is accordingly well acquainted with the general principles involved in the practice of common law. He was married in 1837 to Juliana Lovett, of Bond county, Illinois, who died several years ago. He was again married in 1861

to Sarah A. Green, daughter of Dr. Duff Green, a well-known and respected citizen of Danville, Boyle county, Kentucky.

UNDERHILL, ISAAC, Capitalist, was born in Sing Sing, Westchester county, New York, January 4th, 1808. He was a lineal descendant of Captain John Underhill, who was sent to this country by the British government in 1700, to chastise the hostile Indians. His earlier years were passed upon the paternal farm, where he enjoyed the advantages of a common school education. At nineteen years of age he removed to New York city, where he was engaged for two years as clerk in a wholesale grocery and provision store. At the expiration of that time he established himself in the grocery business on his own account, and continued in it for three years. In November, 1830, he loaded a vessel with groceries, and sailed for New Orleans, Louisiana, where he was occupied in trade during two subsequent winters, residing afterward temporarily at St. Louis. December 25th, 1833, in company with a friend, he arrived in Peoria, Illinois. Being pleased with the beauty of its site he purchased several town lots, and in 1834 laid out his first addition to the city. In 1840 he closed up his business in St. Louis, and settling permanently at Peoria, engaged in farming. In 1841 he built a fine and spacious residence on the bluff, where he afterward resided for thirty years. He then erected three pork houses and also an extensive slaughter-house. He added in the meantime largely to his farm, until it embraced an area of over two thousand two hundred acres. In 1854 he assisted importantly in the organization of the Bureau Valley Railroad Company, and was the first President of the road. In 1855 he organized the Peoria Marine and Fire Insurance Company, and occupied its Presidency at various times for a period of thirteen years. In 1865 he was instrumental in effecting the organization of the Mechanics' National Bank of Peoria, and over that institution presided ably as first President. In 1866 he disposed of his interest in this bank, and built the Metropolitan Hotel, an enterprise necessitating the outlay of eighty thousand dollars, and which in 1868 was totally destroyed by fire. In 1863 or 1864 he had also built at Secor a fine hotel at an expense of forty thousand dollars, expecting that place would become the county seat of Woodford county, Illinois. In 1867 he became interested in the development of water power on the Illinois river at Marseilles, and in conjunction with Rodine Clark invested a large amount of money in the speculation. In 1870 he removed to Marseilles, and was appointed President of the Water Power Company, and organized also the Marseilles Bridge Company, which constructed the bridge at that place. Soon after its construction it was swept away, and immediately rebuilt by the same company. In November, 1874, being in very feeble health, he removed to Dallas, Texas, where he remained until February 1st, 1875. At this

late being State Agent for an insurance company, he went to Austin in the same State, where he died very suddenly, stricken with apoplexy, March 31st, 1875. In 1842 he was elected one of the Town Trustees of Peoria, and served three terms as Alderman. He was twice elected Supervisor and once Township Assessor. He laid out the towns of Secor, Massville, and what is now Bumfield, and founded them. He assisted also in building up the new town of Marseilles. He was a man of extraordinary energy and ability, and was engaged in more separate and distinct undertakings than any other person who has ever lived in Peoria. He was a very prominent Mason, and a most exemplary citizen. The news of his death was received with profound sorrow, and when his remains were brought to Peoria for interment, a vast concourse of citizens lined the streets, and attended the funeral services in honor of his memory, and as a tribute of sympathy and respect for his bereaved widow.

HOBERT, EDWARD SISSON, Dentist, was born in Genoa, Cayuga county, New York, May 10th, 1827. His father was Captain Daniel Hobert, a shoemaker by trade. He first attended the district school, and afterward the academy at Hemer, New York, until eighteen years of age. He then taught among the schools of that vicinity for eight years. He next commenced the study of dentistry in Farmersville, Seneca county, New York, with Dr. Lewis, which he continued for two years. In the spring of 1855 he was married to Mary E. Phillippo of Farmersville. In the fall of 1855 he moved to Ottawa, Illinois, and opened a dental office, which practice he has continued till this day. He was admitted to the Illinois State Dental Association in 1872. He has been for years prominent in musical matters in various churches of the city, and is one of the most experienced dentists in that section of country.

BOARDMAN, ISAAC S., Merchant and Editor, was born in Tioga county, New York, January 3d, 1816, being the son of Isaac S. and Abigail (Saltmarsh) Boardman. He was educated at a private academy at Athens, Pennsylvania, and at the age of sixteen entered as clerk in a general store in Bath, Steuben county, New York. In the spring of 1837 he removed to Dixon, Illinois, where he established himself in mercantile business, entering into a partnership with S. M. Bowman, the firm-name being S. M. Bowman & Co. In 1841 the firm dissolved. Subsequently Mr. Boardman started a flour mill at Pine Creek, Ogle county, Illinois, which he profitably maintained until 1850, when he sold out and returned to Dixon. Shortly afterwards he was elected Circuit Clerk, and retained that office until 1860, in which year he purchased the *Dixon Telegraph* and became

its editor, continuing in that capacity until 1871, when he retired from active life. He is largely interested in several real estate operations, and in other enterprises. He is a Republican in politics. In 1838 he was elected County Clerk of Lee county, of which Dixon is the county seat, and held that position for four years, being the first incumbent of that office. He is the son-in-law of old "Father Dixon," the patriarch and pioneer settler of northwestern Illinois, having married his daughter Mary in 1840. She died in 1850.

PEEBLES, LEWIS P., County Judge of Macoupin county, Illinois, was born in Chesterfield, in that county, July 13th, 1836. His father, Jesse Peebles, was a native of South Carolina, who settled in Illinois in 1834. His mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Reeder, was a native of Tennessee.

He was taught in the schools of his section, which were above the usual standard, and obtained by careful study supervised by intelligent preceptors a broad and liberal education. In 1861 and 1862 he read law with W. A. Grimshaw, of Pittsfield, Illinois. In August of the latter year he entered the United States service as Captain of Company D, 122d Illinois Infantry, and served with that command until 1865. Upon his return he resumed his law studies, and was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1867, locating very shortly after in Carlinville, Macoupin county, where he commenced practice. He obtained a large clientage, and distinguished his profession by zeal and rare skill in the interpretation and application of the principles of law. He practised until the fall of 1873, when he was elected to the County Judgeship, in which office he has confirmed the high public estimate of his legal abilities. He was for four years Deputy Sheriff of the same county. In 1869 he was married to Sarah E. Odell, who is also a native of Illinois.

THOMAS, COLONEL JOHN, Member of the Legislature for St. Clair county, Illinois, was born in Virginia, January 11th, 1800, and in the spring of 1818 removed to St. Clair county, in the then Territory, now State of Illinois, which he has since made his home. When a young man he was warmly interested in matters and movements of a military nature, and at different times was elected to various military offices as Major, Colonel, etc. Also during the progress of the Black Hawk Indian war in 1832, he was placed in command of a regiment, and performed service of a varied and valuable nature. In 1838 he was elected to the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, and was a member of the last session held at Vandalia, Fayette county, and the first session held at Springfield, Sangamon county. In politics he acted with the old Whig party during its existence, and was a valued and efficient ally. In 1854 he be-

came one of the foremost men of St. Clair county in organizing what was then known as the Anti-Nebraska party, ultimately the Republican party, of which he has always been a zealous and consistent member. In 1856 he was a candidate for Congress from the above district but failed to secure an election, being defeated by Colonel J. L. D. Morrison. In 1862 he was again elected to the Legislature of Illinois, again in 1864, again in 1872, and again in 1874. For many years past he has been one of the largest farmers and agriculturists of St. Clair county, but of late has rented to various tenants all his farms and removed to Belleville, where he now permanently resides. Rendered thoroughly familiar with the infinite currents and under-currents of political life by his long and varied career as a public official, perfectly cognizant for the same reason of the measures needed for the prompt and advantageous development of the resources of his adopted State and county, he is in many respects a model legislator, and has invariably sustained with fidelity and ability the true and most vital interests of his constituents. Mingling incessantly with the frays and conflicts of rival organizations, he has yet always commanded the respect of the leaders of all parties, and borne himself with loyalty and honor. He was married in June, 1822, to Isabella Kinney, daughter of William Kinney, late Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Illinois, a man of sterling qualities, whose decease in December, 1868, caused universal regret among those with whom he had come in contact, whether in the rôle of private citizen or public functionary. He was subsequently again married to Mrs. Magdalena Holdner, a daughter of Jacob von Eue, a native of Switzerland.

METTLING, CHARLES F., Lawyer, was born in Union county, Pennsylvania, September 19th, 1832. His father, a German, came to the United States in 1824; his mother was a native of Pennsylvania. He was educated primarily at the Union Seminary in his native place, and subsequently at the New Berlin High School. On abandoning his preparatory student life he became a teacher in the public schools near New Berlin, then at the public high school in New Berlin, removing later to Belleville, Illinois, where he arrived in August, 1856. In this place also he taught in the public high school for a term of seven months, and then, in partnership with Professor Carl Rau, opened in Belleville the Belleville German and English High School, teaching the common and also the higher branches. During the time occupied in teaching he began the study of law under the instructions of W. H. and J. B. Underwood, and finally was admitted to the bar in April, 1859, by the Supreme Court of the State. He remained in connection with the high school at Belleville until 1859. During the winter of 1859-1860 he was employed in teaching at Centreville, and became associated with Judge Underwood in the practice of

the law, and at the expiration of two years connected himself in partnership with that practitioner, and has since continued with him as his partner. In 1863 he officiated as City Attorney, and from 1866 to 1872 was a member of the Belleville School Board. Since 1872 he has been a member of the State Board of Education, a position for which he is admirably qualified, and to which he was re-appointed in April, 1875, by Governor Beveridge. He has always been an ardent supporter of educational enterprises and movements, and is prominently identified with the school interests of the State. He is one of the charter members of the Peoples' Bank of Belleville, and at the present time is one of its Directors and its Attorney. He is connected also with the Belleville Building and Loan Association, was one of its originators and most efficient promoters, and is its Attorney. He is Vice-President also of the Cottingham Ironing Machine Company. In religion he is a valued and steadfast member of the Presbyterian Church, and the Superintendent of a Presbyterian Sunday-school. Thoroughly cultured both by incessant study and by a varied experience in professional and business life, he is esteemed for his store of knowledge acquired by a wide range of reading, and for the innate ability which has enabled him to make that knowledge useful and valuable to himself and his fellow-citizens. He was married in 1858 to Julia M. Sawyer, of Belleville, Illinois.

MIDDLECOFF, JONATHAN P., Merchant, was born in Richmond, Indiana, February 20th, 1838. He is the son of Daniel Middlecoff and Theresa Middlecoff, natives of Maryland, who settled in Indiana in 1831. When in his eighth year he removed with his parents to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he received his education in the neighboring schools. At the age of nineteen he moved to Ludlow, Champaign county, Illinois, where he engaged in the mercantile business, in which he continued during the ensuing three years. The next four years he passed on a farm, occupied in agricultural pursuits. In the fall of 1869 he settled in Paxton, and engaged in the hardware business, to which he devoted his attention for a period of three years. In the fall of 1872 he was elected to the Legislature from Ford county, and served two years. During his term of service this body revised the statutes of the State, and the session was considered one of the most important ever held in the State. He served on the Committee of County and Township Organization, on the Committee of Public Buildings and Grounds, and on the Committee of Corporations. At the expiration of his term of service he established himself in the dry-goods business in the town of Paxton, in conjunction with S. L. Day, and has since continued engaged in its prosecution. In politics he was always an ally of the Republican party; but in 1872, in company with other prominent Republicans,

he espoused the Greeley party, and, as the liberal candidate, was elected by the largest majority ever given to a candidate from that county. His career, whether viewed from a private or a public standpoint, is wholly honorable, and he is deservedly an object of respect and esteem to a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He was married in January, 1864, to Miss Fox, a former resident of Cincinnati, Ohio.

COFFING, CHURCHILL, Judge and Banker, was born in Salisbury, Connecticut, November 13th, 1813. His father, John Coffing, was a prominent manufacturer of pig-iron at Richmond, Massachusetts, and Lakeville, Litchfield county, Connecticut. Until twelve years of age he was educated in the home circle, attending school subsequently in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, whence he was transferred to Yale College, where, upon the completion of the usual course of studies, he graduated in the class of 1834. He then engaged in the study of law at New Haven, and also in Litchfield, Connecticut. Later, in company with his brother, Joshua Coffing, he travelled in Europe for one year. In 1839 he removed to Peru, Illinois, where he remained for some time, occupied continuously during a period of eighteen years in the active practice of the legal profession. In 1849, while still employed professionally, he constructed a large warehouse in Peru, and for many years was interested in the shipment of grain. In 1857 he organized the Illinois River Bank of Peru, and continued engaged in financial management and banking until 1867. In 1870, meeting with unforeseen reverses, he removed to Chicago, where he died, May 17th, 1873, of rheumatism and dropsy of the heart. He was a man of refined scholarly attainments, and possessed much literary ability, having evinced the possession of considerable poetic talent. The poem, particularly, delivered by him before his class at graduation, elicited much favorable comment.

MATTHEWS, JOHN PITT, M. D., was born in Hereford, England, in 1835, being the son of John and Caroline (Cooper) Matthews, who came to the United States in 1844, and located in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania. He received his education at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, and removed to Illinois in 1857, where in the following year he entered upon the study of medicine under Dr. Peter Fenity, at Kane. In 1861 he matriculated in the Michigan University, at Keokuk, and after completing one course entered the United States Army, in 1862, as Assistant Surgeon of the 122d Regiment Illinois Volunteers. He was compelled to retire from the service at the expiration of one year on account of ill health, and upon his return from

the field he attended a full medical course at the Long Island Hospital College, from which he received his degree of M. D. He commenced practice at Carlinville in 1865, and has continued it to the present time, having by his attention and skill secured a very extensive and valuable patronage. He is a member of the State Medical Society, and at present is President of the Macoupin County Medical Association. He was married September 13th, 1865, to Elizabeth, daughter of Governor John A. Palmer, of Illinois.

OERNER, GUSTAVUS, LL. D., Lawyer, ex-Lieutenant-Governor, etc., was born in Frankfort, Germany, November 20th, 1809. His father was a well-known publisher and bookseller, and for many years was a member of the Legislature of Frankfort. His earlier education was acquired at the college located in his native place. While in his eighteenth year he went to the University of Jena in order to prosecute the study of law, and was an attendant at that institution for a term of two years. He subsequently completed his purposed course of studies at Munich and in Heidelberg, where in 1832 he graduated and obtained the degree of LL.D. In the same year he passed the required examination and was admitted to the bar of Frankfort. Ultimately, owing to political complications, he left his country, and in 1833 emigrated to the United States. Proceeding to the West immediately upon his arrival here, he settled in Belleville, Illinois, and entered energetically upon the study of American law. After attending one term at the Law School of Lexington, Kentucky, he was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1835. He then commenced the active practice of his profession, at which he continued until 1845, when he was elected by the Legislature one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. Before that time, in 1842, he had acted as a member of the Legislature for St. Clair county. In 1852 he was elected by the Democratic party Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Illinois for a term of four years. In 1854, on account of the slavery question, he became what was then called an anti-Nebraska Democrat, and in 1856 joined the Republican party. While the war of the rebellion was in progress he raised and organized a regiment—the 43d Illinois Volunteers—but was prevented from entering upon its command by his appointment by the President on the staff of General Fremont, with the rank of Colonel. In that position he served until Fremont's retirement, when he was attached to the staff of General Halleck. In March, 1862, owing to a continued enfeeblement of health, he resigned the latter position, and in the following June was appointed by President Lincoln Minister to Spain, which office, however, he resigned in January, 1865. In 1868 he was made one of the Electors at Large on the Grant ticket, and in 1871 was appointed a member of the newly-created Railroad Commission, over which he presided

until his resignation, in January, 1873. In 1872 he attended the Cincinnati Convention, and in June was nominated as a candidate for the Governorship by the Democratic and also by the Liberal Republican Conventions, at Springfield. On this occasion, however, he failed to secure an election, his opponent, Governor Oglesby, receiving the majority of votes. When not engaged in public offices whose functions are incompatible with the practice of law, he has constantly attended to his profession. He has also devoted much time to literature and literary pursuits, and has often contributed to newspapers and periodicals. He is the author of a volume entitled "From Spain," composed of letters on various subjects, and essays on art and kindred topics of an æsthetic nature; and also of sundry articles in several of the reviews and magazines which testify to his excellence as a scholar and a thinker. He was married at Belleville, in 1836, to Sophia Engelmann, daughter of a prominent and respected citizen of St. Clair county, Illinois.

COTT, JAMES R., M. D., was born in Petersburg, Indiana, September 13th, 1840. He is the son of W. L. Scott, of Tennessee, and Melinda Scott, of Kentucky. His earlier education was acquired at a school managed by A. T. Hendricks, a brother of Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, and an able and cultured preceptor. Upon relinquishing school life he entered a printing office, and while learning his trade there commenced also the study of medicine, reading under the supervision of Dr. G. R. Adams. In 1861, on the completion of his probationary term, he graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. In the meantime he had likewise finished his apprenticeship as printer. In 1862 he entered the service of the United States as Assistant Surgeon of the 3d Regiment of Kentucky Infantry, and acted in this capacity until October, 1864. While thus employed he was constantly and actively engaged in field service, accomplishing the numerous duties falling to him with energy and ability. He was a participant at the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Dalton, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, and Jonesboro', and took part in many other engagements of minor importance. After leaving the service he was employed as a Contract Physician in the Jefferson Hospital, Jeffersonville, Indiana, for a period of five months, and then ordered to Nashville, Tennessee, where he remained until May 1st, 1865, at which date he returned to civil life. He removed subsequently to Effingham county, Illinois, and in that place entered upon the active practice of his profession in connection with Dr. G. W. Cornwell, remaining thus occupied during the ensuing eighteen months. He then settled in Edgewood, in the same county, in 1870, and in 1874 moved to Effingham, and entered into partnership with Dr. John Lechrone, the oldest medical practitioner in the county, and

this association still endures. The partners possess a practice which is second to none in the county in extent and character, and they are admittedly two of the most skilful and successful practitioners in that section of the State. He was married to his present wife, April 2d, 1871.

EFABING, HENRY G., Banker, Mayor of Effingham, Illinois, was born in Prussia, January 13th, 1837. His education was acquired in the common schools of Illinois. At fourteen years of age he engaged in mercantile business in Teutopolis, Effingham county, Illinois, acting in the capacity of clerk, and continued thus occupied until 1860, when, moving to Effingham, he entered into business on his own account. From that date until 1866 he was employed constantly in general merchandising, meeting with much success throughout that period. Subsequently, noting the lack of banking facilities in his new abode, he disposed of his business, and in conjunction with Mr. Craddock established the banking house which is now such a prominent and valuable feature of the town. Of this institution he is at the present time sole owner and controller, his partner having, in 1872, withdrawn from the firm. His management of its business matters is characterized by prudence, energy, and admirable ability, and has won for him the confidence and esteem of the entire community. In 1867 he was elected to the County Treasuryship, and filled that position until 1869. In 1873 he was again elected to the same office, and served with skill and fidelity until 1875. In April of the latter year he was elected Mayor of Effingham for the term of two years, securing an election as the Democratic candidate by a very large majority. In addition to his occupations as a banker and public functionary, he has invested large sums of money in improving the town, and the existence of many of its finest buildings has been the result of his public-spirited enterprise. He was married in 1860 to Miss Wersing, of Effingham county, Illinois.

WOODRUFF, ROBERT J., M. D., was born in Savannah, Georgia, November 11th, 1806, being the son of Hon. George Woodruff, an eminent lawyer of that State, who was appointed to the office of United States District Attorney by President Adams. At the age of nine years he was placed at school in New Jersey, and was prepared for a collegiate career. At the age of sixteen he entered Princeton College, and in 1824, being then eighteen years old, he graduated. In the meantime his parents had moved to New Jersey. His medical studies were commenced and pursued in Philadelphia, and in 1829 he received the degree of M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania. He entered

upon the practice of his profession in New York city, and continued it with much success in that place until 1837. In the following year he removed to Princeton, Illinois, settled on a tract of land in its vicinity, and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. Princeton at that time had a population of not over three hundred. He continued farming for thirty-five years, and in 1873 sold out and moved into the town where he now resides. He was married in 1850 to Miss Isabella Swift, of Boston, and has two daughters. He was elected as the first President of the Bureau County Agricultural Society. He is a man of literary culture and tastes. He takes a deep interest in the advancement of the interests of agriculturalists, and has from time to time delivered lectures on subjects relating to their pursuit. He has also delivered addresses on literary and scientific themes which evinced much originality of thought and depth of research.

WOOLLEY, EDWIN C., M. D., was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1820, being the son of William and Mary Woolley. His early education was obtained in the common schools. In 1843 he entered upon the study of medicine, for the practice of which he had early evinced an inclination, in Butler county, Ohio, and soon after—in 1846—matriculated at the Ohio Medical College, in Cincinnati. He took one course at this institution and received its diploma, entering at once upon the practice of his chosen profession in Butler county, where he remained until 1860. During this time he had studied industriously in all the branches relating to the science of medicine, and had availed himself in 1852 of another course of lectures which were delivered in Miami Medical College. In 1860 he removed to Illinois, and located in Paris, Edgar county, where he has been ever since actively engaged with his professional duties. He is a member of the Wabash Valley Esculapian Society, and has several times been a delegate to the State Medical Society. He is a man of fine culture, of prepossessing manners, and has the reputation of a careful and expert physician. He was married in 1842 to Elizabeth K. Hunter, of Butler county, Ohio.

WALTON, WILLIAM, Merchant, was born in Durham, England, November 30th, 1835. His parents were John Walton and Jane (Robson) Walton. He was educated in Durham and Birmingham, and on leaving school was apprenticed to learn the dry-goods business in Darlington. Subsequently he went to Stone, Ledbury, and to Birmingham, where he was engaged in business for a period of about six years. He emigrated to the United States in 1855, landing at New York upon his arrival in this country.

He then proceeded westward and settled at Chicago, Illinois, where he entered the well-known dry-goods house of J. B. Shay. He thence removed to Amboy, Illinois, where he established himself in the dry-goods business on his own account. In 1858 he again changed his head-quarters to Freeport, in the same State, where he resumed his former business, primarily limited in character and extent, but destined to assume large proportions. At the present time he controls the most extensive retail dry-goods house in the State outside of Chicago. His business includes every branch of dry-goods, notions, tapestry, carpets, etc., and also tailoring; in that department alone a large trade being done. He has constantly a staff of fifteen clerks in his employ, and the annual sales amount to over \$200,000. His success is attributable to energy, tact, and an undeviating and scrupulous rectitude in all his financial dealings.



WALKER, LEONIDAS, Lawyer, was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, May 2d, 1842. His father was a native of the same State; his mother is a descendant of Stephen Hopkins, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was educated at the Witherspoon Institute, at Butler, Pennsylvania. On leaving school he became engaged in teaching, continuing at that avocation during the ensuing two years. He then removed to Illinois, where he taught school for a period of five years in McLeansboro', and at the same time studied law under the instructions of John McElvaine, a well-known practitioner of that place. In 1864, on the completion of the allotted probationary course of studies, he was admitted to the bar. Prior to his admission as a practitioner, in 1863, he was elected County Superintendent of Schools, a position which he held for two years, being at the date of his election but twenty-one years of age. He then commenced the practice of law in company with R. W. Townsend, and in that partnership was professionally occupied for about five years. He afterward associated himself with Hon. R. S. Anderson, with whom he was connected until 1874. At the present time he is the senior partner of the firm of Walker & Hale. His practice has always been a large and lucrative one, and his interest in the town of McLeansboro' was evidenced by the valuable improvements made there by him. He was solely instrumental in erecting the finest buildings in the place, which, however, with not a single exception, were totally destroyed by fire in 1874. After this severe loss he again devoted himself to his profession, in which he is now actively engaged. In politics he has been prominently identified with the Democratic party, and in the fall of 1872 was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature from the Forty-sixth Senatorial District, serving two years with noted ability. While acting with this body he was a member of the Judiciary Committee, and while thus engaged was esteemed as

an efficient and talented coadjutor. He took an active part, also, in securing the needed modification of the registry law, and was the author of the "Bill for Regulating the Means of Egress from Public Buildings," a document replete with valuable suggestions and injunctions meriting the most careful enforcement. He was likewise instrumental in effecting the modification of various important details concerning county courts. As a legislator he worked faithfully to advance the interests of his constituents, and won many encomiums for his well-directed and successful efforts. He was married in 1871 to Annie C. Carpenter, a resident of the town toward whose welfare he has so materially and wisely contributed.



STEELE, COLONEL CHARLES B., Lawyer, was born in Dover, New Hampshire, July, 1829, and received his education in his native place, and also subsequently in Lagrange, Kentucky, Brownstown, Indiana, and Paris, Illinois. His parents are Andrew Steele and Nancy Steele, a niece of General John Stark. In earlier life he was employed as a clerk in a dry-goods store, and also studied law. Entering subsequently upon the practice of his profession, he was occupied successfully as a legal practitioner for a period of fifteen years. While still very young he volunteered in the Mexican war, and served from the beginning to the end of that conflict. Also, at the first intimations of war with the South, he was one of the earliest to enter the service of the United States to assist in suppressing the rebellion. He was made Adjutant of the 21st Illinois Regiment of Infantry, and for a time held close and confidential relations with Colonel Ulysses S. Grant. He was an active and prominent participant in thirteen hard-fought battles, among them Stone River, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, and others; and although he escaped any severe personal wounds, five horses were upon various occasions shot down under him. After the close of the war he filled the position of Judge of the City Court of Mattoon with honor, and in 1872 was elected to the Senate, at once taking a leading and sustained position in that body. He is regarded by his associates as an able lawyer, and acted in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, and also in a subsequent one, on the Judiciary Committee. He was selected from the Senate in the Twenty-eighth, with Senator Upton, as a member of the Committee on Revision. To him was allotted the charge of the revision of bills which were introduced into the Senate from that committee, and his perfect mastery over the subjects and ready explanation of the difference in the law and as the bill would make it, did much to profitably advance legislation. He is an attractive speaker and a forcible orator, gifted with unusual powers of rapid delivery and apposite sarcasm. He has proven himself to be a careful legislator, and has guarded with unremitting care the interests of his constituents and the Republican party. He

has defeated the opponents of the railroad legislation, the temperance law, and the registry law, and lashed them mercilessly with his sharp repartee and keen, incisive irony. The Centennial appropriation of \$10,000 was one of his measures, and in all things he serves with energy and wisdom the best interests of the commonwealth. He was married, October 12th, 1853, at Paris, Edgar county, Illinois, to Maria Clark.

RUSS, LEWIS, Pioneer and Trader, was born in Mansfield, Connecticut, March 9th, 1824. His parents were Horace D. Russ and Lucia (Brigham) Russ. He was the youngest of nine children, and attended the schools of his native State until sixteen years of age. He then became connected with a stone-mason, for whom he labored as an apprentice until he had attained his twentieth year, when he moved to Mason county, Illinois, and became interested in farming and agricultural pursuits. After a sojourn in this locality for a period of eighteen months he returned to Connecticut. The charm of western life, however, after the lapse of one year, induced him to return to Illinois, and he settled in Iroquois county, now his home. On his arrival there he engaged in farming for the first two years, and then, in conjunction with Isaac McContee, prosecuted a general frontier business, dealing in grain, lumber, cattle, horses, agricultural implements and notions of all kinds and values. The partners were the first to import French horses into this section of the State, and for many years sold all the flour consumed over a large area of country. They have been instrumental, in a great measure, in developing the resources and adding to the prosperity of Iroquois county in general, and Onarga in particular; while the numerous school houses, the system of thorough fencing and the many excellent bridges are the direct results of their enterprise and liberality. At the time of his first settlement in Iroquois county the country was an uncultivated and desolate wilderness, while to-day it is one of the most flourishing agricultural sections of the State. He was married, in 1846, to Juliet E. Session, a former resident of Connecticut, by whom he has had four children, two boys and two girls.

CARR, EUGENE A., General in the United States Army, was born, March 30th, 1830, in Boston, Erie county, New York, and was the son of Clark M. and Delia (Torrey) Carr, who moved to Illinois about the year 1849. When sixteen years of age he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, and graduated from that institution in 1850, being immediately appointed Brevet Second-Lieutenant of Mounted Riflemen in the Regular

Army. His first service was at Jefferson Barracks, in Missouri, from which he was ordered to Fort Laramie. For several years he was engaged on the plains, fighting the Indians, and in 1854, during an engagement near Diable Mountain, Texas, was severely wounded in the abdomen by an Indian arrow. For gallantry displayed by him on this occasion he was promoted to First Lieutenant of Cavalry. In 1857 he was transferred to Kansas, assigned as Aid to Governor Robert J. Walker, and while acting in this capacity passed through the Border Ruffian War. In 1858 he served under Colonel Sumner in an expedition to Utah, and shortly before the breaking out of the late civil war was promoted to a Captaincy in the Regular Army and placed on duty at Fort Washita, in the Cherokee Nation. It was while here in service that he became cognizant of the treasonable actions of General Twiggs, and repeatedly warned the War Department of the imminent danger it underwent in leaving him in command. His timely information saved that and other posts from falling into the hands of the rebels. The civil war having been inaugurated, he was placed in exposed and responsible positions, and wherever engaged conducted himself not only with the greatest courage, but with that discretion and decision so much needed in an active following of the profession of arms. He participated in the battle of Wilson Creek, under General Lyon. Shortly after he was tendered by Governor Yates the Colonelcy of the 3d Regiment Illinois Cavalry, and at the head of this command joined General Curtiss and engaged in the battle of Pea Ridge. For his conspicuous and gallant services in this fierce action he was promoted to Brigadier-General. He was in command of a division of troops at the siege of Vicksburg, and also in command of a division at the siege of Mobile. Since the war he has engaged in operations against the Indians. In 1869 he drove a large body of hostile savages from Nebraska, and received for this service a very complimentary set of resolutions from the Legislature of that State. In the fall of 1869 he was ordered to Arizona, where he was engaged three years. At present he is in command of Fort Hays, on the western border of Kansas. He is a man of great decision of character, thoroughly skilled in discipline and strategy, and is intimidated by no service, however dangerous or unpromising.

BISHOP, ROBERT N., Lawyer, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, in 1840, being the son of E. and Laura (Churchill) Bishop. His father was for many years a Professor in Transylvania University, at Lexington, and subsequently at Miami College, Oxford, Ohio, and latterly at Mt. Sterling, Kentucky. His grandfather was called from Scotland to preside over Transylvania University, and remained there until 1821. Thence until 1841

he was President of Miami University, and then became President of Farmers College, located about six miles from Cincinnati, where he remained until his death. All of his sons were either preachers or professors. The education of Robert N. was conducted at Miami University, under auspices which were of the most flattering nature. In 1863 he graduated from that institution, and finished his preparations for the bar, for which he had early manifested a strong inclination. He read law at Paris, Illinois, and in 1863, the year of his graduation, he was admitted to practice. He entered at once upon his professional duties, and very soon secured an extensive practice, which comprised many of the most important issues presented to the courts of his section for settlement. In the fall of 1870 he was elected to the Illinois Senate, serving one term in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly. He was prominent in the debates of this body, and was bold and earnest in his advocacy of many needed legislative reforms, and in his opposition to special grants of power. He was a member of the Committees on Judiciary, Apportionment, Federal Relations, and Penitentiary, and was a conscientious and effective worker in the preliminary labors of legislation. Though young in years he takes rank among the leaders of the bar. He is a thoroughly read lawyer, and an earnest and eloquent pleader. His cases are carefully prepared, the character of the opposition is correctly estimated, there is no delay from surprise, and no failure from discounting the basis of action or defence of the other side. He is forcible in argument, stating his points with remarkable clearness, interpreting the law with rare judicial ability, and presenting his conclusions upon a chain of reasoning that is irresistible. He has a large patronage in what is styled chamber practice, and is laboring under auspices that promise great future distinction. In 1864 he married Jennie E. Nelson, of Hillsboro, Ohio, a niece of Governor Trimble of that State.

FERRIS, HARRISON J., Banker, was born in Ferrisburg, Vermont, December 24th, 1833, his father being Benjamin Ferris, a farmer. He received his education at Vergennes, Vermont. In 1854 he removed to Princeton, Illinois, where he engaged in teaching school near Jacksonville, following this pursuit for two seasons. He commenced farming with his brother, and continued it for a year, when both entered jointly into the purchase and sale of real estate. For five years they carried on this business with great profit. In 1857 they settled permanently in Princeton, in which place, in 1862, they established a private bank, which in 1865 was erected into the First National Bank of Princeton. Harrison J. became the Vice-President of this institution. In 1874 they opened the Farmers' National Bank of Princeton, of which he became President. He is a man of large business experience, and of rare ability as a

financier. He is a prudent manager, and yet large-minded enough to appreciate the benefits to be derived from a liberal and enterprising policy. He was married in 1864 to Mary S. Dunbar, of Waterville, Maine, and has three sons and one daughter. He served as Town Councilman for two years, and is, both in business and social life, very highly esteemed.

LECRONE, JOHN, M. D., was born in McClellandtown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, December 12th, 1816. His ancestors were natives of Germany, and came to the United States at an early day, and settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. His parents were Daniel Lecrone and Elizabeth Lecrone. He was educated at the Marietta College, located in Ohio. At the termination of his preparatory student life he decided to embrace the medical profession, and commenced the study of medicine. While thus engaged, his time during the winter months was chiefly occupied in teaching school, and, in consequence of his inability to prosecute his studies continuously and with regularity, seven years were consumed before he had acquired the necessary knowledge to entitle him to the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1844 he emigrated to Effingham county, Illinois, and there established himself in his profession, and rapidly secured an extensive practice, which has since been constantly increasing in extent and improving in character. He is probably more closely and peculiarly identified with Effingham county than any other person now living; he was one of its earliest pioneers and settlers; and during his residence there, covering a period of more than thirty years, has beheld the many changes that have so greatly transformed the face of the country, and noted with keen and intelligent interest the progress of every development and change. Nor has he been merely a spectator, quietly observant, for the effects of his influence, his counsels and his examples, are plainly visible in various guises throughout the section in which he has been for long a permanent and honored resident. Until the Nebraska troubles arose, scattering seeds of dissension so thickly throughout both the Eastern and Western States, and producing so many schisms, he was a Clay and Webster Whig, and subsequently allied himself with the Democratic party, which he has, in his circle and town, ably supported on many important occasions. In 1872 he was elected Mayor of Effingham, and re-elected in 1873 and 1874, his last term expiring in April, 1875. Prior to this, while the civil war was in progress, he entered the service of the United States with the appointment of Assistant Surgeon of the 135th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, and served with fidelity and noted skill until the expiration of the term of service for which that body had been enlisted. Widely known throughout an extensive area, he is often called beyond the limits of his usual rounds in order to give his attention to cases

of peculiar danger, and his counsel is often demanded by the younger members of the profession. He was married in 1836 to Elizabeth Allen, of Fairfield county, Ohio.

HARRIS, JAMES MEEKER, retired Steamboat Proprietor, was born, January 4th, 1823, in Ross township, Greene county, Ohio, and is a son of James and Abigail (Barthrick) Harris, of that section, who, in June, 1824, together with Captain Orrin Smith and Moses Meeker—whose surname he bears—removed to Galena in a keel-boat, the said boat being under the command of Captain Meeker. The present site of Galena was then known as "The Point." Captain Meeker was one of the founders of the present city; he has long since deceased. James was educated in a private school at Galena, and subsequently at Kemper College, near St. Louis, Missouri. In 1840 he was engaged as a clerk with his elder brothers; and in 1844 purchased the interest of R. S. Harris in the grocery store which he had established, the principal customers being the steamboat men which then frequented the port; he remained here in partnership with his other brothers for many years. In 1851-52 he embarked in the steamboat business, also in connection with his brothers, and they built the steamer "St. Paul," at Wheeling, Virginia, designing her to run on the route from Galena to St. Paul, in opposition to the Minnesota Packet Company. The vessel proved, however, to be too slow, and was withdrawn. A stock company was now formed, and the crack steamer, "West Newton," purchased, which made far better time than the fastest steamer, the "Nominee," of the regular line. They thus compelled the company to a compromise, and eventually both companies were merged into one, the stock was increased, and the consolidated corporation became the owners of seventeen steamers, running between Galena and St. Paul; at one period two boats left Galena daily for St. Paul. From 1852 to 1857 were the halcyon days of Galena; but railway enterprise has changed the prosperity of the city, and in 1858 the boats were taken to Dunleith, the terminus of the Illinois Central Railway. In 1862 the company was finally dissolved, and during the same year James M. Harris retired from business, although he is still interested in various mining lands in the district.

McCLELLAN, ROBERT H., Lawyer and Banker, was born, February 3d, 1823, in Washington county, State of New York, and is a son of Colonel William and Margaret (Randles) McClellan. He was principally educated at Union College, Schenectady, New York, where he graduated in the class of 1847. Having made choice of

the legal profession as his future sphere of action he entered the office of M. J. Townsend, of Troy, New York, and after a three years course was admitted to the bar in Albany, in 1850. In the same year he removed to Galena, where he established himself for the practice of his profession, being associated in partnership with John M. Douglas, since President of the Illinois Central Railroad. In 1861 he was elected a member of the Legislature from Joe Daviess county. He has been identified with the National Bank of Galena from its organization in 1865, and was elected its first President, which position he has retained to the present time (1875). He is regarded by all his fellow-citizens as a most able man, whether as a lawyer or banker; and during his twenty-five years residence in Galena has been foremost in all matters which had for their object the welfare and progress of his adopted home.

BARNES, ISAAC, Farmer, Stock-breeder, and Bank President, was born, March 20th, 1812, in Bourbon county, Kentucky, of American parentage. He passed his boyhood at home on a farm, attending school occasionally. When twenty years old he went to work on a farm at \$8 per month; and in the autumn split rails, receiving as wages twenty-five cents per hundred. He was thus occupied for two years, and having accumulated a small amount of funds married, and removed to Lexington, McLean county, Illinois, where he purchased a land "claim" for \$150. Two years after he sold it for \$300, and proceeded to Mackinaw, in the same county, and bought another claim of one hundred and sixty acres for \$300. He at once commenced opening up a farm and raising hogs; and soon had two hundred and fifty of these animals on hand, which, however, he could not sell at any price, and was forced to hold them another year. He then disposed of his stock for one-half cash and one-half in goods from the store. With the amount of money received, which was a respectable sum, he purchased cows at \$7 per head, and in the course of a short time could command enough capital to handle a large amount of stock, and was able to furnish as many as sixteen hundred head of fat cattle for the market every fall. During the war of the rebellion he loaned his money freely to the Government, receiving therefor the bonds, and at the close of the contest commenced the banking business at Lexington, which he continues in connection with extensive farming operations near the town, and stock-breeding; all these farming operations carried on are made to subserve stock-raising, both cattle and hogs, of a high grade. The farms aggregate three thousand acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, and are worth from \$50 to \$500 per acre. The bank which he operates is the principal institution of the kind in that section of the country. He is a man of great wealth and makes a good use of it; to each of five of his children

he has already apportioned at least \$15,000 to enable them to make a start in life for themselves. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of William Wiley, of Fayette county, Ohio, and has a family of seven children, two sons and five daughters.

GIBSON, REV. JOHN M., D. D., was born in Whithorn, Scotland, April 24th, 1838. His father, Rev. James Gibson, was pastor of the United Presbyterian Church at Whithorn. He received a preliminary education in the common and grammar schools of the place, and then spent two years in an accountant's office in Glasgow, continuing his studies in the meantime. In 1856 the family moved to America and settled in Owen Sound, Canada West. He then took a full academical course in the University of Toronto, and graduated in 1861. He then took up one year of theological study in the United Presbyterian Divinity Hall, and afterward two years in Knox Seminary, both in Toronto. He graduated from the latter, and was also a tutor in the seminary, and during the last year of his studies supplied the pulpit of Rev. Dr. Ormiston, in Hamilton. He was then ordained and installed as colleague of Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Erskine Church, Montreal, continuing in this relation for ten years. During this time he was appointed to the Chair of Hebrew and Greek Exegesis in the Presbyterian Seminary of Montreal, the duties of which he discharged for five years. He was married when first settled in Montreal—December 20th, 1864—to Lucy A. Wilkes, daughter of Rev. Henry Wilkes, D. D., of Montreal. In April, 1874, he was called to the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago, as the successor of Rev. Henry W. Patterson, who had just closed a pastorate with them of eighteen years. In 1875 the University of Chicago conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He has also been chosen one of the trustees of the Lake Forest University, near Chicago. In the pulpit he is earnest and impressive, and in private life genial and sociable.

WINSTON, FREDERICK HAMPDEN, Lawyer, was born in Liberty county, Georgia, November 21st, 1830, being the son of Rev. Dennis M. Winston, a Presbyterian clergyman and a graduate of Hamilton College and Princeton Theological Seminary, who, on account of failing health, removed to and settled in Georgia, where he married Miss Mary McIntosh, granddaughter of General L. McIntosh, one of the earliest settlers of that State. When Frederick H. was six years of age his parents removed to Kentucky, where both shortly after died. He remained in that State and attended school until his eighteenth year, when he returned to Georgia and engaged in cotton manufacturing, but after the expiration of two years abandoned the

business and set about preparing himself for the bar. He entered the law office of Hon. William C. Dawson, United States Senator, as a student, and remained under the preceptorship of this gentleman six months, when he took the law course at the Dane Law School of Harvard College, and graduated with the class of 1852. He then went to New York city, where he finished his preparations for the bar with the Hon. William M. Evarts, and was admitted to practice in that city early in 1853, and in the same spring removed to Chicago, where he soon formed a law partnership with Hon. Norman B. Judd, which continued up to the time of Mr. Judd's appointment by President Lincoln as United States Minister to Berlin. He became then associated with Judge Blogett until he was confirmed as Judge of the United States Circuit Court. He is now a member of the law firm of Lawrence, Winston, Campbell & Lawrence, one of the most distinguished law firms in the Northwest. Mr. Winston is a thoroughly-read lawyer, gifted with deep penetration, rare powers of logic, and an attractive style both in the form and utterance of speech. He is a leading practitioner in that branch of the law which relates to the rights, privileges and responsibilities of railroads and corporations. He has made this his specialty, and there is probably no other man in the Northwest more thoroughly versed in all that belongs to this phase of the science of law than he. For fifteen years he has been the General Solicitor of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and has conducted its necessarily great legal business with masterly care. He is President of the Lincoln Park Commissioners, is largely interested in real estate and public improvements, and has done much to advance the prosperity and well-being of the city of Chicago. While he is a pronounced Democrat, he has invariably refused office either by appointment or nomination. In the fall of 1874 he was urged by his political friends to become a candidate for Congress in the Third District of Illinois, with assurances of certain election, but declined this tempting offer of party preferment. He is a High Church Episcopalian, and as such earnestly urged the confirmation of Rev. Dr. Dekoven as Bishop. He is a gentleman of prepossessing personal appearance, liberal in his views, cultivated in his tastes, and courteous and affable to all with whom he is brought in contact. He was married in 1854 to Miss Maria G. Dudley, daughter of General Ambrose Dudley, of Frankfort, Kentucky.

WEST, WASHINGTON, M. D., Scientist, was born in Belleville, St. Clair county, Illinois, February 9th, 1847. His parents—Benjamin H. West and Maria C. West—emigrated to Illinois while it was still a territory, and were among the earliest settlers and pioneers. His grandfather, Major Washington West, was a soldier of the war of 1812, and noted for his gallant and meritorious services. He was educated at

the City University of St. Louis, and on leaving school began the study of medicine with Dr. Hodgen of that city, graduating in March, 1868, at the St. Louis Medical College. He afterward returned to Belleville and entered upon the active practice of his profession, in which he was engaged for a brief period, six months, or less, and was then appointed Assistant Surgeon in the United States army, and stationed in the Sioux Indian District, under the command of General Harney. For two years he was stationed in this region, and shared to a considerable extent in the episodes and experience of frontier life among the red men. Resigning his position, he subsequently returned to Belleville, and there resuming the civil practice of medicine rapidly built up a large business. He is Assistant Surgeon of the St. Clair County Hospital and Jail, and is a valued member of the St. Clair County Medical Society. He is Vice-President of the St. Clair County Microscopical Society, and owner of the finest microscope in the State, one which he imported at a cost of five hundred dollars, now in use by the members of the above society. He is warmly interested in scientific pursuits, and is noted for his store of varied attainments and knowledge of all matters relating to medicine and microscopy. He was married, June 30th, 1870, to M. A. Wolfe, formerly a resident of St. Louis.

WILCOXON, THOMPSON, Pioneer Settler of Illinois and Operator in Real Estate, was born in Milledgeville, Georgia, August 22d, 1800. His parents were Thomas Wilcoxon, formerly engaged in farming and agricultural pursuits, and Mary (Hardy) Wilcoxon. He received a common school education at Portsmouth, Ohio, to which locality his parents had removed while he was in his infancy. He was brought up on his father's farm, laboring in the summer, and in the winter months attending school. Subsequently he was engaged in a partnership connection with three brothers in farming and sending produce to the market of New Orleans, Louisiana. While thus occupied they constructed their own boats, called "flat-boats," and in person piloted them down the Ohio river. In 1835 he visited the northwestern district, accompanied by one of his brothers, on a prospecting tour, travelling on horseback, and guiding himself in many cases by following the Indian trails, for in those days roads were few and poor. In 1837 he again came to the Northwest, purposing to settle in a desirable locality, and decided to remain at the spot now known as Cedarville, distant about six miles from the present city of Freeport. Associated with his brother, he purchased a claim there, took possession of the appropriated land, and gradually transformed it into a well-cultivated farm. The district was then unsectionized, almost in a primitive state, and very sparsely settled. He continued farming until 1854, when he removed to Freeport, disposing of his land in Ce-

darville about three years afterward. He has since then resided permanently in the former town and engaged in real estate and building operations. Among other enterprises which he has conducted to successful issues is the Freeport Opera House, of which he is the builder and owner. He was married in 1830 to Cyinda Mitchell, daughter of Judge Mitchell, of Scioto county, Ohio.

GREER, SAMUEL FORD, Lawyer and County Judge of Mason county, was born, 1824, in Fairfield county, Ohio, and is a son of William J. and Sarah (Downing) Greer. His education was attained in the common schools of his native place.

In 1854 he removed to Illinois and settled at Decatur. He was elected a Justice of the Peace, and held the position for several years. Having become familiar with the law, although not at the time a practitioner, he was, nevertheless, elected in 1861 County Judge of Macon county, and re-elected in 1865. In 1866 he was formally admitted to the bar. At the expiration of his second term, he was a third time nominated and elected County Judge in 1869, and a fourth time in 1873; this office he continues to hold. He was married in 1844 to Elizabeth Taylor, of Ohio.

ADDOCK, STEPHEN. GORHAM, ex-Sheriff and ex-County Clerk of Bureau county, Illinois, was born in Hudson, New York, April 22d, 1828. His father was a prominent banker and land agent, whose permanent residence with his family was at Augusta, Georgia. He was born at his grandmother's residence in Hudson, and was soon after taken to Augusta, where his childhood was spent. His early education was conducted at the common schools until his eighth year, when he was placed at a boarding-school at West Chester, New York. His studies were finished in the city of New York, and upon their conclusion he entered as clerk in a broker's office in Wall street, where he remained a few years. The ensuing five years he spent as a clerk in a large jobbing house in the same city. In 1853 he removed to Princeton, Illinois, with the intention of farming, but he was very shortly after his location there elected Sheriff of Bureau county, which brought him out quite prominently in the local political arena. On November 6th, 1855, he was married to Margaret Seaman, of New York. In 1857 he was elected County Clerk of Bureau county, and served eight years in that capacity to the satisfaction of the entire public. During the war he was an active member of the local War Committee, and he was elected to various offices of public confidence, serving for a term as a member and President of the Board of Supervisors of Princeton, as a member of the School Board and

of the Town Council. In 1868 he was interested in the organization of the Princeton Manufacturing Company, engaged in the production of agricultural implements, and became its Secretary, and has remained in that connection ever since. He was actively concerned in the construction of the Chicago, Wilmington & Western Railroad, and has, in both public and private capacities, shown himself to be not only an enterprising and energetic man, but an irreproachable and valuable citizen, deserving the respect which is shown him.

BRYANT, JOHN HOWARD, Farmer and Poet, brother of William Cullen Bryant, was born in Cummington, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, July 22d, 1807, being the son of Peter Bryant, a physician, who was a native of Bridgewater, Massachusetts. His remote ancestors came from England in 1636, and were among the first settlers of Taunton, Massachusetts. His mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Snell, was a native of Bridgewater. His early education was obtained at an academy in Cummington, and his youth was passed in rural occupations and in attendance upon the schools, in which, among other studies, he took up Latin as an acquirement preparatory to his entering upon a collegiate career. He became a student at the Rensselaer School, Troy, New York. His father, who was a man of great erudition and fine accomplishments, discovering in both his sons a poetical talent of no common order, gave them the benefit of his knowledge and criticism. In 1826 John H. wrote "My Native Village," a poem which first appeared in the *United States Review and Literary Gazette*, a periodical which was published simultaneously in New York and Boston, and of which William Cullen Bryant was one of the editors. Subsequently he closely applied himself to the study of mathematics and natural sciences under various instructors, and in his intervals of leisure produced several poems, which were published in the *Gazette*. In April, 1831, he removed to Jacksonville, Illinois, where he was engaged partly in clerking and partly in farming. In 1832 he went to what is now Princeton, Illinois, entered a claim to a tract of land, and with his brother Cyrus built a log-cabin. This was shortly after the Black Hawk war. A colony had some time before emigrated from Hampshire county, Massachusetts, and located at Princeton, but its members were entirely dispersed by the Indians. When Mr. Bryant took up his claim there were but six families in his vicinity, and there was not a building upon the spot which subsequently was to become the site of a flourishing town. He erected the first two buildings in Princeton, and inaugurated the mercantile and industrial career of that place by opening in these rude log structures a store and a blacksmith shop. In 1833 he entered upon his present homestead, built a log residence, and in June of that year was married to Harriet E. Wiswall of Jacksonville.

His bride made her way on horseback to the new home, while he trudged afoot at her side. He commenced the development of his land, and by industry and a practical knowledge of the especial needs of such an estate, succeeded in making it one of the finest and most productive in Illinois. He has since continued to live upon it, and has engaged in other branches of trade and industry, manufacturing brick, erecting buildings, etc. He edited the *Bureau County Advocate*, the first paper published in Princeton, and achieved considerable, though a necessarily limited, success in this journalistic enterprise. He continued to write poetry, and in 1855, collected and published in book form, Appleton & Co. of New York issued the creations of his poetic genius. Rufus W. Griswold, in his "Poets and Poetry of America," says of him: "His poems . . . have the same general characteristics as those of his brother. He is a lover of nature, and describes minutely and effectively. To him the wind and stream are ever musical, and the forests and prairies clothed in beauty. His versification is easy and correct, and his writings show him to be a man of taste and kindly feelings, and to have a mind stored with the best learning." Mr. Bryant was also at one time engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1842 he was elected to the State Legislature from Bureau county, and again elected in 1858. In 1852 he was the Free Soil candidate for Congress. He has served as Recorder of Bureau county, President of the Board of Education of Princeton, holding that office for ten years, and as Supervisor of the township. He is the present President of the Princeton Manufacturing Company. His farm is quite extensive, covering over five hundred acres, and is chiefly managed by his son, into whose care it has passed. He had two sons, the elder having died when nineteen. The remaining son, Elijah W. Bryant, is married and resides at the old homestead. No citizen of Princeton enjoys to a higher degree the respect and confidence of his fellow-townsmen than does Mr. Bryant. He is a gentleman of unimpeachable integrity, of scholarly refinement, and great social qualities, and has at all times taken a deep interest in the material and intellectual progress of the community in which he resides.

CHAPMAN, A. SCOTT, Dentist, was born in Medina county, Ohio, August 17th, 1839, his father, A. S. Chapman, being a well-known and highly esteemed merchant. He attended school in Medina county for two years, and when six years of age removed with his parents to Princeton, Illinois. There his early-commenced school studies were continued until he was seventeen years old, when he became a clerk in his father's store, and remained in that capacity until 1867. The two subsequent years he passed in the county clerk's and circuit clerk's offices. In 1869 he commenced to study dentistry, and by faithful application he

soon fitted himself for the profession. In 1871 he opened an office as practising dentist in Princeton, and has since his entrance into the profession not only obtained a large and lucrative practice but a fine reputation for care and skill. In 1861, on December 24th, he was married to Melissa Fisher of Princeton. In 1863 he served a portion of the year in the War Department at Washington, and then resigned. He is now actively engaged in his professional duties, and enjoys not a mere local patronage, but one which comprehends a very large section of the surrounding territory.

NEECE, WILLIAM H., Lawyer, was born, 1831, in Sangamon county, Illinois, and is a son of Jesse and Mary D. Neece. He obtained his education in the schools of the neighborhood of his birthplace, and he resided on a farm until he attained manhood. In 1856 he went to Macomb, and commenced the study of law with Judge Bailey, and was admitted to the bar in the following year. He at once commenced the practice of his profession in Macomb, where he has since continued to reside. He was elected in 1864 a member of the Legislature on the Democratic ticket; and again to the same body in 1871, in the meanwhile serving as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869. In 1872 he was nominated as the candidate of his party to represent the Tenth District in the United States House of Representatives, but failed to secure an election. He is an able counsellor and advocate, and is noted for his integrity. He was married in 1857 to Jeanette Ingals of Illinois.

BAILEY, JOHN S., Lawyer, was born, 1814, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Samuel S. and Mary (Ruckman) Bailey. His education was only such as was afforded by the public schools of that section. He removed to Illinois in 1836, and at first located in Adams county, where two years later he entered the office of Judge Ralston and commenced the study of the law. He was admitted to the bar in 1841, and began the practice of his profession in Brown county. In 1846 he was elected a representative from the district composed of Brown and Schuyler counties, and served his constituents in the Legislature for one year. He continued to reside in Brown county until 1855, and during eight years of the period intervening between 1841 and 1855 he served as State's Attorney. In the last-named year he removed to Macomb, the county seat of McDonough county, where he has since resided, and continued the practice of his profession. In 1858 he was elected Circuit Judge of the then Fifth Judicial District (now known as the Eleventh) to fill the unexpired term of Pinckney H. Walker, who had been

elected to the Supreme Bench. He has been for the past fourteen years Master in Chancery for McDonough county. He was married, October, 1842, to Salina M. Sweet, of Morgan county, Illinois, whose demise occurred in December, 1872.

RELSO, HUGH ALEXANDER, M. D., Surgeon, was born in Morgan county, Indiana, December 6th, 1829. His grandparents were natives of Jamestown, Virginia, and lived to reach the age of nearly one hundred years; his grandfather was one of the heroes of Revolutionary times, and took a prominent part in the events of the earlier days of independence. His father, with his parents, moved south to the Carolinas, and then to Tennessee, but owing to their abhorrence of the slavery system, and their ardent devotion to extreme abolition measures, were subsequently induced to move to the Northwest, and settled finally in Indiana. In this State he received his education, principally at the Bloomington University. The possessor of an enterprising and sanguine temperament, he at an early age started out into life with a determination to find a speedy means of securing a prosperous future. He was occupied in laboring during the summer and in the winter months attended school. Upon definitively abandoning his earlier course of studies he engaged in teaching school in Kentucky, Indiana and Louisiana. While in the latter State he became attached in 1851 to a surveying party, doing duty in the then overflowed northern region. He there began also the study of medicine, occupied in teaching at the same time, and made rapid progress in the knowledge of that science under the preceptorship of Dr. Powell. At this time a hopeful believer in the ultimate overthrow of slavery, he was ever a fearless enunciator of his ideas and sentiments, and was unable to find in Louisiana that atmosphere of perfect freedom in which alone he could be happy. Shortly after, accordingly, he removed to Cincinnati, entered its medical college, and graduated there. He then made Morgantown, Indiana, his home, and entered upon the active practice of his profession, his residence there dating from 1854. In 1858 he established his office in Farmington, Coles county, Illinois, and was professionally and successfully occupied until 1861. In 1856 he was one of the eighteen there who voted for General Fremont; the doctrines imbibed in childhood he has always adhered to with love and veneration, and from his earliest days has been a steadfast and consistent Republican. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he entered the United States service as a private in the 123d Regiment of Illinois Volunteers; the command being called at once into action, his services as surgeon were required, and after fulfilling the duties of that office for a period of four months, he was commissioned by Governor Yates Assistant Surgeon of his regiment. While in service he was familiarly and widely known as "Old

Reliable," and noted for gallant and meritorious conduct. In the spring of 1864 he resigned his commission, and settled with his family at Paxton, Illinois, where he has since permanently resided, in the active practice of medicine. He stands at the head of his profession in the county, and in his management of cases demanding skilful surgical treatment is second to none in that section of Illinois. He was married in 1858 to Elizabeth M. Brasheares, a former resident of Farmington, Coles county, Illinois.



WADE, SAMUEL, Vice-President of the Alton National Bank, was born in Essex county, Massachusetts, in 1806, being the son of John and Mary (Merrifield) Wade. He was educated at home, and was apprenticed to the carpentering trade, which it was intended he should follow through life. In 1831 he removed to Alton, where for several years he labored as a carpenter, and then turned his attention to mercantile pursuits by entering the business of packing pork and beef for domestic use. This he carried on until 1875 with great profit, gradually enlarging his transactions in purchases and shipments, until his establishment became one of the first rank in that section of the country. He has been identified with the Alton National Bank ever since its organization, and has been its Vice-President for the past eight years. He has fine executive qualifications, is a thorough and well-informed business man, and has done much to raise that institution to the high point in public estimation which it retains to-day. He was married in 1830 to Eunice Caldwell of Massachusetts, who is still living. He is a man of much public spirit, and enjoys the respect of the community as an upright citizen and an enterprising business man.



FILLIN, JOSEPH WARREN, Printer, Journalist, County Clerk of Effingham county, was born in Somerset, Ohio, May 4th, 1828. He is the son of Henry Fillin and Elizabeth Fillin. His education was acquired in a printing office, in the common schools of his native place, and also in the High School of West Rushville. At sixteen years of age he became a journeyman printer. During the progress of the war with Mexico he entered the service of the United States as a private in the 3d Ohio Regiment of Volunteers, was subsequently promoted to the rank of Sergeant, and was finally appointed to a Second-Lieutenancy. He afterward recruited and organized a company and resumed his military career as Captain of Company E of the 5th Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. He was engaged in publishing a newspaper in Effingham county, Illinois, at the date of the outbreak of the civil war, and the Rebellion assuming se-

rious proportions, he recruited and organized the first company from Effingham county, and was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the 11th Illinois Regiment of Volunteers. This position he resigned July 5th, 1861, and recruited another company, which was afterward disbanded. In March, 1862, he entered the 62d Illinois Regiment as First Lieutenant, but in the following August tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and he returned to his trade as printer. In 1869 he was elected to the county clerkship of Effingham county, and re-elected to that position in 1873, which he still occupies. From his infancy he was reared as a Henry Clay Whig, and in 1856 espoused the Democratic party. He was a pro-slavery Democrat, yet at the menace of the dissolution of the Union, was the first man in his county to organize a company of volunteers to aid in suppressing the Rebellion. He was married in 1849 to Leonie A. Dills of Ohio.



FORMAN, FERRIS, Lawyer, was born in Tioga county, New York, and is now in his sixty-third year. He is of English extraction, and his parents were Miles Forman and Anna Forman. He was educated at Union College, in Schenectady, New York, and graduated from that institution with the class of 1832. Upon the termination of his student life he resolved to embrace the legal profession, and commenced the study of law in Owego, Tioga county, New York. In 1835 he was admitted to practise in the Supreme Court of New York, and in the same year was admitted also to practise in the United States Supreme Court. In the spring of 1836 he proceeded westward to Illinois, and settled in Vandalia, where he was professionally and successfully engaged until 1845, when he was elected to the State Senate, and served one session in the Legislature. Shortly after the adjournment of that body, a call was made for volunteers to assist in the prosecution of the war with Mexico, and accordingly in May, 1846, he recruited and organized a company in Fayette county, Illinois, and upon the final organization of the regiment with which it was incorporated, was elected to the Colonelcy. This, the 3d Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, was an active and prominent participant in the siege of Vera Cruz, and also in the battle of Cerro Gordo, April 17th and 18th, 1847. At the expiration of one year, the term for which the regiment had been enlisted, the troops returned from the field, and were discharged at New Orleans, Louisiana. Upon his return from the scene of warfare in Mexico, he re-established his office at Vandalia, Illinois, and resumed the practice of law, at which he continued until the "Gold Fever" induced him to move to California in 1849. While residing on the Western slope he held various offices of trust and responsibility, among others that of Postmaster of Sacramento, which he occupied, under the administration of General Franklin Pierce, for a period of four years. He officiated



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A. M. Craig

also as Secretary of State during the administration of John B. Witter as Governor of the State of California. In 1861-62 he was Colonel of the 4th Regiment of California Volunteers, and served bravely and efficiently for a term of twenty-two months. At the outbreak of the civil war he was acting as a member of the commission appointed to fix the boundary line between California and what were then the limits of Utah, he representing the State; but owing to the excitement and confusion attendant on the birth of the Rebellion that commission was broken. In the fall of 1865 he returned to Vandalia, where he has since permanently resided, an honored and prosperous legal practitioner. In politics he is an ally of the Democratic party. He was married in 1844 to Lucinda Booth.

CRAIG, ALFRED M., Judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois, was born, January 15th, 1831, in Edgar county, Illinois. He is the son of David and Minta (Ramey) Craig, his father coming from Pennsylvania, and his mother from Kentucky. He was educated at Knox College, Galesburg, from which he graduated in 1853. Immediately upon the conclusion of his academic career he commenced to read law in the office of Weed & Goudy, and in February, 1854, so rapid and thorough had been his studies, he was admitted to the bar. In the following June he commenced practice in Knoxville, then the county-seat of Knox county, and continued it until 1873. During these nineteen years of activity as a lawyer, he achieved an honorable reputation for his profound knowledge of the law and his rare tact and ability as an advocate. He gave the most conscientious care and attention in preparing and conducting the cases of his clients, and this trait, as much as his profound learning, secured to him the very large and lucrative practice he enjoyed. He was retained in a majority of the more important civil cases transpiring during this period, either as consulting or acting attorney, and his arguments are studied as models of clear and concise language, and of plain and forcible reasoning. In the month of May, 1873, he was nominated in the Fifth Judicial District as a candidate for the Supreme Bench of Illinois, although he had written the convention declining to be a candidate; at the election in the following June he was elected by a large majority over the opposing candidate, Chief Justice Lawrence. The term of office which he now occupies is nine years, and the district in which he was elected to the supreme bench is one of the largest and wealthiest in the State, being composed of the counties of Knox, Warren, Henderson, Mercer, Henry, Stark, Peoria, Marshall, Putnam, Bureau, La Salle, Grundy, and Woodford. While he was in practice he held the positions of State's Attorney, County Judge, and in 1869 he represented Knox county in the convention called to revise the constitution of the State. For the past fifteen years he

has been engaged more or less in farming. He now resides upon a farm, and when not in the discharge of his official duties devotes his time to agricultural pursuits. In 1857 he was married to Elizabeth P. Harvey of Knox county.

HART, BENJAMIN KIRTLAND, M. D., was born in Albion, New York, in 1807, being the son of Joseph and Lucy (Kirtland) Hart. He was brought up on a farm until he attained his majority, when he repaired to Rochester, New York, where he commenced his preparations for the practice of medicine. He studied privately at first under excellent preceptors, and then entered upon a full course at the Boston Medical College. One of his classmates was Oliver Wendell Holmes, who graduated at the same time he did. Receiving his degree of M.D., he started in 1832 for the South, where he intended to locate and practise, but while *en route* he stopped at Alton, Illinois, and was called into immediate professional service by the breaking out of the yellow fever. He relinquished his intention of going farther south, and continued to reside and practise in Alton until his death, which occurred August 30th, 1864. He was among the earliest practitioners in that section. He grew up into extended popularity as that town grew in population, and became widely known as a skilful physician. Though an active partisan, he never held political office. He was married in 1839 to Sophia Mix, of New Orleans, who is still living.

MATTHEWS, FREDERICK L., M. D., of Carlisle, was born in Hereford, England, June 10th, 1841, being the son of John and Caroline (Cooper) Matthews, who came to the United States in 1844, and located in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania. When in his nineteenth year he entered Allegheny College at Meadville, Pennsylvania, but the breaking out of the war prevented him from finishing his collegiate course at that time. In 1861 he entered the service of the United States as a private in the 57th Pennsylvania Infantry, and followed the fortunes of his regiment, gradually being promoted until he reached a First Lieutenantancy. Just prior to the memorable "seven days" fight before Richmond, he was detached from his regiment and appointed on the staff of the lamented General Kearney. While serving in this capacity at the battle of Malvern Hill, he was captured by the Confederates and cast into Libby Prison. For three months he was compelled to endure the horrors of this loathsome place, and was then released. After his discharge from the Union service he repaired to Pittsburgh, and engaged as a teacher in the Iron City Commercial College, where he remained until 1865, when, with the aim of finishing his education and of preparing himself

for the medical profession, he entered the University of Ann Arbor, Michigan, from the scientific and medical departments of which he graduated with high honors in 1867. He located at Carlinsville, Illinois, and entered at once upon the duties of his profession, and obtained quite a large and remunerative practice, which was continued until 1869. In this year he temporarily abandoned these labors for the purpose of more thoroughly perfecting himself in the science of his profession, and attended a course in Rush Medical College, at Chicago, from which he received his degree of M. D. He returned to Carlinsville and resumed his practice, and has since been actively engaged in the fulfilment of its growing and responsible duties. Although a young man in years and young in the profession, he has a very large patronage, and stands in high public estimation as a skilful surgeon. Upon the recommendation of Governor John M. Palmer, in 1872, he was appointed by President Grant as a Commissioner from Illinois to represent that State in the Centennial Commission, and has been honored by a place on the Executive Committee of that body, of which he is the youngest member. He has shown himself to be thoroughly alive to the vast importance of the National Exposition, and the people of Illinois are to be congratulated in securing the services of so zealous a worker in the movement to make that display a crowning success. He has been and is a close student of the science embodying the theory and practice of medicine, and distinguishes his practice not only by skill and care, but by an affable and courteous demeanor.

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MONROE, HENRY S., Lawyer, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, February 9th, 1829, where his parents were temporarily residing on account of his father's health. The latter, Dr. Henry Monroe, was a prominent physician of Broome county, New York, but for more than twenty years, after he reached the age of twenty-five, he was an invalid, and continued ill-health eventually compelled him to abandon the profession of which he had become a leading member. His wife, Sylvia (Thomas) Monroe, was a lady of cultivated tastes and many accomplishments, and was nearly related to the Stanton family and that of Hon. Caleb Cushing. When Dr. Monroe discontinued the practice of medicine, he purchased a tract of comparatively wild land in Broome county, New York, and commenced the clearing of what is now one of the finest farms in that locality. Here it was that his son, Henry S., spent the early years of his life. His mother, whose varied acquirements especially fitted her for that position, was his teacher until his tenth year, when he entered the common schools, attending their sessions in the winters and assisting on his father's farm during the remaining portion of the year. He early acquired a great taste for reading, being especially fascinated with ancient and modern history. He commenced when quite young to

collect the works of various authors, and established the nucleus of a library, which by constant and discriminate additions has become one of the largest and one of the finest in the Western States. He commenced his preparation for a collegiate career at Oxford, New York, and took high rank as a student, the rapidity of his progress being very largely due to the substantial elementary education which had been acquired under the supervision of his mother. He studied three years at Oxford, and then entered the junior class of Geneva College, and at the request of the college society to which he belonged, he entered the list of competitors for the highest honors of the class. Among these competitors was Hon. George W. Nicholas, who for two years had been at the head of the class. The result of this scholarly contest was the triumph of Mr. Monroe, who secured the awards. In 1850 he graduated with the most distinguished honors in a class which comprised, among others, Hon. George W. Nicholas, Hon. M. W. Belshaw of California, and D. H. Ainsworth, now an eminent engineer. While a collegian he was a leader in athletic sports, maintaining a harmony of progress in both his intellectual and physical advancement, and attaining by these exercises a robust vigor which is the invaluable basis for a useful and happy life. In the various societies to which he belonged he was regarded as an adroit manager, and he was predicted as the future politician of his class. After his graduation he commenced at once the study of law, reading with Henry R. Mygatt, of Oxford, New York, then one of the leading practitioners of that section of the State. During his preparation for the bar he taught school a portion of his time. He applied himself so assiduously to his legal studies that this temporary vocation did not interfere with his careful preparation for the practice of his intended profession. In 1853 he passed his examination and was admitted to the bar, his success being highly complimented by the presiding judges. Accepting a small loan from his former preceptor, Mr. Mygatt, he purchased a collection of standard law books, and ordered them to be shipped to Chicago, to which city he at once removed. Upon his arrival he had but one personal acquaintance in the whole State of Illinois, and that was the late Stephen A. Douglas, with whom he had become intimately associated. In 1854 he opened an office in Chicago, and by unflagging energy, strict integrity, and the most conscientious zeal for his clients, he gradually obtained a patronage which was not only satisfactory from the elevated character of the people who gave it, but satisfactory by reason of its large pecuniary rewards. At the end of the first year of his profession he was enabled to return to his generous preceptor the money he had advanced. His first important case was that of Martin O. Walker vs. John Frink, the plaintiff and defendant being both well known all over the Northwest, not only as remarkably capable and energetic business men, but as the bitterest enemies to each other. The action involved a large amount, and attracted general attention during its progress, its details



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being widely published throughout that section of the country. The plaintiff was represented by a very distinguished array of counsel, who had earned eminence at the bar. Mr. Monroe alone appeared for the defence, and achieved a decided success. His skilful management of his client's cause won the golden opinions of the bench, bar, and the public, and from this auspicious opening his career has been that of a distinguished counsel and advocate, whose constantly increasing practice extends into all the State and Federal courts, and into the courts of the adjoining States. Professionally he closely identifies himself with his clients' interest. He has a rare faculty for eliciting the real facts of the case, and of arriving at a correct conclusion as to the ultimate result of litigation. If in his judgment the latter should not be resorted to, and the ends of justice and the interests of his client can be attained by a compromise or settlement, he invariably insists on that procedure, let his patrons be as belligerently litigious as they may. He faithfully and conscientiously performs every professional duty. His characteristic trait of thoroughly mastering in principle and detail every case of which he has the management can be described no better than by the illustration of the action of *Fisher vs. Stone*. This was his second cause, which greatly excited public interest. It involved not only intricate questions of law and pleading, but scientific problems then unsettled, the medical profession of both America and Europe being about equally divided in opinion thereon. In his preparation for the trial of this case he not only familiarized himself with the highest medical authorities upon the scientific issues involved, but it is said that he went so far in his client's interest as to have hired a dissecting-room, where the autopsy was made of subjects who had died from the same cause as that under judicial consideration. The result of all this elaborate preparation was that, when the great trial came on, although Professor White of Buffalo, Lee, Parker and Quackenboss of New York, Miller of Louisville, Delamater of Cleveland, Brainard, Freen, Allen, Blaney, Davis and Byford of Chicago, were on the witness-stand, not one of them exhibited a more practical knowledge of the scientific and technical detail of the subject in question than he did. His opening address to the jury was remarkable for its perspicuity and force, and the leading counsel for the opposition admitted that they feared its effect. The trial lasted thirty-one days, and the late distinguished Judge Mannierre, who presided, said in his charge to the jury, that the issues of law and fact involved in it rendered the case one of the most important, if not the most important, ever tried in the State of Illinois. The verdict was for the defendant, whom Mr. Monroe represented, and the result contributed largely to change the medical opinion of the world upon scientific questions which had long been debated. The correctness of the theories and principles advanced by Mr. Monroe in the defence became the subjects of profound discussion in the medical societies both of this country and of Europe, and

they met with almost universal approval. He has a very large general practice in all the courts of the northwestern section, and labors to best advantage in cases which tax all his energies and powers of resource, in which vital issues are involved, and in which the most patient labor and scientific research are demanded in the successful mastery of detail. He studies particularly the case as the opposition may view it, marks out a line of action the direct antithesis of that he intends actually to follow, and in this manner is led to anticipate the theories intended to be set up by that opposition, and to prepare for overthrowing them. He is, though an active and energetic attorney, calmly deliberate in all his movements, and never precipitates himself into open errors as a counsel, the retraction of which would confess his weakness and want of thoroughness in study and preparation. As a pleader at the bar he is unsurpassed, and few men are as rapid and conclusive in argument, keener in apprehension, or more thoroughly versed in all the forms and modes of procedure than he. He has rare powers of analysis, and is in high reputation as a cross-examining counsel. Although not in the fullest sense of the term a criminal lawyer, he has defended many prosecutions under the revenue laws, and in this line of practice has never failed to secure the acquittal of his clients. He has been leading counsel in important commercial, corporation and insurance cases, which involved vital questions to the financial and commercial interests of the State, and has in this line achieved no ordinary degree of success. He is a man strong in the confidence of his own judgment, and never abandons a case in which he is convinced he is right, so long as the slightest hope of securing justice remains. An adverse decision does not intimidate him nor shake his faith in the correctness of his own theory, and he rarely fails of success upon an appeal to a higher tribunal. His forensic efforts are models in rhetoric and arrangement. He presents fact in its plainest colors, unweaves in the most skilful manner involved masses of evidence, and presents to the bench, bar and jury an irresistible chain of circumstance and a conclusive line of theory, which carry conviction with them to the mind. He is now extensively engaged in real estate litigation, and has a patronage unsurpassed in the city of Chicago. Having early developed scholarly tastes, he has since his early manhood been a lover of books, and has amassed a rare and invaluable collection of them, forming one of the largest private libraries in the Western States. His law library, which was burned in the great fire, was one of the most complete and valuable in the State, and that he now owns is one of the largest and best selected in the city in which he lives. He is as full of life and vigor as in his college days, and is a keen lover of athletic sports, of which he is not only the generous patron but a participator. He is a fine marksman, with rifle or shot-gun, whether the game be large or small. He is an excellent horseman, is a free and graceful rider, and is an accepted authority on the questions

of age and stock. He is, in all, a man of the most unimpeachable integrity, whose character both in professional and social life has been by his own brilliant efforts, by his liberal and enterprising spirit, and by his generous and gentlemanly conduct, raised to a high position in public estimation. He has an estimable wife, and an interesting family of children, who share with him the ample fortune which is the reward of his conscientious and industrious practice, and that respect which his many excellencies have elicited from his fellow-citizens. He has always stood aloof from politics save as a private citizen, and has repeatedly declined office. He gives himself almost wholly to the cares of his profession, and the time allotted for recreation is spent either with dog or gun, or in holding the reins of a flying roadster.

WALKER, CHARLES A., Mayor of Carlinville, Illinois, was born in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1830, and is the son of Abram S. and Rosina (Phelps) Walker, who removed to Illinois in 1831, and took rank among the pioneer settlers of Carlinville. His education, commenced at home, carried on in the public schools, and finished at Shurtleff College, at Alton, from which he graduated in 1851, was both substantial and varied. After his collegiate career he commenced to read law with Rinaker & Gilbert at Carlinville, and was thoroughly prepared under these preceptors for the bar, to which he was admitted in 1857. He entered at once upon practice, which grew gradually in extent and importance, being surpassed by that of no other practitioner in that section. In 1862 he was elected to the Illinois Legislature on the Democratic ticket, and in 1872 was chosen Mayor of Carlinville, and fulfilled the responsible duties of this station with dignity, ability, and to popular satisfaction. He is widely respected for his sterling integrity, his high attainments, and for his many fine social qualities. In 1853 he was married to Ann Dick, of Macoupin, who still lives.

KNOWLTON, DEXTER A., Merchant, was born in Fairfield, Herkimer county, New York, March 3d, 1812. During his infancy his parents moved to the hills of Chautauqua county, in the western part of the State. Here, upon a farm in the town of Stockton, were passed his childhood and youth. His parents were poor, but devout Christians, and trained their children in habits of frugality and industry. Even in his boyhood he exhibited much of the energy and thriftiness which, more fully developed in after years, paved for him the way leading to his present prominent and enviable position. As he grew older he manifested an ardent desire to engage in trade, or enter a store for the purpose of procuring

an insight into the details and workings of active business life, but his father, dreading the baneful effects of evil associations, endeavored to fix his attention on farming and agricultural pursuits. He was resolved, however, to follow the bent of his inclinations, and not desiring to succeed at the trade of shoemaker, which his parent had desired that he should embrace, determined to prepare himself to enter into a mercantile business by securing a more thorough and varied education. After much opposition on the part of his father, who held in detestation the loose and vicious courses of many of the careless students, he succeeded finally in entering the academy then flourishing at Fredonia, and there prosecuted diligently his studies, in the interim by means of his own exertions, paying for his board and tuition, and also furnishing a man to take his place on the paternal farm. Shortly before arriving at his majority, he returned to his home fully decided to leave the farm, and find employment in a store or mercantile house. He had then saved about three hundred dollars, the fruits of his labor, and his father made him the proposition that, if he would give to his two sisters and brother two hundred dollars each, and provide for the support of the parents during their lifetimes, he should become the owner of the farm and its sundries and attachments. The offer was closed with, and in this manner he became the sole possessor of about \$2000 worth of property. In 1838 he started on a peddling trip to the West, and in January, 1839, settled at Freeport, Illinois, where he opened a general store, meeting with gratifying success. At this date, his father desiring to live by himself, moved to Fox River, having received full satisfaction for the claims for support which he had upon his son. In 1842 he first went to New York to buy goods, and soon established his credit in that city, and also in Chicago. In 1843 began his investments and operations in real estate, those ventures resulting ultimately in the Knowlton additions to the town of Freeport, from which he realized a large sum of money. During 1847-48 he bought wheat heavily, in opposition to all the merchants of the town, and succeeded finally in carrying his intentions to a victorious issue. He was importantly and pecuniarily interested in the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, which was one of the first roads projected out of Chicago. In 1850 he was elected a Director of the company, and during the following twelve years was annually re-elected to the same position, whose duties he performed with energy and ability. He has never cared for or sought political preferment, and when the nomination for Governor of the State was urged upon him by the Free-Soil party, he accepted it only because he knew that its powers were too weak to elect its candidate. In 1855 he built a house at Westfield, New York, purposing to withdraw from the turmoil of active business life, but he was restless in the retirement which cramped his energies and activities. In 1861 he purchased for \$100,000 the Empire Spring at Saratoga, and afterward joined the proprietors of the famous Congress Spring, and

in conjunction with them organized the Congress and Empire Spring Company. After living on Brooklyn Heights for a period of four years, here turned to Freeport, Illinois, in 1870, in order to be near his six children. Three of his sons are associated with him in the banking business in this town, and are favorably known for their business abilities and trustworthiness. He was married January 15th, 1834, to Evelina Arnold, to whom he attributes a great measure of his success in life, and who died in August, 1874.



MCCOURTIE, ISAAC, was born in Clifton Park, Saratoga county, New York, December 2d, 1820. His parents were James McCourtie and Dorcas McCourtie, the former being of Scotch descent, the latter of New England parentage. His education was acquired solely by his own unaided efforts. Upon attaining his fifteenth year he was apprenticed to a carpenter to learn his trade, and remained with him until the expiration of his apprenticeship. He then engaged in house building, continuing thus occupied until 1858, when he removed to Onarga, Iroquois county, Illinois. He there interested himself in the buying and selling of grain, lumber, and cattle, also pursuing in connection with his transactions in the above commodities a general frontier business. During the greater portion of the time consumed in those operations, he was associated in a partnership connection with Lewis Russ, under the firm-name of Russ & McCourtie. The partners became well known also throughout Iroquois county as extensive importers of horses. For many years the firm furnished the citizens of Onarga with nearly everything which they were then unable to purchase; and the greater number of the school-houses, bridges, and fences were built by Russ & McCourtie, who were compelled by stress of circumstances to wait several years in almost every case for payment. He was married in 1847.



HINCHCLIFFE, HON. JOHN, Lawyer and Journalist, was born in Bradford, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, April 20th, 1822. He is the son of Abraham and Rebecca Hinchcliffe, and brother of Richard Hinchcliffe, recently editor of the Lawrence, Massachusetts, *Journal*, and now deceased. His aged father, now dead, was until recently a resident of the old Bay State, where his mother died but a few years ago. Before attaining even his seventh year he was sent to work in a neighboring factory, and afterward served an apprenticeship to the trade of a tailor, following that business subsequently with success as apprentice, journeyman, foreman, and employer, until 1858, at which date he entered upon a course of studies with a view to qualify himself for the legal profession, of which he became a member in 1860, the year of his admission to the bar. Later he

was appointed Associate Editor of the Belleville *Democrat*, a weekly paper, and also of the *Daily Dispatch*, the same office being the place of publication for both of those journals. In the opening of 1863 he began the publication of the *Weekly Miner*, and with a slight change in name and form continued the same for four years. Although, during the period here referred to, his editorial duties absorbed the major portion of his time, he has nevertheless, from the day he was admitted to the bar, been constantly and actively engaged in the practice of his profession as a lawyer. His residence in early life in one of the large mining districts of England enabled him to acquire a familiar knowledge of the characteristics, wants, and requirements of the mining classes; and his intimate acquaintance with the factory systems, and the operations of trades' unions, and societies of a similar kind, renders him a valuable authority on the various mooted points and ceaseless discussions which constantly arise concerning those organizations, their producing causes and ultimate results. Prior to his admission to the bar, the date of his arrival in the United States being the winter of 1847, he lived in the East for a period of three years, then for a brief period in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, whence he removed to St. Louis in 1853, settling finally with his family in St. Clair county, Illinois, where he has since permanently resided. When the first number of the *Miner* made its appearance, there were no papers in this country published exclusively in the interests of the industrial classes. Two weeks later, however, *Fincher's Trades' Review* was issued, and still later also, the *Workingman's Advocate*. Of these three, the first only, conducted upon the broad basis of labor reform, won for itself stability and success. In earlier days he was prominent and active in the English labor reform demonstrations, conducted by M. T. Sadler and Richard Oastler, in favor of shortening the hours of labor in factories from twelve and fourteen to ten hours per day. He was subsequently a regular and valued contributor to the *Tailor's Advocate*, a monthly magazine published in the interests of the craft of which he was a member. In August, 1866, he was sent as a delegate from a labor organization in East St. Louis to the first genuine Labor Congress ever held in the United States, Baltimore, Maryland, and over that body ruled as President, to which position he was unanimously elected. At the conclusion of the session he was appointed chairman of a committee appointed to wait upon President Andrew Johnson, and request as far as possible his influence in favor of the measures proposed by the Labor Congress. When the Illinois Constitutional Convention was held in 1870, he was appointed by the miners of St. Clair county, Illinois, to obtain for them a recognition of their right to be protected by law against the perils of insufficient ventilation, and the frequent needless occurrence of mining catastrophes. Ultimately, by request, he presented at length his views before the Committee on Mines and Mining, in an elaborate and striking argument, which was afterward published and widely circulated. The direct effect of his labors was the incorporation

in the constitution of a clause making it obligatory on the Legislature "to pass such laws from time to time, as may be necessary for the protection of the lives, limbs and health of the operative miners." At the next session of the Legislature he was elected Representative from St. Clair county, and drafted and secured the passage of a bill to carry out the constitutional obligations above alluded to, for the protection of working miners, and that is now one of the laws of the State. While acting with the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, then engaged in the important work of revising all the laws of the State, so as to bring them into harmony with the spirit and letter of the newly adopted constitution, his acumen, vigor, and able statesmanship elicited much attention and innumerable encomiums, and so well satisfied were his constituents with his deportment and actions in the Assembly, that at the ensuing general election he was chosen by a handsome majority for the position of Senator from the Forty-ninth District, over his competitor, who is confessedly one of the ablest jurists in the State. He has always affiliated and acted with the Progressive Democrats and Labor Reformers, and is regarded by them as a valuable, liberal, and consistent ally. "As a speaker, he is graceful and eloquent; as an advocate of labor's interests, recognized and beloved; as a friend, genial and true; as a man, esteemed by all who know him." He was married in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1852, to Sarah Gamber, a Pennsylvanian of good family and connections.



KASE, HON. WILLIAM G., Lawyer, and Member of the Legislature of Illinois, was born in Rush-town, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, August 7th, 1839. His father, William H. Kase, of German parentage, was a native of Pennsylvania, and for twenty years acted as Major-General in the Pennsylvania State troops, also for many years he was largely engaged in the iron trade. His mother, of English extraction, was Elizabeth (Haighawoat) Kase, a former resident of New Jersey. He was educated primarily at the Danville Academy, and thence transferred to the Lewisburg University of Pennsylvania. Upon abandoning his preparatory student life, he engaged in teaching as principal of the Danville High School for one year. Subsequently, having decided to embrace the legal profession, he commenced reading law with Judge Joseph H. Campbell, prosecuting his studies under the supervision of that tutor during the ensuing three years, at the expiration of which time he was admitted to the bar, January, 1863, at Danville, Pennsylvania. In the following spring he came West and connected himself in a law partnership with his brother, Spencer M. Kase, at Belleville, Illinois, an association enduring until the following year, when he established his office in East St. Louis, commencing the practice of his profession, April 23d, 1864. He was the first attorney permanently resident in that place,

and met with great success within a brief period, and through his rectitude and abilities soon secured the esteem and confidence of his fellow-townsmen. In 1865, when the town was incorporated into a city, he was elected Judge of the City Courts of Record, and performed the attendant functions of his office with thoroughness and fidelity for the term of three years, and then tendered his resignation. In 1866 he was one of the delegates to the National Peace Convention at Philadelphia. He finally resumed the practice of law, and, since his return to a professional life, has been with some exceptions constantly and successfully occupied. In 1874 he was elected to the Legislature from St. Clair county, which he still represents, and is one of the most active and influential members of that body. Prior to this, in 1868, he was the Democratic nominee for State Senator, and participated prominently in the attendant campaign. Ultimately, although leading the Democratic ticket in his county eleven hundred and thirty-two votes, he was defeated by the Republican candidate. He has always acted warmly with the Democratic party, supporting it on all occasions, and has been importantly instrumental in fostering its interests in East St. Louis and the neighboring sections of the State. He is interested in the East St. Louis Rail Mill; is a Director of the East St. Louis Bank; and the first President of the East St. Louis Library and Reading Room, a flourishing and useful institution, of which he was one of the founders and promoters. He is a vigorous coadjutor in local enterprises, and in every possible way, to the extent of his ability, seeks to augment the public happiness and prosperity. He was married December 3d, 1867, to Anna Toomer of East St. Louis, a daughter of the banker, Simon W. Toomer.



TAYLOR, JULIUS S., M.D., was born at Saratoga Springs, New York, March 4th, 1808. His father, Ziba Taylor, was engaged in commercial pursuits; his mother was Sarah (Searing) Taylor. His education was acquired equally at Saratoga and in New York city. Upon the completion of his elementary and preparatory studies, he decided to embrace the medical profession, and in 1828, under the able guidance of Dr. E. L. B. Wales, an old and extensive practitioner at Tuckahoe, Cape May county, New Jersey, commenced the study of medicine. He subsequently matriculated at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1831, and in 1833 graduated from that institution. He then commenced at once the practice of his profession at Cape Island, New Jersey, whence, after a residence of about one year, he removed to May's Landing in the same State, where he established himself, and practised until 1837. At the period last mentioned he decided to proceed farther to the West, and accordingly removed to Carrollton, near Dayton, Ohio, where, during a space of twenty-seven years, he was the possessor of a very extensive and remunerative practice,

and the possessor also of the esteem and affection of the surrounding country. In April, 1864, he abandoned his practice in Ohio, and moved to Kankakee, Illinois, where he has since permanently resided, for the major portion of that time secluded from active life. He was married in 1831 to Margaret T. Gray, of Cape May county, New Jersey.

ROWLEY, GENERAL WILLIAM R., was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, in 1824. His parents were Aaron Rowley and Martha (Campbell) Rowley, of Vermont. In 1831 he removed with his parents to Erie county, New York, and there received his education. In 1840 he left New York State, and removed to Brown county, Ohio, near Georgetown. He was engaged in this locality in teaching school for about three years, and in 1843 went to Scale's Mound, Illinois, a small village situated at a distance of about ten miles from Galena, where he continued at his avocation of teacher until 1849. He was then appointed Assessor and Collector of the county, which office he filled for the term of three years, and at its expiration in 1852 he entered the office of the Circuit Clerk in Galena, as Deputy Clerk. In 1854 he was elected Sheriff of the county, the term of this office being for two years. In 1856 he was elected Circuit Clerk and Recorder of the county, and since has held this office continuously up to the present time, performing its duties during his service in the army by deputy. In 1861, on the outbreak of the war, he entered the United States service in the 45th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, with which he remained until February, 1862, when he was commissioned as Captain, and attached to the staff of General Grant. In April of the same year he became Major, and in 1864 received his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel. In the ensuing fall he resigned, in consequence of enfeebled health, immediately after the battle of Petersburg, and as a recognition of his services was brevetted Brigadier-General. He then returned to Galena, where he has since been continuously engaged in the performance of the duties attached to his position as Circuit Clerk and Recorder of the county. He is the only surviving member of the original personal staff of General Grant.

AULFIELD, HON. BERNARD G., Lawyer and Congressman, was born, October 18th, 1828, in the city of Alexandria, then in the District of Columbia, but now in the State of Virginia. His parents were of Irish nationality, and both died while he was quite young. He was educated at Georgetown College in the District of Columbia, and graduated with the class of 1848. He then removed to Lexington, Kentucky, where he had relatives, studied law at Transylvania University, and was admitted to the bar in February,

1850, where he found James B. Clay, son of Hon. Henry Clay, John C. Breckenridge, James B. Beck, and others, since prominent in the profession and the country. He practised law in Lexington, Kentucky, until the spring of 1854, when he removed to Chicago, since which time he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in that city. In the autumn of 1874 he was nominated for Congress in the First District of Illinois, on the Democratic ticket, opposing the administration, and was elected by over 500 majority in a district usually Republican by over 6000. Before taking his seat his predecessor died, and a new election was ordered to fill the vacancy. He was again elected by over 3000 majority over both competitors. In religious belief he is a Roman Catholic. He has ever been a staunch Democrat, favors a low revenue tariff, is opposed to all subsidies, and favors a return of the government to the old landmarks, simplicity and economy. As a lawyer he possesses considerable merit. His most salient trait is his great courtesy; and he is a finished gentleman as well as lawyer. In his speeches he is deliberate, careful of the selection of his phrases, and clear and forcible in the presentation of his ideas. His personal appearance coincides very exactly with his cultivated manners, and he seems equally at home whether as a lawyer pleading a case before a jury, or as a private citizen interchanging hospitalities at the social board. He was married young, at Springfield, Kentucky, in March, 1853, to Susan Walker, a niece of the late Hon. Felix Grundy of Tennessee; she died in the following August. In December, 1860, he married Laura Deaver, the daughter of one of St. Louis' merchants. She is still living.

WIKE, HON. SCOTT, Lawyer, and Representative in Congress of the Eleventh District of Illinois, was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, April 6th, 1834. His parents are George Wike and Ann (Grubb) Wike, who emigrated to Quincy, Illinois, in 1838, and in 1844 settled in Pike county in the same State. After completing a preliminary course of studies, he entered the Lombard University at Galesburg, Illinois, and there applied himself assiduously to acquiring a thorough knowledge of the higher branches of learning. At the expiration of the usual period of probation, he graduated from the scientific department of that institution in 1857. In the same year, 1857, he commenced to read law, and after grounding himself fairly in legal theories and principles, passed the required examination, and in 1858 was admitted to the bar. In the following year, desirous of a greater perfection in the science of the profession which he had embraced, he entered the Law School of Harvard, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and before the close of 1859 became a graduate also of that institution. He then began the active practice of law at Pittsfield, the county seat of Pike, Illinois, and rapidly secured an extensive and re-

munerative clientage. In 1862 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the Illinois Legislature, serving two terms in that body, and throughout with marked ability and vigor. In the fall of 1874 he was elected to represent in Congress the Eleventh District of Illinois, comprising the counties of Pike, Adams, Brown, Calhoun, Greene, and Jersey, securing with a single exception the largest majority ever given to any candidate in the State. A talented and skilful lawyer, his proceedings have invariably been characterized by rectitude and a high sense of honor. In all matters connected remotely or nearly with the social and political interests of his adopted State and county, he has always manifested a warm and generous interest; and in the halls of the Legislature has effectively sustained the interests of his constituents.

HOTZ, FERDINAND C., M.D., Eye Surgeon and Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology, was born in Wertheim, Germany, July 12th, 1843. His parents are Godfrey Hotz and Rosa (Muschawek) Hotz, both natives of Germany. His preliminary education was acquired at the lyceum of his native place. At eighteen years of age he entered the Jena University, where he prosecuted his studies for a period of about eighteen months, subsequently taking a four years' course at Heidelberg, passing through the regular classical and medical departments, and graduating from that institution in 1865. He was then attached as Surgeon to the Surgical Department of the University Hospital at Heidelberg, and remained there thus occupied during the ensuing year. The war then breaking out between Prussia and Austria, he was appointed a Surgeon in the Austrian army, and served efficiently until the termination of the conflict. The next two years he devoted particularly to the study of surgery of the eye, prosecuting his researches at Berlin, Prague, Vienna, and Munich. In the fall of 1867 he returned to the University of Heidelberg, and became House Surgeon in the Eye Infirmary, remaining there until the spring of 1869. He then came to the United States, previously passing some time, however, in Paris, London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dublin, availing himself of every advantage pertaining to his special practice. Upon arriving in this country, he travelled westward, and established himself in Chicago, Illinois, where he has since permanently resided, the possessor not only of an extensive and ever increasing practice, but also of the esteem and confidence of all with whom he has been placed in contact. In September, 1870, he was appointed Oculist to the Cook County Hospital, and filled this position until June, 1875, when he resigned to enter upon his duties as Surgeon to the State Eye and Ear Infirmary, in association with Dr. E. L. Holmes. In 1871 he was appointed Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology in the Women's Medical College of Chicago, and has since continued to fill that chair. He was lately elected one of the associate editors of the

Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner by the Chicago Medical Press Association. In July, 1875, he was appointed by the Mayor and Common Council a Director of the public library. His rapid rise to the prominent position he now occupies in the medical profession is attributable to an unusually comprehensive knowledge of all the various principles and details governing and connected with the particular branch of medical science to which he devotes himself with such notable success, and also his store of varied and scholarly attainments, which makes him an interesting and instructive companion to professional and non-professional alike. He was married in 1873 to Emma Rosenmerkel of Chicago.

GALE, JAMES V., Merchant, was born, November 2d, 1806, in Concord, New Hampshire, and is a son of Benjamin and Prudence (Varnum) Gale. His father was a man of considerable prominence in his State, and closely identified with its early history; he lived to the ripe age of eighty-six years. James V. Gale received his preliminary education in the schools of his native town, and in 1824 entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he remained about a year. In 1828 he went to Boston, where he was engaged in the mercantile business until the spring of 1835, when he disposed of his interests there, removed to Illinois, and in the month of May located in Ogle county, and erected the first house in what is now Oregon City. He followed the occupation of farming until 1848, when the town having increased considerably, he embarked in the mercantile business with a partner, which they carried on very successfully for four years, and then sold out the establishment and erected a saw-mill. This they operated for three years. In 1856 he removed to Chicago, where for four years he carried on a wholesale business, and in 1860 disposed of the same and retired from active mercantile pursuits. He is the oldest living resident of Oregon, and has held many responsible positions. He was the first Recorder of Ogle county, and held the office for eleven years; he was also the first Justice of the Peace, and the first Public Administrator. He was Supervisor of the town for 1853-4, and also from 1857 to 1868. He was the second Postmaster of Oregon, being appointed thereto by President Harrison, in 1841, and held the office two years, when he was removed on account of politics, not being a "Tyler" man. In 1863 he was elected by the Republican party a Representative to the State Legislature, and acquitted himself in a creditable manner. In 1870 Oregon became an incorporated city, and he was elected its first Mayor, and served in that capacity for two years. In the same year also he was elected a Director of the Chicago and Iowa Railroad Company, and subsequently Vice-President of the same. He is at present, also, a Director of the First National Bank of Oregon. From the foregoing record it will be perceived that his has been a

life of continued and determined effort and toil, and although he is fast approaching the three-score years and ten, he is still as hale, hearty, active, and energetic, as many men who are a score of years his junior. He is fully posted in the history of Oregon, having for the past thirty years kept a journal, wherein he has noted down the important events occurring during that time. He was married in 1832 to Caroline Gibson, of New Hampshire, and has two daughters living, the only survivors of several children.

BARTLETT, FREDERIC, Hardware and Iron Merchant, was born October 7th, 1837, in Brooklyn, his parents being William and Mary (Crie) Bartlett. He received his early education in the common schools, and by a full and comprehensive course in the Polytechnic Academy, in his native place, received a substantial knowledge of the arts and sciences, and of the rules so necessary in the transaction of general business. Upon leaving school he entered a hardware house, in New York city, as clerk, and subsequently became its buyer. In 1855 he removed to Freeport, Illinois, with two clerks, and established a partnership in the hardware business, under the firm-name of Churchill, Maverick & Bartlett. In 1858 Maverick retired, and was followed by Churchill in 1860, since which time Mr. Bartlett has carried on the business under his own name. At first the transactions of the house were small, but by the application of Mr. Bartlett, and by his honorable method of dealing, the business soon grew into very large proportions. It now includes, besides ordinary hardware, iron, wagon, and buggy stock, seasoned and ready for use, stoves, hollow-ware, etc., combining several distinct businesses in one, and of almost infinite variety of detail. The sales aggregate about \$200,000 per annum. Mr. Bartlett is a shrewd and careful business man, enterprising, generous in his actions, fair-dealing in all his mercantile transactions, and courteous to all who approach him. He has attained high local prominence, and the reputation of his establishment has become fixed in all the leading marts of the country.

ROBERTS, JAMES HENRY, Lawyer, was born December 12th, 1825, in Kaskaskia, the oldest settlement in the State of Illinois, and is a son of Edmund and Susan (Lamb) Roberts. His father was a native of New Hampshire, was one of the pioneer settlers of Illinois, and was a member of the Board of Canal Commissioners who laid out the city of Chicago, and other canal towns of the State; his mother was a native of Connellsville, Pennsylvania, and his ancestry, on both sides, were members of the Society of Friends. About the year 1832 his parents removed to

Springfield, where he studied under Rev. Francis Springer, a Lutheran clergyman, who prepared him for college; and he matriculated at McKendree College, of which E. Wentworth (now editor of the *Ladies' Literary Repository* of Cincinnati) was president, and J. L. Scripps, one of the founders of the *Chicago Tribune*, was professor of mathematics. He intermitted the term of 1847, and then attended the law school of Transylvania University, that institution numbering among its faculty, T. M. A. Marshall, Chief Justice of Kentucky, Hon. George Robertson, ex-Chief Justice, and the warm friend of Henry Clay; also Justice Woolly. That university, at that time, ranked the second in the country, being only excelled by Harvard. He returned in 1848 to McKendree College, where he graduated in good standing in the class of that year. He then entered the office of Gamble & Bates, as a student of law. Both of these gentlemen were men of national reputation; the former was afterwards Governor of Missouri, and the latter was Attorney-General under Lincoln's administration, and, as an orator, second to none in the West. He was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of his profession in 1849; but in order to more fully qualify himself for the position he occupied, he attended the Louisville Law School during the session of 1851-52, then under the management of Chancellor Pirtle and Counsellors Bullock and Pryor; from this school he graduated. He was now located in Vincennes, Indiana, and associated with J. G. Bowman, constituting the law firm of Bowman & Roberts, who had an extensive practice in the courts of Indiana and Illinois. He removed to Chicago in 1855, and resumed his professional duties in that city in connection with B. M. Thomas, the then United States District Attorney of Indiana, who subsequently resigned his position and removed to Chicago, and in 1856 the law firm of Blackman, Thomas & Roberts was formed, which lasted for two years. In 1858 Hon. S. B. Gookins resigned his position as a Supreme Court Judge of Indiana, and removed to Chicago. The above-named law firm was then reorganized as Gookins, Thomas & Roberts, and so existed until the death of Thomas in 1864. Since that date the copartnership has been Gookins & Roberts. The junior partner has been variously associated in the practice of law, in Chicago, for the past twenty years, and has acquired a reputation for integrity and ability excelled by few in the profession; and his practice is extensive and lucrative in all its branches. He has been engaged in a large number of important cases in the United States and State courts. He managed the plaintiff's side in the suit of Fisher *vs.* Stone, which involved not only important questions in law, but also in matters of science, and in which the leading medical men of the United States were examined. He has also argued a number of cases before the Supreme Court at Washington, among which were Case *vs.* Brown; Brown *vs.* Selby *et al.*; Brown *vs.* Guild. His reputation as a citizen is above reproach. As a counsellor he is thoroughly to be

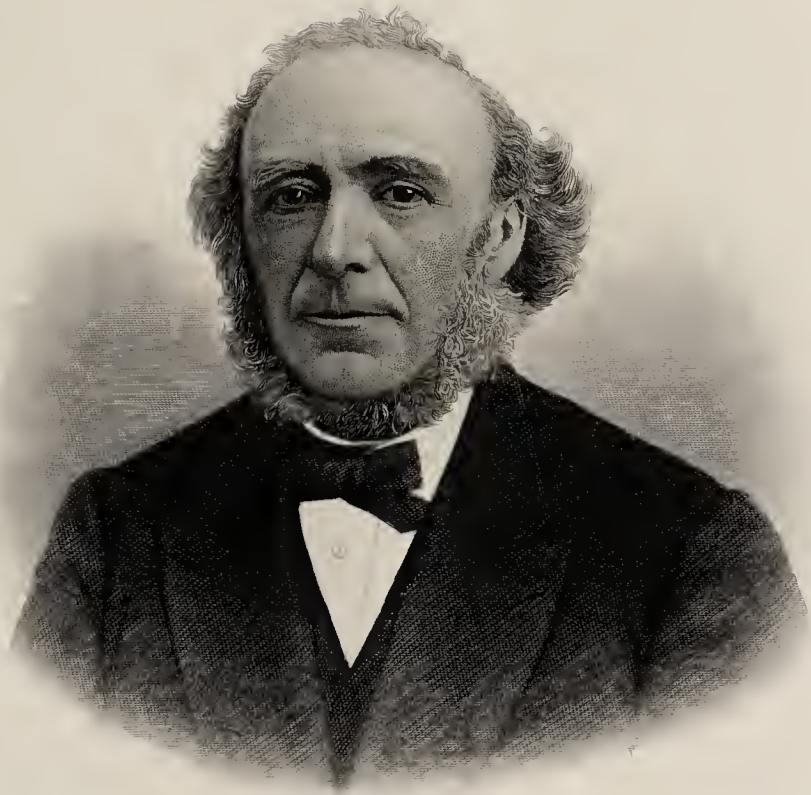
relied on, as he fully investigates and prepares his case, readily applies authorities, and is, in all respects, a well-informed, painstaking lawyer, who can present a case to judge and jury clearly, and entirely divested of everything foreign to the case in question. He was married in 1863 to Harriet Eliza, daughter of the Rev. Stephen S. Smith, of Massachusetts, who died in 1866. He was united in marriage a second time to Mrs. Susan M. Slater, of Chicago, who is still living.

EADS, JAMES ADAMS, Lawyer, was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, February 2d, 1834, being the son of John and Ellen (McMillan) Eads. He was educated at Farmers' College, near Cincinnati, Ohio, acquiring there, and very materially by his subsequent studies, a comprehensive knowledge of the arts and sciences. He commenced in 1856 his preparations for the profession of law, at Cynthiana, Harrison county, Kentucky, and by rare aptitude and diligence progressed so rapidly that in the fall of the same year he was admitted to the bar. In March, 1857, he located at Paris, Edgar county, Illinois, and entered upon his professional duties, which have exclusively engaged his attention ever since. He has taken rank with the leaders of the profession in that section of the State, and has appeared in very many of the most important cases which have claimed the attention of the courts in Edgar county. He has a large chamber practice, and is consulted on all leading issues. He is a brilliant advocate, his forensic efforts being models of rhetoric. He is a fine analyst, and is clear and powerful in presenting evidence to court and jury. In 1862 he was elected to the Illinois Constitutional Convention from Edgar county, and was prominent in securing many needed changes in the organic law of that State. He was married in June, 1860, to Clara M. Munsell, of Illinois. He is a man of fine literary culture, courteous and affable in his demeanor, and is generally esteemed for his ability as a jurist, and his public spirit and social qualities as a citizen.

RANT, ANGUS McNEIL, ex-Judge, President of the Mount Vernon National Bank, was born in Christian county, Kentucky, May 26th, 1812. His parents, originally of North Carolina, and of Scotch parentage, settled in Kentucky in the early part of the present century. He received in his boyhood an ordinary school education, perfected by a subsequent course of studies in the higher branches of learning, at Princeton College, in his native State. Upon abandoning definitively student life, he became engaged in clerking for an uncle, with whom he remained for a period of about four years. He was afterward occupied in farming and agricultural pursuits, at which he continued until

1836. At this date he moved to Mount Vernon, Illinois, and for two years was employed in merchandising, at the expiration of which time he became identified with the hotel business and also with farming operations. In 1867 he abandoned the hotel business, continuing busied with farming, however, until 1872. In this year the organization of the Mount Vernon National Bank was effected, he being the prime mover in the enterprise, and to him, by election, was awarded the presidential chair, which he has since continued to fill with fidelity and ability. During the days of the Whig party he was one of its adherents and supporters, but since its dissolution has been a zealous and consistent Democrat. In 1837 he was elected County Surveyor, and filled that office for a number of years. He was afterward elected County Judge, but resigned before the expiration of his term. He was one of the earliest pioneers and settlers of Mount Vernon, and is honored as one of its most enterprising citizens; upon his arrival there were but four or five houses in the place, and from that time to the present he has constantly and ably exerted himself to aid in securing to it the full development of its resources.

PENNINGTON, LOT S., M. D., and Pioneer Farmer of Illinois, was born in Somerset county, New Jersey, November 12th, 1812. His parents were Elijah Pennington and Martha (Todd) Pennington. His earlier education was acquired primarily at an academy located in Somerville, Somerset county, New Jersey, and afterward in an educational establishment of Baskingridge, in the same county and State. At the completion of his probationary course of studies he decided to embrace the medical profession, and prepared himself for it while residing in New Jersey and in New York city. In 1836, believing that in the West was to be found a wider field for the profitable exercise of skill and industry, he removed to Jerseyville, Jersey county, Illinois, and there entered temporarily upon the active practice of his profession. He went subsequently to Macoupin county, and occupied himself professionally, and with success at Brighton, Woodburn, and Bunker Hill, until 1839, at which date he removed to Sterling, where he practised medicine for one year. In 1840 he purchased a tract of land, and applied his attention to farming and agricultural pursuits. In 1841 he commenced the cultivation of fruit and ornamental trees, in the first instance with a view to supply his own requirements only; but that limited beginning was destined to undergo a speedy development, and he ultimately found himself in a position to command an extensive nursery business, and which, in fact, he did subsequently carry on for a period of fifteen years, meeting with great and merited success. His was the second nursery established in northern Illinois, and at the present time he has over eight hundred acres of the finest land in the



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State of Illinois, all under high cultivation. He has devoted the latter portion of his life to scientific farming and kindred pursuits, and in apposite knowledge is unsurpassed. The nursery business, from which he retired in 1855, was encompassed with innumerable difficulties in this section, in the earlier days when the country was sparsely settled, and in almost a primitive and a virgin condition; the depredations of swarms of wild rabbits made it all but impossible to preserve the trees, while the intensely severe winter of 1842-43 was extremely injurious to all vegetable growth. His lands were located on the boundary of the prairie, and the incessantly recurring prairie fires necessitated the constant exercise of great caution and vigilance; and it was necessary, in order to arrest the progress of such fires, to hedge the farm about with a cordon, or belt of land, thoroughly ploughed, of two hundred yards in breadth. In 1861 he was appointed a member of the Board of Supervisors of Whitesides county, in which capacity he has since continued to act with energy and ability. He was married in 1837 to Ann P. Barnett, daughter of John Barnett, of Brighton; she died in 1866. He was again married in 1868 to Ruth A. Morrison, daughter of William and Mary Anne Galt, and widow of Dr. William Morrison, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

WISE, ALFRED H., Merchant and Capitalist, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, October 22d, 1832, his parents being William and Hannah (Speise) Wise. His education was received in the common schools. In 1848 his parents removed to Freeport, Illinois, and settled upon a farm, in the labors incident to which he was engaged until 1850, attending school during the winter. In the summer of that year, the railroad not having been completed beyond Elgin, he entered into a partnership arrangement with Daniel Powell to run an express and a stage for passengers from Freeport to Elgin, and also to Galena and Dubuque. In 1851 he separated from Powell, and became associated with D. H. Sunderland, under the firm-name of A. H. Wise & Co., in this business, and conducted a daily line to Rockford, which was profitably continued until 1853, when the railroad was completed up to Freeport. He then sold out his interest in this business, and became a clerk in the grain and produce house of C. J. Marsh & Co., with whom he remained one year. In 1854 the firm was changed to Greenwood & Marsh, and while serving with them he became agent for Manny's reapers. In 1855 he went into partnership with Henry H. Taylor, under the name of Taylor & Wise, for the purpose of carrying on the grain and produce business, and also as jobbers of agricultural implements, having himself, while with Greenwood & Marsh, embarked in a limited way in this latter pursuit. Taylor & Wise remained in partnership until the fall of 1857, when Mr. Wise sold out his interest to Mr. Taylor, and commenced imme-

diately, on his own account, in the sale of threshing machines and other agricultural implements. He was soon appointed agent for Russell & Co., of Massillon, Ohio, for their thresher, a machine which obtained great celebrity throughout the West, and soon by his energy, enterprise, and rare executive ability, secured a large business, which within a short time grew into enormous proportions. He continued his trade in general agricultural implements until 1864, when he so far changed its character as to deal exclusively in threshers and reapers, removing at the same time his place of business to Chicago. In 1865 he returned to Freeport, retaining only a transfer branch house in Chicago, to which place, in 1867, he again removed his office, remaining until 1869, when he came back to and finally settled in Freeport, closing his Chicago house altogether. In 1873 he retired from active business pursuits on account of ill health, and turned his attention to the supervision of farming and stock-raising. He was married in 1854 to Caroline Schofield, of Freeport. He was for several years Director of the Second National Bank of Freeport, returning in 1873. He is a gentleman of generous impulses, of affable manners, and of rare business qualifications. Both as an enterprising merchant, and as a public-spirited citizen, he stands very high in popular respect.

ALEXANDER, JOHN T., Stock Raiser, was born September 15th, 1820, in Western Virginia, and when but six years old removed to Ohio with his father, who engaged in agricultural pursuits. He enjoyed in his youth but few opportunities for securing an education, and was engaged in roughing it through the continuous labors incidental to a farm in a newly opened country. When thirteen years of age he began to assist his father, then an extensive drover, in sending his cattle to the eastern markets, and from that period until reaching his twentieth year he passed his time in driving his father's herds from Ohio, over the Alleghenies, to Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, and Boston. His father suffering then severe reverses in fortune, he determined to go farther West and commence life upon his own account. He travelled to St. Louis, where he was soon employed at a moderate salary by a firm which at that time transacted the largest live-stock business in that section of the country. His employers discovering the unusual precision of his judgment in estimating and averaging the weight of cattle, detailed him to travel into the interior to make purchases, and he served them faithfully and satisfactorily for many months in this capacity. He then ended his service with them, and on a small scale, suitable to his limited means, commenced to fatten cattle for the markets on his own account. For three years he was thus occupied, gradually increasing his herd until it had reached such proportions that he felt justified in setting out as a drover. He

accordingly took two hundred and fifty head of fat cattle to Boston, occupying the entire summer in driving them to that market, and sold them at a price which yielded him a handsome profit. For three or four years he continued in this line of business, and then concluded to establish a large stock farm. In 1848 he made his first purchase, buying a tract of land in Morgan county, Illinois, for \$3 per acre, which is now worth \$100 per acre. This tract, which lies ten miles from Jacksonville, on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, became soon under his management one of the most valuable stock farms in the State. He made it the site of his residence, and by gradual additions has enlarged his possessions in this section until now they cover six thousand acres. Soon after his original purchase in 1848 he stocked his farm with cattle purchased mainly in Missouri, and within a few years was the owner of the largest herds in the State. By judicious purchases and sales he acquired a very large fortune, part of which he unfortunately lost in the years 1854-55 by reason of the great expense of keeping his stock, occasioned by the severe droughts, which killed the crops, and the unusual decline in market prices. In 1856 he was remarkably successful in all his ventures, clearing in that year \$60,000. In 1859 he fattened fifteen thousand head of choice cattle, for which he obtained a ready sale in the large eastern cities; but the closing of this year's operations indicated, what very few suspected, that his losses overbalanced the value of his entire estate. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion great inducements were offered stock raisers by the heavy decline in prices in Missouri, occasioned by the insecure tenure of all personal property. By taking advantage of this opportunity for cheap purchases Mr. Alexander completely retrieved his lost fortune, and at the close of the rebellion was a millionaire. He subsequently bought the "Sullivant" farm, of twenty-six thousand acres, afterwards called "Broad Lands," situated on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, in Champaign county, Illinois, in order to have all the necessary facilities for handling vaster herds of cattle. He experienced soon after many reverses, losing many cattle by Spanish fever, and large sums of money by the repudiation of certain railroad contracts for shipments. His losses in one year aggregated \$350,000. These misfortunes produced a crisis in his affairs, and by a failure to sell his "Broad Lands," for which the agreements had been partially drawn up, he was compelled to assign his entire estate for the benefit of his creditors. Notwithstanding the fact that his liabilities exceeded \$1,200,000, his estate paid his creditors dollar for dollar. He is now the owner of his "home" farm of six thousand acres, composed of the most arable land in the State, two thousand acres of which are yearly planted with corn. The remaining four thousand acres are used for the pasturage of a herd of from two thousand to three thousand cattle, and his stock is regarded as the finest in the West. He requires for his farm labor forty yoke of oxen and eighty horses and

mules. He is a man of large means and of generous impulses. He is tall and commanding in appearance, sanguine in temperament, and unassuming in manner. He has the possession of fine social qualities, and is conscientious in all his business transactions. These traits have secured for him the respect of the entire community, and the confidence of merchants throughout the country. He married Mary Dewees, of Morgan county, Illinois, by whom he has had five children; three daughters and two sons.

MORSE, JOHN M., M. D., was born October 13th, 1823, in Bethel, Vermont, being the son of Calvin and Elvira (Moody) Morse. He received his early education in the common schools, and supplemented it with a thorough academical course, which carried him through many of the higher branches of learning. Being a student by nature, he applied the greater portion of his spare hours to reading, and earlier than most young men obtained a very thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the arts and sciences. He selected the medical as the profession of his choice, and commenced his preparatory studies under Professor Walker Carpenter, who for the past twenty-five years has filled the chair of Theory and Practice in the Vermont University. These studies were commenced in 1846, and steadily and profitably carried on for two years, when Dr. Morse entered upon the prescribed course in the Vermont Medical College at Woodstock, from which, in June, 1850, he graduated with distinction. He began to practise in the towns in Windsor county, Vermont, and met with encouraging success. Anticipating, however, that the best and most lucrative field was in the West, he removed from Vermont to Galesburg, Illinois, in 1854. Here he set out at once upon his professional career, which has been maintained to the present time. For about one year he was associated with the late Dr. John W. Spalding, and for the eight subsequent years with Dr. James Bunce. He is a prominent member of the Illinois State and American Medical Associations. For the past six years he has been a member of the Board of Supervisors of Knox county, Illinois, in which he has always occupied a most prominent position and exercised a powerful influence. In other civil and private capacities he has shown himself to be a capable and an irreproachable citizen. He is a leading practitioner, and is distinguished not only for his skill, but for the constant personal attention which he pays to the cases in which he is called to act. In politics he has always been a Democrat. During the war he was a firm supporter of Mr. Lincoln in his measures for the suppression of the rebellion, and for the re-establishment of the Union upon a sound basis. He was married December 14th, 1851, to Sarah Marsh, a native of Vermont, who still lives, his devoted helpmeet.

WAITE, HON. HORACE F., Lawyer, was born in Lyme, New London county, Connecticut, March 15th, 1824. His parents were Horace Waite and Martha (Raymond) Waite. His uncle, Henry M. Waite, father of the present Chief-Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was at one time Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut. His family and its various members are well known in this country, especially in Connecticut and the other sections of New England, and it has produced many successful lawyers and noted jurists. As early as 1648 Thomas Wayte—the name being then spelled with a “y”—acted as one of the judges to King Charles I., and his signature appears to the famous warrant for the execution of that misguided and unfortunate monarch. Any one curious to see a *fac simile* of this document can find it in Smollett’s “History of England,” in the London edition of 1754. His immediate connections begin with Thomas Waite, who settled in Lyme, Connecticut, in 1677, where portions of the family have ever since continued to reside, and which they look upon as their general family home. When in his childhood his parents removed with him to Lucas county, Ohio, and his earlier and preparatory education was acquired at the Marietta College, whence he entered the Ohio University, where he was noted for his acumen and power of grasping both detail and generalization. Upon the completion of his collegiate course he decided to embrace the legal profession, and entered the law office of his cousin, the present Chief-Justice Waite, under whose supervision and able guidance he was prepared for the bar. Soon after being admitted to practice, believing that in the West was to be found a wider field for the profitable exercise of skill and energy, he removed to Chicago, Illinois, arriving in that city in December, 1851. He became primarily a member of the law firm of Shumway, Waite & Towne, and successively of that of Waite & Towne and Waite, Towne & Clark, now Waite & Clark. He has a very extensive law practice in the different branches of his profession, is a valued member of the Bar Association, and stands high in the estimation of his colleagues and fellow-citizens. In 1870, immediately on his return from Europe, he was nominated as the candidate of the Republican party for the General Assembly of the State, was elected, and served as a member of the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth General Assemblies. In the former he served on the Judiciary Committee and on the Committee on Railroads; he officiated also as Chairman of the Committee on Municipalities, and in that capacity conducted himself with marked ability and unerring judgment. In the Twenty-eighth General Assembly he was Chairman and an influential member of the Committee for County and Township Organization. In 1872 he was elected to the State Senate, from the Sixth Illinois District, for the term of four years, and in that capacity is still serving. His record as a legislator is above taint or suspicion, and in the fulfilment of the many important duties assigned

to him he has left no room for cavil or reproach. He has a keen perception of the legislation needed to subserve the best interests of the State and his constituents, and gives to this character of legislation his warmest support. As in the court room and the counsellor’s office, so also in the halls of the Legislature, he takes a prominent position among the leading spirits, and by his scholarly attainments and innate strength of character adds daily to the lustre of his reputation as law-maker and law-expounder. He was married, February 14th, 1853, to Jane E. Garfield, formerly a resident of Lee, Massachusetts.

ATKINS, BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL SMITH D., Lawyer, Soldier, and Journalist, was born June 9th, 1835, near Elmira, Chemung county, New York, and removed to Illinois with his father’s family in 1848, living on a farm until 1850. He then entered the office of *The Prairie Democrat* to learn the art of printing. This was the first paper published in Freeport. He was educated at Rock River Seminary, Mount Morris, Illinois, working in the printing office and studying during his spare hours, and in 1852 obtained the foremanship of the *Mount Morris Gazette* while yet a student. In June, 1853, associated with C. C. Allen, late Major on the staff of Major-General Schofield, he bought out this paper, and established the *Register* at Savannah, Carroll county. In the fall of the same year he entered the office of Hcrain Bright, in Freeport, as a student at law, and was admitted to practice June 27, 1855. After his admission he continued to read law for some time in the office of Goodrich & Scoville, Chicago, and then entered upon his practice in Freeport, dating his entry into the active duties of his high profession September 1st, 1856. In 1860 he made a spirited canvass for the election of Lincoln to the Presidency, and one address of his, delivered in this campaign, which was a careful and thorough review of the Dred Scott decision, went through several editions. He was elected State’s Attorney of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit of Illinois, and on April 17th, 1861, while trying a criminal case in Stephenson Circuit Court, a telegram was received stating that President Lincoln had issued his first call for troops to suppress the rebellion. He immediately drafted in the court room an enlistment roll which he headed with his own name, being the first man to enlist as a private soldier in his county. He then announced to the court and the jury his decision to prepare without delay for service in the Union army. Leaving the half-finished case in the hands of a brother attorney, he hastened out of the court room with his enlistment roll, and went into the streets of Freeport to find men to join. Before dusk one hundred had signed the roll, and in the evening a company organization was formed with him in the position of Captain. He and his companions-in-arms went to Springfield, where

they were mustered in as Company A of the 11th Illinois Volunteers. Upon the expiration of his three months' service he re-enlisted for three years as a private, and was again mustered in as Captain of Company A 11th Illinois Volunteers, at Bird's Point. He was at Fort Donelson, with the unexpired order of leave of absence on account of sickness in his pocket, when the command of "Forward" was given. He took sixty-eight men into this desperate engagement, and came out with but twenty-three left, having been in the very thickest of the carnage. For gallant services at Fort Donelson he was promoted to the position of Major of the 11th Regiment, and went on the staff of General Hurlburt as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General by the special assignment of General Grant, and in that capacity was engaged with Hurlburt in the battle of Pittsburgh Landing; his bravery and conspicuous services securing special mention in the general orders after that fight. Ill health, brought on by exhausting labors and exposure, compelled his resignation after the affair of Pittsburgh Landing, and he spent the two subsequent months on the sea coast. He recruited in time to take the stump to raise troops under the call of 1862, and enlisted the 92d Illinois Regiment, which was mustered in, with himself as Colonel, on September 4th, 1862. He was in command of this regiment until January 17th, 1863, when he was placed in command of a brigade. While the 92d was at Mount Sterling, Kentucky, Colonel Atkins being in charge of it, a grave issue arose. It was the first Yankee regiment which had visited that section, and hundreds of slaves flocked to its camp begging for protection and offering their services or their blood for freedom. They refused to return to their masters, and when their owners demanded them as chattels Colonel Atkins declined to entertain the peremptory request that his force should be used to drive them back. The owners appealed to the commander of the brigade—a Kentuckian—who ordered Atkins to return the slaves, but the latter persistently declined to do this and never did, his reasons being that he was not responsible for the escapade of the slaves, and that his men had not enlisted to act in the capacity of blood-hounds to hunt them down and drive them back. On June 17th, 1863, he was placed in the command of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Army of Kentucky, which he commanded while in the Department of the Ohio. When the 92d Regiment was removed to the Department of the Cumberland he was placed in command of the First Brigade, First Division of the Reserve Corps; and when the regiment was mounted and transferred to Wilder's Brigade of Mounted Infantry, he accompanied and commanded it until transferred to Kilpatrick's Cavalry Division. When General Kilpatrick reformed his division preparatory to the great march with Sherman, he assigned the command of the second brigade to Colonel Atkins. When Sherman advanced southward he aimed to throw his army between the rebel forces and Savannah. The task of deceiving the enemy and holding them while this movement was being

effected was given by Kilpatrick to Colonel Atkins and his brigade, and he skilfully accomplished it. At Clinton he charged the enemy and drove them fourteen miles to Macon. He assaulted their lines about the city and forced them into their works, and held them there until Sherman swept to the eastward, leaving him with the enemy in his rear, and nothing before him to impede his rapid progress. In all the engagements in which he participated with his brigade Colonel Atkins greatly distinguished himself, and especially so at Wagnersboro', where Wheeler and his cavalry were overwhelmingly defeated. While leading the charge of his troops against the rebel columns, his color-bearer was shot down by his side, and his brigade flag attracted the attention of the enemy, who poured in upon it their concentrated fire. In this terrific storm of leaden hail he wore a charmed life, leading prominently in the van and cheering on his troops to victory. At Savannah he was brevetted Brigadier-General for gallantry, and at the close of the war, when he was mustered out, he was brevetted Major-General for faithful and important services. In all his stations as a commanding officer he was popular with both the rank and file. He was a perfect disciplinarian, and was kind and considerate to the men under him. His courage and his judgment as a strategist won their confidence, and they readily and heartily supported him wherever he went. After his military services he returned to Freeport, where he has since resided. He is the editor of the *Freeport Journal*, which he ably conducts, and is the Postmaster of the city. His entire career has been one of great activity and of great benefit to his fellow-citizens, who hold him in the highest respect. He is a gentleman of cultivated tastes and engaging manners, and interests himself in all movements for the intellectual and material improvement of the people of the community in which he resides.



KINNER, HON. ONIAS C., Lawyer, was born in Floyd, Oneida county, New York, in 1817, his parents being Onias and Tirza (Bell) Skinner. His elementary education was acquired at the academy in Whitestown, Oneida county, which he left in his fifteenth year. Subsequently, during a period covering several years, he was variously engaged in Philadelphia and New York. In 1836 he emigrated to the West, settling finally in Peoria county, Illinois, where he became occupied in agricultural pursuits. In 1838, he decided upon entering the legal profession, and commenced his preparatory studies at Greenville, Darke county, Ohio, under the able instruction of General Hiram Bell, who was afterward a member of Congress. In 1840 he was admitted to the bar of Ohio, and at once formed a partnership connection with his former preceptor. He practised at Greenville during the ensuing eighteen months, and rapidly secured a remunerative clientage. At the expiration of that



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time he returned to Illinois and established his residence at Carthage, the county seat of Hancock county, where he remained until 1844, when he removed to Quincy, in the same State. During the progress of the celebrated Mormon war in that section he acted in the capacity of Aide-de-Camp to Governor Ford until General Hardin arrived on the field and took personal command of the forces called for its suppression. In 1848 he was elected to the State Legislature from the counties of Adams and Brown, and for a brief period, by gubernatorial appointment, he filled the position of State's Attorney. As a member of the Legislature during the sessions of 1849 and 1850, he fulfilled all the duties devolving upon him with ability and energy, and by his bold advocacy of needed reforms through legislative enactment, took immediate rank with the representative men of the State. In 1851 he was elected Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, comprising the counties of Adams, Brown, Macdonough, Hancock, Henderson, and Mercer, and in 1854 was elected one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Illinois, a position which he resigned in 1857. He then resumed his legal practice at Quincy, associating with him in partnership his present colleague, W. Marsh. He was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention of the State in 1870, and filled in that body the important office of Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, for which his knowledge derived from his career both as an advocate and judge especially fitted him. He has been prominently identified with various important railroad interests. He was President of the Quincy & Carthage Railroad, and built its line. This road is now consolidated with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. In many other enterprises of kindred nature he took a prominent and active interest. To his effective aid is largely due the establishment of that railroad system which has achieved for the Northwest the present wonderful prosperity which it enjoys. During the past twenty-five years he has been extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits of large and increasing proportions. His legal practice, both in the State and Federal courts, has been varied and extensive, and, owing to the proper exercise of a tireless energy and to abilities of no common order, has met with unusual success. Although warmly interested in all that affects the political status of Illinois, and a close observer of the constant variations in party theories, actions, and principles, he has had enough independence of character to prevent his control by any political organization. As a member of the Legislature he faithfully guarded the common interests of the people, ably advocated such action as was needed to develop the resources of the State and advance the social and material interests of its citizens, and often intervened to prevent special grants of authority which tended towards the benefit of the few at the expense of the many. While upon the bench he executed the law with wisdom and impartial bias. His decisions were pointed and conclusive, and were always admired for their faultless and unbiased presentation of law and fact. He received

but one party nomination, though often elected to positions of grave responsibility. His prominence as a leader and a jurist, and his widespread reputation in the State of Illinois, is attributable not only to his possession of a high order of innate talent, developed by thorough and persistent study, but also to his unvarying rectitude and uprightness in all transactions—social, political, and professional—both in public capacities and private relations. While carefully avoiding chimerical enterprises and visionary schemes, he is a prompt and vigorous mover and agent in all improvements and affairs which, resting on solid bases, promise a reasonable degree of success. Alone, and in company with other prominent men of Quincy and other localities, he has been effectively instrumental in fostering and developing the resources—natural and acquired—of his adopted section, and has been interested in many enterprises having for an end the increase of its prosperity. He was married at Greenville, Ohio, in 1843, to Adeline McCormas Dorsey, daughter of Judge James M. Dorsey. She died in 1849. He was again married in 1853 to Sarah Harris Wilton, daughter of Henry Wilton, of Wrightsville, York county, Pennsylvania, who died in 1861. The issue of this marriage was a daughter—Maud W.—who in 1875 became the wife of Hayden Humphrey, of Warsaw, New York. Mr. Skinner was again married, in 1865, to Helen M. Cooley, widow of the late Hon. Horace S. Cooley, who, at the time of his decease, was Secretary of State of Illinois.

 ISSELL, JOSIAH H., Lawyer, was born, June 1st, 1845, in the city of Rochester, New York, and is a son of Colonel Josiah W. Bissell, who served with distinction during the rebellion as Colonel of Engineers of the West, and was prominent in the capture of "Island No. Ten," in the Mississippi river, April 7th, 1862. His mother was a daughter of Horace Hooker, of Rochester, New York, and a very prominent citizen of that place. He was prepared for college at Rochester, and entered the university there in September, 1861. In the following year he left college and accepted a position as Lieutenant in an engineer regiment of the West, and was engaged thereafter in most of the engineering operations of the army until after the fall of Vicksburg. He then resigned and entered the same class at Yale College, graduating there in 1865, taking at commencement the second oration. Having selected the law as his future profession he became a student in the office of Hon. H. R. Selden, of Rochester, and in December, 1867, was admitted to the bar, and immediately afterward commenced practice in that city. He removed to Chicago in January, 1869, where he continued his professional duties and has remained there ever since. In July, 1870, he was appointed by Hon. D. Davis and Hon. Thomas Drummond the official reporter for the United States District and Cir-

cuit Courts for the Seventh Judicial Circuit, embracing the States of Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin. He has published already five volumes of cases thereto appertaining. These reports are accompanied with foot notes and references which give an additional value to his works. He is generally regarded as a rising young man in the profession.

GOULD, CHARLES H., Banker, was born in Churchville, Moore county, New York, July 16th, 1816, being the son of Henry L. Gould, a clothier. His early education was obtained mainly in the common schools of his neighborhood. He quitted them, however, when quite young, to engage as a clerk in the dry-goods business in Genesee county, New York, remaining in this capacity until the year 1841. He then took a stock of goods successively to Louisiana; to Hannibal, Missouri; to Rock Island, Illinois; and Flint, Michigan; making sales at each place and then moving on to other sections. These ventures, mainly, were in the interests of other persons who employed him, and their result was generally satisfactory. His early career proved him to possess business talent of no common order, and the experience which daily he gained in the discharge of weighty responsibilities placed upon him by his employers rendered his subsequent and self-conducted mercantile career one of profit and honor. In 1845 he moved to Lemont, Illinois, and entered the service of contractors engaged in constructing the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and in November of the same year went to Morris, remaining in the same connection until that great public improvement was completed. In 1846 he was married to Laura A. Baker, of Genesee county, New York. In the following year he entered mercantile business in Morris, in company with John P. Chapin, of Chicago, and erected the first warehouse and the first store of any size in that town, and bought the first grain which was ever shipped from it. For a time he served as Postmaster of Morris. After continuing the grain business for four years with much success, he sold out his interest and was led by circumstances into a regular land and real estate business, in which he has engaged ever since. There are probably few men in Illinois who have conveyed more land than he has. He has become one of the most prominent insurance men of the State, having been the first to issue a policy in the town of Morris. He has been, ever since its organization, a stockholder and officer in the Grundy County National Bank, and in 1871 became its President, retaining that position at present. He is one of the School Trustees of Morris, and President of the Morris Bridge Company. There are no enterprises for the improvement of that place or its county which have not received his hearty co-operation and support. He has acquired an ample fortune by industry alone. His prosperity is the result, not of any adventitious aid, but of business enterprise

conducted with skill and care. He is a man who has carried his business activity into public life, and has by his wise counsel and his practical support done much to improve the material prosperity of the place of his residence. He is generally respected for his capacity as a merchant and banker, and for those social qualities which always lend a charm to his presence in the affairs of private life.

STEARNS, OWEN E., Homœopathic Physician, was born in the town of Phelps, Ontario county, New York, August 20th, 1827, his parents being Joel and Nancy (Edmonston) Stearns. He was educated at the Phelps High School, and upon leaving this institution commenced the study of medicine, for the practice of which he developed early an inclination. He entered the Homœopathic Medical College of Cleveland, Ohio, pursued its full course, and graduated with a fine record in 1850. In the spring of the following year he removed to Freeport, Illinois, where he began his practice and soon acquired a substantial reputation for skill and efficiency, and secured a very large and lucrative patronage. He was subsequently elected Vice-President of the first Homœopathic Medical Society of northern Illinois, being then quite young in the profession. He has at all times a deep interest in movements for promoting and perfecting the existing systems of popular education, and is now President of the Board of Education of Freeport, having been a member of this body six years. In a very great measure to his efforts is due the high standard attained by the schools of that city. Both professionally and socially he stands in high estimation, and ever since his residence in Freeport has been regarded as one of its leading citizens. He is one of the senior practitioners of that place, and the success of his labors has to a very large degree popularized the system of homœopathy.

JOHNSON, HON. MADISON V., was born in Green county, Ohio, January 7th, 1817. His parents were Dr. Joseph Johnson, Professor of Medicine and Dean of the Faculty of St. Louis College, and Hannah (Adair) Johnson, both of whom were natives of Virginia. He was educated at the St. Louis University, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1839, at Louisville, Kentucky. After practising in this State for a brief period he removed to Illinois in 1842 and settled at Shawneetown. In 1843 he went to Galena, where he has since permanently resided. For many years he has been occupied by a very extensive business, and as a defending lawyer in criminal cases has been especially successful. He is prominent and influential in political affairs, but has never held any office but that of

Presidential Elector, although at different times nominated for several important positions—once as Governor of the State—all of which he has declined. During the war he was importantly identified with all the peace measures. He was the author of the Peace Resolution passed at one of the largest mass meetings ever held during the war, at the State capitol; and as a part of the history of the country, and particularly as embodying his views, it is deserving of record in this connection:

Resolved, That the further offensive prosecution of the war tends to subvert the Constitution and government, and entail upon the nation all the disastrous consequences of misrule and anarchy. That we are in favor of peace upon the basis of a restored Union, and for the accomplishment of which we propose a national convention to settle upon terms of peace which shall have in view the restoration of the Union as it was, and the securing by constitutional amendments such rights to the States, and the people thereof, as honor and justice demand.

Such movements, and his known opinions in such matters, led to his arrest in August, 1862, and he was confined, first in the Inner Temple, and later in Fort Lafayette. He was subsequently removed to the House of Detention, New York, and then to Fort Delaware. The arrest aroused considerable feeling in the State, and through the influence of his friends he was at length released unconditionally. Immediately after his discharge he entered an action against those connected with the arrest, which resulted in his own vindication and their condemnation, and in addition to this, a confession was spread on the records of the injustice of the arrest. In 1873 he organized and promoted the establishment of the Galena & Southern Wisconsin Railroad Company. The line extends from Galena to Platteville, and is intended to be completed as far as Madison, Wisconsin, in order to reach the zinc mines of that State, and to place Galena directly in the route of traffic to this mineral-bearing region of the Northwest. He was its President during the construction of the road, and has since taken a warm interest in its prosperity and successful management. He is a lawyer of unusual capability, and has conducted to successful issues many cases of peculiar difficulty and importance.

HUGHTON, HORACE HOSKINS, Printer, Journalist, and Postmaster of Galena, was born in Springfield, Vermont, October 26th, 1806. At the age of six years he was left fatherless and in poverty. From his ninth to his eighteenth year he lived with Enos Brown, a farmer, whom he served faithfully, and who was a faithful friend to him. In October, 1824, he went to Woodstock, Vermont, to learn the printing business of Rufus Colton, the publisher of the *Woodstock Overseer*. There he worked as an apprentice for three years, receiving as compensation his board and fifty dollars per annum. In 1827 his apprenticeship expired,

and he secured employment as journeyman printer for Richard Boylston, at Amherst, New Hampshire. In the spring of 1828 a proposition was made to him to take charge of the *Vermont Statesman*, at Castleton, Vermont. On arriving there he found that the office had been disposed of to a Mr. Bush, and he decided to proceed to New York city. He there secured work at once in the office of Harper & Brothers, where he remained for several months. He was then employed on the old *Central Gazette* of Lang & Turner. It was a morning paper, and the work was performed chiefly in the night, and for this reason he soon after relinquished his position in its office. He then worked in Boston, and in September, 1828, had another invitation to go to Castleton and take charge of the *Statesman*, accepted it, and controlled its publication until 1834. He was then, as he has ever since been, a conscientiously ardent politician, was an enthusiastic and inflexible supporter of Henry Clay and his party, and "would have sunk his own personal existence if that would have elected him to the Presidency in 1832." He rapidly became an influential leader of political opinion, and where his paper circulated the locality espoused Republicanism with noted earnestness. He was in all probability the first one who conceived the idea of printing the first sides of a newspaper at some central point, and sending the sheets so prepared to be published in other places. In that way he published the *Vermont Statesman*; the *Rutland Herald*; the *Voice of the People*, at his native town, Springfield; the *American*, at Middlebury; and the *Gazette*, at Vergennes, at the same time. His idea in this was to lessen the expense of the business of publishing newspapers in country towns, to give the readers more news, both general and local, and to thus neutralize in a measure the overpowering force of the city papers of New York in that section of the country. In 1834 he took with him to New York a power printing press, some parts of which were and have since been of great value to his craft. It was the first printing press ever seen in New York with the contrivance attached of throwing off the sheet after it was printed, by means of fingers, now attached to all the large power presses. By means of that invention the Adams Power Press became a complete book press, and the Hoe machine and other cylinder presses were greatly improved. While residing in New York he formed a resolution to remove to the West, and being without money—his invention procuring him no pecuniary recompense—he travelled on foot from this city to Philadelphia, where, however, he failed to secure employment. He thence walked to Downingtown, where he found work, and laid aside sufficient money to meet his current expenses on the long journey of some five or six hundred miles to Marietta, on the Ohio river, a distance which he traversed afoot. He went by the way of Baltimore, Harper's Ferry, and the National road. On his arrival at Marietta he found himself in possession of sufficient funds to pay his passage in a steamboat to Cincinnati, where he worked at his trade until the ensuing spring.

He then moved to Louisville, but disliking the atmosphere of slavery, passed on to St. Louis, where he found employment in the office of the *Missouri Republican*. He subsequently removed to Galena, Illinois, and there engaged in mining for lead at New Diggings. In the following fall he returned to Galena to prepare a syphon with which to take off the water from some ranges in the vicinity. Sylvester M. Bartlett was at that time supporting in his paper—the *Northwestern Gazette and Galena Advertiser*—Hugh E. White, of Tennessee, for the Presidency. Harrison and Webster also were candidates, and Mr. Bartlett was about to change the political tone of his paper to that of neutrality. Van Buren was then the Democratic candidate, and against him Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, delivered in Congress a powerful and scathing philippic. "I told Mr. Bartlett that I would set up that speech in type without charge if he would publish it. He assented, and the effect was such that nothing more was ever heard about neutrality of the *Gazette*." Soon after this event he became associated with Mr. Bartlett as part proprietor of the *Gazette*, becoming ultimately, by the payment of \$1500, as he thought, sole owner and controller. An irregularity in the transaction, however, compelled him subsequently to pay a sum exceeding in amount the compensation received by Mr. Bartlett. In 1842 he sold the *Gazette* office to W. C. E. Thomas, now of Green Bay, accepting a mortgage on the same for a part of his pay. In the following year he reassumed the control of the paper, and in 1848 was again its sole proprietor, and remained connected with it, as whole or part owner, until 1863, when he disposed of his entire interest to Brown & Shaw. He was subsequently a resident for some time of the Pacific slope, returning finally to Galena, where he temporarily resumed his old occupation of printing. At the present time he is postmaster of Galena, and one of the most widely known and respected men in Joe Daviess county and the surrounding region. Of him it was said in "Harper's Magazine" of April, 1866: "There appeared among the miners, in the spring of 1835, H. H. Houghton, a printer from Vermont, who has since made his impress upon the mining region as editor of the *Northwestern Gazette and Galena Advertiser*. Commencing his career 'prospecting as a miner,' he 'drifted' into the editorial chair, which he has occupied (1866) since the autumn of 1835, and is thus the oldest editor in the State of Illinois, respected for his ability and his private virtues."

SANBORN, WILLIAM A., Banker, was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, January 13th, 1832. His parents were Joseph T. Sanborn and Annie B. (Blaisdell) Sanborn. He received a common school education. In 1852 he went to Chicago, and in the fall of the same year returned to New York. In 1853 he again moved West to La Salle,

Illinois. He was here engaged in the service of the Illinois Central Railroad Company on the construction of their road, and on its completion went to Chicago. In the summer of 1854 he finally settled in Sterling. Here he again worked for the railroad contractors, and afterwards on the building of the dam across the Rock river at this point. In 1855 he established himself in business in partnership with Thomas M. Russey, opening a grain warehouse and dealing in coal, and also running an express. He soon bought out his partner's interest, and then continued the business alone until 1864. He had previously (in 1860) also established a small banking business, which grew until in 1864 he finally quit the grain and coal business and devoted himself exclusively to banking. He continued the private bank until 1871, in which year it was merged in the First National Bank of Sterling, in which he became Cashier. He was the first City Treasurer of Sterling, and held the office for several years. He also served as School Director for eleven years. In 1860 he was married to Helen McCune, of Sterling, who died in 1871.

LORRAIN, JOHN, Secretary and Director of the Galena & Southern Wisconsin Railroad Company, was born July 29th, 1812, in Germantown, Pennsylvania, being the son of John and Lydia (Shewell) Lorrain. His father, a French Huguenot, was a prominent dry-goods merchant of Philadelphia, and his mother's father, Stephen Shewell, was a heavy shipping merchant of the same city. An aunt of his mother married Benjamin West, the celebrated historical and Scriptural painter, and a sister of his mother became the wife of Leigh Hunt, the author. He was educated in Germantown, and upon leaving school, about the year 1829, he became Assistant Engineer on the Germantown Railroad. In 1830 he was engaged in laying out the Beaver Meadow Railroad from Beaver Meadow to Mauch Chunk. Subsequently he surveyed twenty-seven thousand acres of land for Paul Beck, and after this surveyed sixty-one thousand acres near Pottsville for Stephen Girard. In 1832 he came to Galena, Illinois, and became a clerk in a store. He participated in the Black Hawk war during the same year. In 1838 he entered into business on his own account as a wholesale grocer, and continued it until 1858, when he purchased the Galena Gas Works, of which he is now half owner. He still manages these works. He is Secretary and Director of the Narrow Gauge, or Galena & Southern Wisconsin Railroad Company, and is extensively engaged in lead mining, being part owner of the Illinois & Wisconsin Mining Company. For more than forty years he has been connected with mining operations, and has himself been actively engaged in it. He is a man of large means, of keen business qualifications, and of irreproachable character.

BUFORD, GENERAL JOHN, of the United States Army, was born at Versailles, Kentucky, March 4th, 1826, being the son of Colonel John Buford, who removed to Rock Island, Illinois, and became a member of the State Senate. In 1844 he was sent by his father to West Point, from which he graduated in 1848, and entered the cavalry service. He had for this service a decided preference, and distinguished himself in his career as a soldier. He was promoted in the 2d Dragoons, now the 2d Regiment of United States Cavalry. Intellectually and physically, he was destined to attain honorable eminence in his chosen profession. In early youth he was a splendid horseman, an unerring rifle-shot, and a person of wonderful nerve and composure. He served under General Hasing as First Lieutenant and Quartermaster on his Sioux expedition in 1855, and distinguished himself in the action of Blue Water. At the breaking out of the late Rebellion he was Captain in the 2d Dragoons, stationed in Utah. He returned East with his troop in 1861, under orders to report at Washington, District of Columbia. He was then made Assistant Inspector-General, with the rank of Major, in which capacity he served until July, 1862, when his superior abilities for a cavalry command caused him to be promoted to Brigadier-General in command of a brigade of cavalry in the army of Virginia. In less than ten days after his elevation he gallantly led his troops into battle at Madison Court House, Virginia. After a series of successful engagements, he was made Chief of Cavalry of the Army of the Potomac. This occurred in September, 1862. He engaged in the actions at South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg, in this capacity. In May, 1863, he led a successful raid within ten miles of Richmond, to the southwest, and in the following June had command of both cavalry and artillery in a battle at Beverly Ford, where he achieved a triumph. Then followed numerous engagements, which were crowned with the victory at Gettysburg on July 1-3d, 1863. He enjoyed successively the friendship and confidence of the several commanders of the Army of the Potomac, McClellan, Burnside, Hooker and Meade. His last action was at Bristol Station, October 14th, 1863. Soon after this he was prostrated by disease occasioned by two years of constant exposure, beginning in the march from Utah and continuing until November, 1863. He went to Washington on sick leave, and died there December 16th, 1863. Before his death he had the satisfaction of finding his gallant and valuable services rewarded by his promotion to the position of Major-General of volunteers. His death was the occasion of general mourning. It was the wish of his brothers to have his remains interred at Rock Island, but they acceded to the wishes of the rank and file of the 1st Cavalry Division, which he commanded, and by which he was beloved. His surviving comrades buried his remains at West Point, and erected a monument which commemorates his services and death in his country's cause. He was

a fine disciplinarian, a brilliant strategist, and a courageous leader. While firm as a commander, he was kind to his subordinates, and by his gentleness as well as by his bravery won their enduring affection.

MYERS, PHILIP, Lawyer and Real-Estate Operator, was born, November 28th, 1830, in Kingston, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Thomas and Sarah (Borbidge) Myers. His paternal grandfather (whose name he bears) and grandmother, Martha (Bennett) Myers, were among the sturdy patriots of the Revolution, amid the thrilling scenes of which they spent their earlier years at Wyoming, and when full of days were there laid to rest "on Susquehanna's side." His father was at one time Sheriff of Luzerne county, and is now a resident of the city of Williamsport in the same State. Philip enjoyed the educational advantages afforded by the Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, where he was fully prepared to enter an advanced class in Dickinson College at Carlisle. He matriculated in that institution in 1849, and graduated therefrom in the class of 1851, receiving the degree of A. B., and subsequently that of A. M. in course. After leaving college he became one of the professors in the Wyoming Seminary, where for three years following he taught the classics and mathematics, and during this time became a pupil of the late Chief Justice George W. Woodward, with whom he read law. In August, 1855, he was admitted to practice at the bar at Wilkesbarre, in his native county. Shortly after this he removed to Iowa, where for a time he became engaged in the location of lands and in other real estate interests, and then settled at Oskaloosa, in that State, and commenced the practice of his profession. Here, in 1857, he formed a copartnership with the Hon. Samuel A. Rice, then Attorney-General of Iowa, which association was continued with great harmony and success until its dissolution by reason of the war in the fall of the year 1862, when General Rice entered into the service of the United States for the suppression of the Rebellion. He died in 1864 from wounds received in the service. In November, 1866, Mr. Myers was married at Ottawa, Illinois, to Miss Mary Isabella Cowen of that city, and in the spring of 1868 they removed to Chicago, where they still reside. Mr. Myers has confined his attention there mainly to real estate interests, city and country, and has not actively resumed the practice of the law. He has, however, for several years filled a chair as one of the professors in the Union College of Law at Chicago, the college constituting the Law Department of the University of Chicago and the Northwestern University. Professor Myers is also an active member of the Young Men's Christian Association of that city, and one of its Board of Trustees, and fills a similar position in the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church there. He was

for some years a Director of the Washingtonian Home for the Reformation of Inebriates, and has ever taken an active part in all matters pertaining to the cause of religion and temperance. With a strong predilection for agriculture and its interests, as well as for all things touching real estate, its uses and development, he is thoroughly identified with the great agricultural West, in whose natural metropolis he has of late years made his home.

JACKSON, ABRAHAM REEVES, A. M., M. D., was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 17th, 1827. His father was Washington Jackson and his mother Deborah Lee Jackson. He received his education entirely in the public schools of his native city, and graduated at the Central High School in 1846, subsequently receiving from that institution the degree of Master of Arts. Purposing to embrace the profession of engineering, he entered the machine shops of Merrick & Towne as an apprentice, but after remaining there eight months he resolved to study medicine. Accordingly he became the pupil of Dr. John Wiltbank, who was at that time Professor of Obstetrics in the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College. From this institution he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the spring of 1848. He commenced the practice of his profession in the village of Kresgeville, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, where he remained one year. He then removed to Columbia, Warren county, New Jersey, where he stayed less than a year. He next settled at Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, where he was actively engaged in practice over twenty years. In the summer of 1862 he entered the United States Army in the capacity of contract Surgeon, and was appointed Assistant Medical Director of the Army of Virginia. After occupying this position about three months, he was attacked with typhoid fever and was obliged to return home. In 1867 he accompanied the Quaker City Excursion from New York to the Mediterranean and the Holy Land as Ship's Physician. In May, 1870, he removed to Chicago, Illinois. Soon after commencing the practice of his profession in that city, he conceived the idea of establishing a free hospital, to be devoted exclusively to the treatment of diseases peculiar to women, and, enlisting the support of a number of prominent men and women, he worked energetically to attain the end in view; ultimately, September 1st, 1871, a charter was granted incorporating the "Woman's Hospital of the State of Illinois." To this institution he was appointed Surgeon-in-Chief. In the winter of 1872 he was appointed Lecturer on Diseases of Women by the Faculty of Rush Medical College; and in the following spring, as a testimonial of appreciation of his services and abilities, the same institution conferred upon him the honorary degree of M. D. In the spring of 1874 he was elected editor of the *Chicago Medical Register*

by the Chicago Medico-Historical Society, under whose jurisdiction the work is published. He has contributed a number of papers upon professional topics to the various medical journals. He is an active member of the Chicago Society of Physicians and Surgeons; the Chicago Medical Society; the Academy of Science of Chicago; the Chicago Medico-Historical Society; the Illinois State Medical Society; the Illinois State Microscopical Society, and a Corresponding Member of the Gynecological Society of Boston, Massachusetts.

UTLEY, JOSEPH, Merchant and Canal Commissioner, was born in Western, Oneida county, New York, July 27th, 1815. His parents were Henry Utley and Sarah (Morse) Utley. He received his primary education at the common schools. On leaving school and finishing an academical course he learned the trade of a tanner in his father's establishment. In 1838 he succeeded to his father's business in Western, Oneida county, and carried it on until 1859. In this year (1859) he removed to Dixon, Illinois, and opened a store for leather, saddlery, hardware, and shoe findings. In 1867 he retired from active business. He has during the greater part of his life paid great attention to the subject of canals, and has been prominent in the matter of the canals of Illinois. In recognition of his services herein, he was appointed by Governor Palmer in 1869 one of the Canal Commissioners of the State of Illinois, to which office he has been continuously reappointed up to present date (1875). He is now President of the Board of Canal Commissioners for the State, and has charge of the maintenance and repairs. He was married in 1838 to Frances Church, daughter of Seth Church, of Western, New York.

COLE, JORDAN I., County Clerk of Du Page County, Illinois, was born in Putnam county, New York, April 16th, 1833. He is the son of Berry and Adda (Carroll) Cole. His education was acquired in the common schools located in the vicinity of his birthplace. Upon attaining his twenty-first year he removed to the West, and took up his residence in Napierville, Du Page county, Illinois. In this locality he remained for nearly a twelvemonth, then proceeded to Downer's Grove, situated in the same county. Here he became engaged in farming and agricultural pursuits, which gave him active occupation until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he enlisted in the 13th Illinois Infantry, and was appointed Second Lieutenant in Company K; from which position he was soon after promoted to First Lieutenant, and afterwards to a Captaincy. During the earlier part of the struggle he served gallantly under Fremont in Missouri and Arkansas, and subsequently was

attached to Sherman's Corps, the 15th, ultimately commanded by Logan. He was taken prisoner in the rear of Vicksburg in December, 1862, and was held by the Confederates over four months; a portion of this time he was held at Vicksburg, then sent to Jackson, Mississippi, and from there to Libby Prison, Richmond, Virginia. He was exchanged in May, 1863, and joined his regiment in time to participate in the siege and surrender of that stronghold. He was in the battles of Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, and many others, and was never absent from his company except when a prisoner. After his return from the battlefield, he busied himself in mercantile pursuits at Downer's Grove, and continued thus occupied until 1869, at which date he was elected to fill the position of County Clerk of Du Page county, Illinois. At the expiration of the term for which he had been elected, so ably had he fulfilled the duties of his position, he was in 1873 re-elected without opposition. One other public position of trust and responsibility which he was chosen to fill, that of Supervisor, he occupied for a period of four years, and during that time deported himself with integrity and ability. He was married on the 15th of January, 1868, to Agnes P. Palmer, from the State of New York; she died August 2d, 1871. On the 15th of August, 1872, he was again married to Susie P. Smith, of Wheaton, Illinois; they have one child, a daughter Agnes May, now about two years old.

BREWSTER, THERON D., Banker, Dealer in Real Estate and Manufacturer, was born in Salisbury, Litchfield county, Connecticut, February 29th, 1812, being the son of Daniel Brewster, a farmer. His mother's name was Asenath Canfield Brewster. His early instruction was originally obtained in the district school, but subsequently by courses in a school at Lenox, Massachusetts, and a High School at Westfield, Massachusetts, he secured a very thorough and comprehensive education. He pursued his studies mainly during the winters, passing the remaining portion of the year in the labors incidental to the cultivation of his father's farm. He subsequently filled a position as clerk in the Post-office, and was afterward employed in the same capacity about eight months in Westfield, Massachusetts, first in a book and then a dry-goods store. He returned again to his homestead, where he remained until he reached his twenty-third year. During the greater portion of this time his father was an invalid, and the larger share of the arduous labor of conducting the estate fell upon him as the oldest son. When twenty-three years of age he went West, and reached Peru, Illinois, during the first week of May, 1835. What is now the site of this town was then an almost untenanted wild, there being when he arrived but two log cabins to mark the spot of what was soon to be a flourishing community. These cabins were respectively

occupied by two white men. There was a scattered population in this section, not numerous, nor, as it may well be conceived, over-burdened in the possession of this world's goods. Two men from the backwoods pitched upon the future site of Peru as a suitable spot for a country store, which was soon opened, and Mr. Brewster was installed in the dual capacity of clerk and manager, with instructions to push ahead and do the best he could. Two months after he was taken sick, and for some time was prostrated. In the fall, upon his recovery, he began to speculate in land, and laid the foundation of what subsequently became a very large and prosperous real estate business. He is still engaged in this pursuit. Fortunately Peru was selected as the termination of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and the land in the vicinity rose rapidly in value. Chicago was then but a mud village, and Peru then promised to be a place of much more consequence. While this prospect has not been realized, the latter has become a very large and flourishing place, and one of very great commercial importance. The settlement of the place progressed under the most favorable auspices. In 1836 Mr. Brewster laid out what is called the Minerva Addition to the town, and which now comprises more than one-half its present area and population. From this enterprise dates his reputation as a progressive and energetic business man, and a public-spirited citizen. He built a fine hotel, reared a block of stores, and constructed many dwellings on his lands, disposing of them advantageously to new-comers who were rapidly flocking into the place. In 1843 he opened a large dry-goods establishment, which he continued four years. In 1848 he built an extensive warehouse, dealing during the three succeeding years profitably in grain, as a member of the firm of Brewster & Beebe. He then sold out his interest. On January 22d, 1844, he was married to Adeline Mann, of Pennsylvania, and in the same year established the Bank of Peru, taking its Presidency, a position which he still retains. This financial concern was reorganized under the national banking law as the First National Bank of Peru. To him is due the credit of having erected the first Presbyterian church in the place. In 1849 his wife died, and in 1850 he was married to Margaret Jones, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He was one of the three forming the Executive Committee which contracted for the construction of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad passing through Peru. He began the manufacture of plows in 1858 in that city, and in the first year of this industrial enterprise did a business aggregating in value \$25,000. In 1863 he admitted to a partnership in this establishment J. Dodge, and in 1874 they admitted W. L. Huse. By care in management, and through the display of enterprise and energy, this industry has become the most important in Peru, its annual transactions amounting to a quarter of a million of dollars. In addition to all these interests, to which he has paid close attention, Mr. Brewster, who has amassed a very large fortune, has been prominent in his support of religious institutions, and

in concerting and carrying out many important and much needed public improvements. All these invaluable services, both as a business man and as a private citizen, have earned for him the lasting respect of the entire community. His career is inseparably identified with the origin and growth of Peru, and the substantial prosperity it enjoys to-day may in no small degree be traced to his good judgment and his tireless energy.

BUFORD, NAPOLEON B., General United States Army, Special Indian Commissioner, and United States Commissioner to Examine the Union and Kansas Pacific Railroads, the eldest son of Colonel John Buford, was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, January 13th, 1807. He was educated at West Point Military Academy, entering as a cadet in 1823, and graduating in 1827, being assigned to duty as Second Lieutenant in the 3d Artillery. He served also as Topographical Engineer and Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy at West Point until December 31st, 1835, when he resigned to accept an appointment as Civil Engineer for the State of Kentucky, in which capacity he continued six years. In 1843 he removed to Rock Island, Illinois, where he engaged in a successful business enterprise until he was called to take a prominent part in the war of the rebellion. He was commissioned Colonel of the 27th Regiment Illinois Volunteers on August 9th, 1861, and led that command into the battle of Belmont. He commanded the brigade which took possession of Columbus, Kentucky, and had charge of the land forces which acted in conjunction with Commodore Foote's flotilla in the attack upon Island No. 10. While thus engaged with a small detachment of troops he made a forced march upon Union City, where the enemy held the line of communication with all the South. He surprised them in camp, capturing some prisoners, securing more than a hundred horses, burning the camp, destroying their munitions and stores, and returned next day to the siege of Island No. 10, before any officer of the command was aware of his absence except Commodore Foote, who fully appreciated this movement. For this gallant service he was immediately nominated by the President a Brigadier-General. On April 6th, with Commodore Foote, he received the surrender of Island No. 10, with the adjacent shore, and on the 7th took possession of it, securing the immense wharf boats filled with provisions, more than one hundred heavy cannon, a large supply of ammunition, four large steamers, and about five hundred prisoners, including twenty-seven officers of artillery. He next commanded a brigade at the siege of Corinth, which the enemy evacuated on May 30th, 1862. Subsequently, at the head of a division, he occupied the most advanced post—Jacinto—until recalled to meet the attack of the enemy upon Corinth, which resulted in their repulse on the 3d of

October, 1862, and a splendid victory over them on the following day. On both these days his command did their full share of the desperate fighting. Suffering from the debilitating effect of the climate and from exposure, he was then ordered on court-martial duty at Washington, District of Columbia, and while in that city published two letters to President Lincoln, at the time of the Emancipation Proclamation, proposing a plan for the employment of the colored troops after they had been disciplined and had acquired experience in the war. This was for the colonizing of a part of the west coast of Africa, and making it thus possible for the gradual separation of the white and black races, to the mutual advantage of both. These papers were submitted to the Secretary of War, Hon. Edwin M. Stanton; the Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. Salmon P. Chase; General E. A. Hitchcock, and Dr. Francis Leiber, by whom they were approved. The suggestions they contained may yet commend themselves to our statesmen. He next reported for duty at Vicksburg during the siege, but was soon ordered to command at Cairo, where absolute fidelity and promptness were required in forwarding troops and supplies, and in preventing treasonable trade with the enemy. After the surrender of Vicksburg his administrative capacity caused his selection for the command of East Arkansas, with head-quarters at Helena. Here he remained until near the close of the war. During the eighteen months of this administration at this place he discharged every duty of a soldier and of Governor of the district. He organized more than ten thousand colored men—part of them as soldiers, and part as self-supporting agriculturalists. He thoroughly interdicted the trade of the cotton sharks with the enemy by force. His troops made constant raids into Mississippi and Arkansas, capturing large numbers of officers and soldiers, who were sent to the North as prisoners of war. On the 13th of March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services, he was promoted to Major-General by brevet. Since the war the government has called on him to serve as Special Indian Commissioner, and later as one of the United States Commissioners to examine and report upon the sections of the Union and Kansas Pacific Railroads, until they were both completed. His residence is in Chicago.

BUFORD, COLONEL JOHN, Planter and State Senator, was born in Bedford county, Virginia, in 1779. His grandfather, John Buford, one of the English gentry, emigrated with his wife Judith, a Welsh lady, to Virginia in the early part of the eighteenth century, and settled upon a fine tobacco plantation at Raccoon Ford, in Culpepper county. He was noted for his high church principles, his baronial manners, and his great success as a planter and as a breeder of the finest stock of horses and cattle in the State. At the time of the opening of the Revolutionary era of

1776 he was the father of six sons and five daughters. One of these sons was a captain in Lord Drenmore's campaign against the Sciota Indians, who were led by the celebrated chiefs Cornstalk and the eloquent Logan, who gave battle to the Virginian troops under the command of General Andrew Lewis, at the mouth of the Kruhama river, in 1774. General Lewis gained the victory, but it was at the cost of the lives of his brother, Colonel Charles Lewis, Captain Buford, and many of his gallant officers and men. Another of his sons—Abraham—became Colonel of the 11th Virginia Regiment, which served with distinction through the war. All of his sons were stalwart, sanguine, and enterprising men, noted for their love of the horse and the management of the farm. They all inherited a genius for mechanics which fitted them, together with their other qualifications, to be the pioneers to the virgin soils of western Virginia and Kentucky. Four of the sons and two of the daughters went to Kentucky about the year 1790. Simeon, the father of Colonel John Buford, settled during that year one of the fine plantations in what is now Woodford county. Colonel Abraham Buford settled in Scott county and became an extensive landholder, and the rest of the sons and daughters located in the adjoining counties, or in what is now called the "blue grass region." To them is due the credit of introducing the fine breeds of horses and cattle in Kentucky for which the State has since become so famous. Colonel John Buford, when eleven years of age, was on the "dark and bloody" ground, before the extermination of the Indians, and before the advance into those then western wilds of the schoolmaster. His practical education, however, was not neglected. He became inured to hard labor and to the vicissitudes of a pioneer life, developing at the same time rare tact and great bravery. He married early and settled a plantation in Woodford county, Kentucky. He had three children by his first wife, whose maiden name was Nancy Hickman. She died in 1824. Of these children but one survives—Napoleon B. Buford. Colonel John Buford served with the Kentucky troops under the command of General Harrison, in 1813, on our northern frontier. He was a successful and popular man, having been elected in seven different years as a member of the Legislature. He was married upon the second occasion to the widow of Dr. John Watson, the only daughter of Captain Edward Howe, an officer in the war of 1776, serving in the Virginia line, who about the year 1795 removed to Kentucky. The issue of this marriage was three sons—John, Thomas J., and James M. All were born in Versailles, Kentucky. Their father removed from that State to Rock Island, Illinois, in 1838, where his excellencies were readily appreciated. In 1843 he was elected to the Senate of Illinois, and served with marked ability in its two biennial sessions. His political principles were Democratic. General Jackson was his early personal friend. In the great State conventions of the party, both in Kentucky and Illinois, he was often called to preside. Nature had be-

stowed upon him some of her choicest gifts. He was commanding in form, pleasing in manners, courageous in heart, and magnanimous in impulses. His character was to a degree that of a stoic philosopher. He died at Rock Island, March 25th, 1848, and his loss to society was keenly regretted.

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CRAWFORD, JOHN S., Physician, was born in Ireland, October 18th, 1812, being the son of John and Agnes (Stewart) Crawford. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and graduated from that institution in 1837 as a Surgeon. During the same year he emigrated to the United States, and commenced practice in Warwick, New York, where he continued four years. In 1841 he removed to Galena, Illinois, establishing himself there as a physician. Since that time he has resided in Galena, and by skill and attention obtained a large patronage. In common with nearly all the prominent men in the northwestern country, he has been at various times identified with mining interests. In addition to his degree obtained from Trinity (Dublin) College, he has received the degree of M. D. from two American colleges—the St. Louis University, now known as the St. Louis Medical College, and the Medical College of Cleveland, Ohio. He is one of the oldest and one of the leading practitioners of the State. He is Vice-President of the Galena Medical Society, and is prominently connected with all movements to advance the standing of the profession. He has now associated with him in the practice of medicine in Galena, his son, Dr. William S. Crawford, who is a thoroughly read and able physician.

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GALT, THOMAS A., Merchant and Manufacturer, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, January 13th, 1828. His parents were William Galt and Mary Ann (Thomas) Galt. His education was obtained in the common school, and was interrupted at intervals by work on the farm on which he was brought up. The death of his father when he was but fourteen years old compelled him to rely entirely upon his own exertions for a livelihood, and also caused the care of his brothers and sisters to devolve to a great extent upon him; he being the eldest son. He became clerk in a store at Coneord, Pennsylvania, for a short time, and in 1845 went to Strasburg, and worked there as clerk until 1848. In this year he removed to Philadelphia, and worked for about a year in a wholesale house in that city. In the latter part of 1849 he returned to Strasburg and bought the business of his late employer there, which he carried on successfully until 1855. He also engaged in some building and real estate operations; but finding the place unsuited for his enterprising ideas, he sold his property in Strasburg

in 1855, and finally left the town. Being attracted by the accounts then prevalent of the attractiveness of the West, he started on a prospecting tour to that part of the country, and stopped for a while at Sterling, Illinois, intending at first only to visit some friends there. He finally, however, determined to remain, and opened a hardware store there in partnership with D. M. Crawford, under the style of Galt & Crawford. The firm continued thus until 1858, when D. M. Crawford retired, and T. A. Galt admitted his brother, John M., into partnership, the name being changed to Galt & Bro. Matters remained thus until 1863, when two more partners were brought into the firm. The same year T. A. Galt had, in addition to his hardware store, commenced the manufacture of farm implements. Shortly after his doing so he became associated with G. S. Tracy, who carried on a planing mill in Sterling, and the mill and the manufactory were then merged into one establishment, under the name of Galt & Tracy. The title of the "Keystone Works" was shortly afterwards adopted. In 1864 the manufacturing undertaking had grown sufficiently to engage his whole attention, and he sold his interest in the hardware business to his other partners and retired finally from the retail trade. He continued to prosecute the manufacturing industry, and it became highly successful, developing into larger proportions each year. In July, 1867, the whole premises and stock of the factory were destroyed by fire, causing a loss to the firm of some \$30,000, the property being entirely uninsured. The activity and vim which had always marked T. A. Galt were not crushed by this blow, and measures were soon taken for the restoration of the firm's business. They rebuilt their factory in Sterling, and so vigorously did they push forward the work that in three weeks from the fire they had the new structure finished and furnished with new machinery, including engine and boiler. This factory they appropriate to the sash and door manufactory and planing mill. They purchased a water power and some land at Rock Falls, opposite to Sterling, and commenced a new factory, including foundry and machine shop and implement works, which was pushed on so vigorously that within three months from the burning of the old works the new were all in working order. This was the first building of any kind erected in the town of Rock Falls. Within six months from this time they had turned out about fifteen hundred agricultural machines of all kinds, beside a large amount of work of the planing mill. In 1870 the trade of the house had increased so much that the works were incorporated as a joint stock company, under the name of the Keystone Manufacturing Company, with a capital of \$150,000, Thomas A. Galt being President and G. S. Tracy Vice-President and Superintendent. This company are now among the largest manufacturers of farm implements and machinery in the West, and their trade extends throughout all the western and northwestern country. They have in operation five large buildings, covering about two and a half acres of ground, employ one hundred and twenty hands,

and produce goods of the value of \$500,000 annually. Thomas A. Galt is also interested in several other manufacturing firms in Rock Falls and Sterling. He may fairly be regarded as the manufacturing pioneer of this section of country, and his successful progress from the condition of a poor and fatherless boy to his present position of wealth and influence is an evidence of the natural result of determined and persistent effort. He was elected Mayor of Sterling in 1867, and served one term, beside which he has held no official position. He has been twice married: first, in 1850, to Juliana Jones, of New Hartford, Connecticut, who died in 1853; and again, in 1856, to Catharine Anthony, of Onondaga county, New York. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Sterling, and exhibits as much zeal in furthering the interests of Christ's kingdom as he does in the prosecution of his own business. He has for many years been one of the elders in the church.

LELAND, LORENZO, Lawyer, was born in Grafton, Massachusetts, September 27th, 1813, his father being Cyrus Leland, a farmer and a man of considerable local prominence. During his youth he attended several academies, and for a time taught school, being engaged in the dual capacity of pupil and teacher until his twentieth year. He then read law for one year in Boston, and in the fall of 1834 went to Peoria, Illinois, where he completed his legal studies and was admitted to the bar of the State. In 1835 he removed to Ottawa, Illinois, and entered upon the practice of his chosen profession, associating a few months after with his cousin, who subsequently became more widely known as Judge Leland. This partnership continued for two or three years, and was then dissolved, when he conducted the business alone for some time. Shortly after he formed a partnership with T. Lyle Dickey, and later still with Milton H. Swift for one year. In 1842 he relinquished the practice of law and was by Governor Ford appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court of La Salle county, filling that position from 1842 to 1848. In the latter year he was elected Clerk of the Supreme Court in the Third Northern Grand Division of Illinois, serving for six years, and being twice re-elected to the same responsible office, which he filled until 1867 with an integrity and an ability highly satisfactory to the bench, the bar, and the public, for a period of nearly nineteen consecutive years. Since then he has been engaged in attending to his own private business, discarding to a considerable extent the duties of active life. He has been Justice of the Peace, Treasurer of La Salle county, President of the old Town Council, Town Supervisor of Ottawa, Superintendent of Schools for La Salle county, to which positions he was elected by the people, and was in 1871 an unsuccessful candidate for Congress. He is a director and stockholder in the First National Bank of Ottawa, and is one of the

owners and managers of the Ottawa Hydraulic Company. There is scarcely a public improvement which has been secured in Ottawa with which he has not been identified as an organizer and supporter. He has given much attention to the advancement of a popular system of education, and has actively engaged in all works for the substantial welfare of the people of his town and county. He has amassed an ample fortune and is liberal in sharing its benefits. His sterling integrity, fine business qualifications, and large public spirit, have secured for him the respect of the entire community in which he resides.

WHEAT, CROSBY F., Lawyer, was born in Venice, Cayuga county, New York, April 11th, 1835. His earlier education was acquired in the common schools and academies of his native county. Believing that in the West was to be found a wider field for the profitable exercise of enterprise and skill, in 1858 he removed to Quincy, Illinois, where he read law in the office of Messrs. Warren & Wheat. In 1860 he was admitted to the bar, and subsequently removed to Macomb in McDonough county, where in 1862 he opened an office, and since then has been working diligently at his profession. He has acted as Attorney for the city several years, and in 1872 was elected State's Attorney on the Republican ticket. He was married February 1st, 1865, to Mary A. Chandler, daughter of Thompson Chandler, of Macomb.

MANNING, JOEL, was born, October 3d, 1793, at Andover, Vermont, where his early boyhood was spent. His father, who was a Baptist clergyman and farmer, reared his family of three sons with such ideas of industry, energy and perseverance, as early developed in him, the oldest, these characteristics to a marked degree. He graduated from Union College, Schenectady, New York, in the class of 1818. The following year he left home for the "far West," his destination being St. Louis, Missouri. He spent the winter in Buffalo, expecting friends to join him in the spring, but being disappointed in this matter, started alone. After leaving Lake Erie, he travelled on foot the greater portion of the time, following an Indian trail through the wilderness from Fort Wayne to St. Louis. Here he remained for some time studying law with Judge Carr. In the meantime Illinois was admitted into the Union, and he left St. Louis to try his fortune in the new State. He settled finally in Brownsville, Jackson county, Illinois, where he practised his profession for a number of years. When the Illinois & Michigan Canal was projected in 1836, he was appointed Secretary of the Board of Canal Commissioners, and went with his family to Chicago, where he remained until 1838. The canal office being removed to Lockport, Illinois, he moved to the latter

place, and from that time until his death was interested in—and during a great part of the time connected in a business capacity with—the public improvement known as the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Sickness and death entered and saddened his family soon after removing to Lockport; his youngest son died, and in 1843 his oldest and only remaining son, John Jay, a promising youth of eighteen years, died suddenly, leaving a stricken father and mother to mourn his loss throughout their after life. During the years of discouragement following the financial panic of 1840–1845, he found full use for all the energy, perseverance and economy early learned and practised on a New England farm, his family consisting of an invalid wife, and three young daughters, being entirely dependent on him after the death of the son and brother. His own health then failed, and the future looked gloomy. All the old settlers well remember the stringency of those days, when canal scrip sold for fifty cents on the dollar. He felt sure that the State would ultimately redeem its pledges, and laid aside all that he could save from his salary, hoping for better days. They came at last. The State Legislature passed a relief law, allowing all scrip holders to purchase canal lands and lots with scrip at par, at the original appraisement. He then made some purchases in Chicago. One lot, bought for three hundred dollars, was traversed by a gully, which cost two hundred dollars additional to fill up and grade, and this lot is now covered by the North-Side Galena Depot. Soon after times grew better, work on the canal was resumed, and when the great ditch uniting the waters of the Lakes with those of the Mississippi was finished, the whole country rejoiced, and the settlers, new and old, of Will county, turned out for a joyous celebration. He was a valued member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, holding tenaciously to its doctrines, and following the usages prescribed by its discipline. But in his love for his own, he did not forget the law of Christ to love others, and wherever he saw the image of his Saviour, there he recognized a brother, whether in the lowly cabins of the canal laborers, or among those more highly cultivated. After the death of his wife, November 27th, 1861, he spent most of his time with his daughter, Mrs. Fish, of Joliet, where he died, January 8th, 1869, surrounded by loving friends and without a known enemy. As a citizen he aided to the extent of his ability in all educational and benevolent enterprises, both of church and state, and took a deep interest in whatever would promote the public good. Simple in his tastes, frugal in his habits, he always had something to relieve the wants of one poorer than himself, giving systematically, conscientiously, and from principle, and adopting the old Jewish rule of giving a tenth of his income. In his earlier diary is found an entry of his gift for the first year after adopting that rule, but six dollars. In later life he gave away in endowing professorships, in the presentation of organs, and in assisting to erect churches and parsonages, more than the third of his whole means. He was an active, stirring, and influential member of society, and left his impress on all with

whom he came in contact. He was married in 1823 to Diza Jenkins, daughter of Sol. Jenkins, who at an early day had left North Carolina, where he was connected with various of the leading families, and settled in the free State of Illinois, realizing even at that time the enervating influence of slavery upon the men of the South. As they arrived at manhood, two of his sons, Sol., Jr., and William Jenkins, returned to the South, and became identified with it in interests and principles. One son, Alexander M., remained, and took an active part for years in the interests of the State of his adoption, at one time being elected Lieutenant-Governor of that State. One daughter, Elizabeth Jenkins, married Dr. John Logan. The three daughters of Joel Manning grew to womanhood and were married as follows: Mary, the eldest, to Henry Fish, of Joliet, Illinois; Cornelia, to Edmund Miller, of Waterloo, Iowa; and Jane, to F. G. Saltonstall, of Chicago.

WHEELOCK, STILLMAN W., Merchant and Manufacturer, was born in Holland, Erie county, New York, June 18th, 1816. His parents were Chapin Wheelock and Lucy Wheelock. Until he had attained his twentieth year, he remained at home, occupied in farming and agricultural labors, and at irregular intervals attending the daily sessions of a neighboring district school. In the fall of 1836 he removed to Charlton, Worcester county, Massachusetts, where he resided for about eighteen months. While here he was employed in working on a farm, securing in the meantime some further educational advantages, and later, at Brookfield in the same State, served as a temporary employé in a hotel located there. In the following year he returned to Erie county, New York, and attended school during the winter season of 1837. In 1838 he removed to Aurora, New York, and here became the recipient of an academical education. He thence returned to Holland, and in the winter of 1838-1839 was engaged in teaching school. In May of the latter year he resolved to go West, and, upon arriving in Illinois, settled in Chicago for a brief period. From there he went to St. Charles, on Fox river, thirty miles from Chicago, where he remained during the ensuing twelve years. For the first year he was engaged by the month as an employé in a saw-mill and lumber business, and subsequently in conjunction with his brother-in-law, S. B. Flint, rented a saw-mill, which he operated for a period of about three years. In 1842 he bought the St. Charles Hotel, and as proprietor and manager controlled its business until 1844, when he disposed of it in trade for a farm. From this date until 1851 he was variously employed, engaging in sundry avocations, and meeting with a fair measure of success in every instance. He then removed to Moline, Rock Island county, and in partnership with C. N. Smedley, under the firm-style of Wheelock & Smedley, purchased a property (the site now occupied by his mill), procured paper making

machines from Worcester, Massachusetts, and in August, 1852, established a paper mill. He remained connected in that association with C. N. Smedley for one year, then became the owner by purchase of his interest in the concern, and in August, 1853, took into partnership James Fergus, under the style of Wheelock & Fergus. In 1854 he became sole owner of the mill, and operated it alone until 1868, when he sold an one-fifth interest in its business to J. C. Starr, and the firm-style of Wheelock & Co. was adopted. In the same year he tore down the old wooden building and built a new and enlarged stone mill, with more extensive improved machinery, which he has still running. At the present time he employs regularly forty hands, and the production per diem is two and a half tons of printing paper, and one ton of wrapping paper, water power being used. In 1868 he purchased an interest in the firm of Candee, Swan & Co., plough manufacturers of Moline, for the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, and assisted importantly in enlarging the business and extending its scope. In 1870 the firm of Candee, Swan & Co. was organized into a stock company under the name of the "Moline Plough Company," and he was selected to fill its Presidency. In 1874 he resigned that office, but is still interested in the business as Director, being the largest stockholder in the concern. In 1864 he became Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, of which body he has been a member for several years. He has built extensively in Moline, and is the owner also of much valuable real estate in Council Bluffs, Iowa. In his new building at Moline, he has given rooms for the post office, and also for the public library. He is importantly identified with this town in many particulars, has assisted greatly in furthering its interests, and is universally esteemed and respected as a public-spirited and useful citizen. He was married in 1842 to Lydia Flint, a former resident of New Hampshire.

ROY, REV. JOSEPH E., D.D., Superintendent for Northern Illinois and for Indiana, and also Field Superintendent of the American Home Missionary Society, was born in Martinsburg, Ohio, February 7th, 1827. His father, John Roy, was engaged in mercantile life, and came formerly from New Jersey. He received first a common-school education, then an academical course at Geneseo, Illinois, and closed with a full course at Knox College, where he graduated in 1848. He then taught for two years in Lyndon, Illinois, and spent the three subsequent years in the Union Theological Seminary of New York, graduating in 1853. On June 23d, 1853, he was married to Emily S. Hatch, of Farmington, Illinois. He was settled immediately thereafter as a Home Missionary at Brimfield, Illinois, where he remained until 1855. He was then called to the pastorate of Plymouth church of Chicago, where he continued until 1860, when he entered upon the work of the American Home Missionary Society, having

charge of its affairs in Illinois and Indiana, and reaching out even to Virginia, Texas, and through the Territories, with head-quarters at Chicago, and has now been engaged in this work for over fifteen years. It leads him to travel all over this immense territory, reviewing the work of the home missionaries, organizing new churches, and raising money for missionary purposes, and he is consequently one of the most widely known men in the West in ecclesiastical and religious matters, and is held in high esteem for his worth and force of character, as well as for his general executive ability. He is Secretary of the Chicago Theological Seminary, and a member of its executive committee, as well as of its board of directors. Mr. Roy has also been for years a well-known correspondent for the religious press, East and West. He is now in the prime of life, possessed of an excellent physique, and bids fair to realize many more years of the same active and important work.

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CHAMBERLAIN, REV. LEANDER T., Pastor of the New England Church of Chicago, was born in West Brookfield, Massachusetts, September 26th, 1839. His father was Eli Chamberlain, a farmer. His brother is Governor of South Carolina. He first attended common schools; then Phillips Academy, at Andover; and then entered Yale in 1859, where he graduated in 1863 with very high honors. He was valedictorian of his class, and received the De Forest prize, which is given to the one "who writes and pronounces an English oration in the best manner;" two honors never before carried off by one and the same man. He was also valedictorian of his class at Andover. While in Yale College, during the naval victories of the gallant Foote, a number of the students made a presentation of a flag to Mrs. Admiral Foote, and Mr. Chamberlain was selected to make the presentation speech. Afterward, on his return home, Foote sent for Mr. Chamberlain, had an interview with him, and becoming interested in him, advised him to enter the navy. He was desirous of entering the service, and when out of college he enlisted for the war in the navy, but the death of Foote occurred just at this time, and, contrary to his expectations, he was assigned to service in the South Pacific squadron, off the west coast of South America, as Naval Paymaster and Storekeeper, in which duty and position he was engaged for three years and a half until the close of the war. He then returned and entered the Theological Seminary at Andover, making up the first year's studies in private, entering the second year, and graduating in 1869. Before he had finished these studies he received a call to the pastorate of the New England (Congregational) Church of Chicago. He, upon leaving the seminary, immediately went to Chicago in acceptance of this, and has remained in this pastorate ever since. In the great fire, their beautiful church, acknowledged one of the finest in the city, was swept away, as well

as the homes of the people, and not a roof was left over a single family in his church. In this period of distress and despair he was appointed by the Relief Association as Superintendent of the whole northern division of the city in dispensing its aid, and during that terrible winter he had thirty-three thousand people to provide with food, fuel and clothing. Here his business experience and executive ability came into use, and he proved the right man in the right place, managing matters with eminent success. When this duty ceased he took up the work of soliciting aid for the burned-out churches, travelling through New England and the East. He was very successful, obtaining over forty thousand dollars, of which thirty-three thousand were by the donors specified to be for the help of his own church. He then returned and resumed his pastoral labors, in which he has been engaged ever since. The parish erected a chapel at once after the fire, and in four weeks from that event they resumed worship in it. They have now rebuilt their church, a finer edifice than before. The congregation has grown steadily throughout his pastorate, being one of the most intellectual audiences gathered anywhere in the city. He has steadily preached to them Christian liberality, and the fruits of these efforts are seen in the fact that it is one of the most liberal churches in the entire Northwest. It is needless to add that a minister who has gained this influence over the pockets of his people has a deep hold upon their hearts and their esteem. As a speaker he is fluent, interesting and powerful, and his influence has even been felt in the political field in this city through a public speech which he delivered upon the corruption of the ballot, and the vice of the day.

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KEATOR, JERMAN SAMUEL, Merchant and Banker, was born in Hancock, Delaware county, New York, November 1st, 1822. His parents were Samuel S. Keator and Jane Ann (Newkirk) Keator. In early life he was the recipient of a common school education. In 1838 he removed with his family to Honesdale, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, where he entered upon a fresh course of studies in which he was engaged during the ensuing two years. At the expiration of that time he secured a situation in a general store in the capacity of clerk, where he remained for a period of five years. In 1844 he resolved to enter into commerce on his own account, and, associated in partnership with Cornelius H. Hornbeck, under the style of Hornbeck & Keator, commenced a general mercantile business. This connection continued for twelve years, at the end of which period, in 1856, he disposed of his interest in the establishment, and removed to Moline, Rock Island county, Illinois. He had previously, in 1855, resided in that place and met with much success. On his arrival there he purchased, in conjunction with Porter Skinner of Rock Island, a saw-mill, operating it during the following four years. In 1860 he became by

purchase sole owner and controller of that mill, and has since carried on its business alone. In 1870 the structure was destroyed by fire, but was soon after completely rebuilt and re-established. In the same year in co-operation with John H. Wilson he built a new mill at Rock Island, and in company with him operated it until 1874, when Wilson disposed of his share to him, and he transferred to his son the charge of the business, the firm-style being then changed to Keator & Co. The present style of the firm in Moline is Keator & Son, his second son being a member of that branch. The partners are the owners of over twenty-five thousand acres of pine lumber land in the counties of Clark and Chippewa, Wisconsin, and their business relations, of a most extensive and lucrative character, extend over a wide section of the Northwest, and the reputation of their house for uprightness, reliability and enterprise is unexcelled in Illinois or the adjacent States. In 1863 the First National Bank of Moline was established and organized, and he was appointed its first President, filling that position with ability and fidelity until 1865, when he accepted the office of Vice-President, which he still retains. He was married in 1846 to Mary Baldwin, of Green county, New York, who died in 1857. In 1860 he was again married, to Sarah Yelverton, a resident of Rock Island, Illinois.

WENTWORTH, HON. JOHN, LL.D., one of the oldest and best known citizens of Chicago, was born in Sandwich, Strafford county, New Hampshire, March 5th, 1815. In the winter of 1826-27 he was sent to the academy at Gilmanton; thence to Wolfborough and to New Hampton—all in New Hampshire; and to South Berwick, Maine. In 1832 he entered Dartmouth College, and there graduated in 1836; from which institution he afterward received the degree of LL.D. Senator Grimes, of Iowa, was a member of the same class. The winter before entering college he taught school at New Hampton; and for three winters, while in college, he taught school at Hanover, Grafton, and East Lebanon. While at the latter place he was elected a delegate to the County Convention, and was made Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions; and his report and remarks accompanying it were highly commended in the papers of the day, as displaying the true "Jackson grit." He was, before and during his college course, a writer for the Jackson newspapers. At his college commencement, Governor Hill, Franklin Pierce, John P. Hale, and Edmund Burke, were upon the stage, and publicly congratulated him upon his performance. In seven years he was the colleague of Messrs. Hale and Burke in Congress, and he was again in Congress when Mr. Pierce was President. Mr. Burke, as editor of the *Newport* (New Hampshire) *Spectator*, speaking of the exercises, said: "Some of them gave evidence

of a high order of talent, among whom we would mention that of John Wentworth, of Sandwich." October 3d, 1836, he left his father's home, with one hundred dollars in his pocket, bound for the West. The Governor of his State gave him a letter to some one man in each of the new States and Territories, but these he never had occasion to use. His route was by stage over the Green Mountains; thence, by the only railroad between Chicago and the East, as far as Utica; thence by canal to Buffalo; and by steamer to Detroit, where he arrived on the 13th. He advertised himself as a school teacher the day after his arrival, and walked into the country as far as Ann Arbor, going and returning by different routes. Meeting with no success, he shipped his trunk to Chicago by boat, and, being footsore, he took stage across the country to Michigan City, where he arrived on the 22d. From thence he travelled on foot to Chicago, around the beach of the lake, there being at that time no other road, where he arrived on the 25th of October, 1836. About this time a New Hampshire acquaintance purchased the *Chicago Democrat*, and made arrangements with Mr. Wentworth to conduct it while he returned East. This paper was established in 1834, having been the first paper in the city, and there was but one other. The late Daniel Brainard, M. D., was his immediate predecessor in the editorial chair. The paper being a weekly, he devoted his leisure time to the study of law. His success in the management of the paper soon excited a wish, on the part of the leading politicians of the Northwest, that he should become its sole proprietor. He was quite willing, but had no means to make the purchase: so it was agreed he should run it, and pay for it from his earnings as fast as he was able. He continued sole editor, publisher, and proprietor until 1861, when, from the pressure of other work, he relinquished it. During this period he was ten years in Congress, and for two years Mayor of the city. He was, by birth, training, and ancestry, an ardent lover of freedom, and his paper was notably outspoken on all the issues of those times. He made his bed among the types, and became not only editor, but folder, pressman, clerk, and mail boy. By toiling day and night, and denying himself all but the barest necessities, he had, in the summer of 1839, paid for his paper; and was then enabled to revisit his native home. During that visit he delivered his first literary address, at the commencement of Norwich (Vermont) University, which received high commendation from the papers. In the crash of 1837 he claimed then, as he has ever since done, that the specie redemption point should be the measure of paper circulation. In 1840, in answer to the Bay State Association, at Boston, inviting him to address them, he wrote a letter on the relation of banks to the government, which was extensively circulated in pamphlet form, and received high praise. In 1840 he started the first Democratic daily in the Northwest, and at the same time began a series of public addresses; often on the stand with Douglas in the

Presidential campaign. At the close of the contest he received a complimentary letter from Governor Carlin, for his services, enclosing a commission as his Aide-de-camp, from which is derived his title as Colonel. He continued his legal studies, and in 1841 entered the law school, at Cambridge, Massachusetts; but his friends soon called him back, lest in his absence some one else should secure the nomination to Congress. Soon after he was examined and admitted to the bar of Illinois. In 1843 he was elected a member of the Twenty-eighth Congress. He was subsequently a member of the Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-third, and Thirty-ninth Congresses. The local legislation required for his district was immense, embracing the getting of maritime jurisdiction extended over the lakes, harbors constructed, light-houses erected, ports of entry established, United States courts and court houses, marine hospitals, post-office buildings, etc., and all over northern Illinois towns and villages have assumed names that he gave to their original prairie post-offices. The claims of soldiers and their heirs for back pay, bounty, and pensions, in connection with the Mexican war, also formed part of his work. He was the first man from the West to introduce a bill in favor of the bonded warehouse system. In public, as in private life, his motto was, "Liberty and Economy." And during his Congressional career many events and incidents of a strongly characteristic nature occurred. The *United States Democratic Review*, in an issue of that period, said of him: "Colonel Wentworth's political career has been marked by untiring industry and perseverance; by independence of thought, expression, and action; by a thorough knowledge of human nature; by a moral courage equal to any crisis; by a self-possession that enables him to avail himself of any chance of success, when on the very threshold of defeat; and by a steady devotion to what he believes the wishes and interests of those whose representative he is." His two terms of service as Mayor of Chicago, in 1857 and 1860, proved very effective and useful: he each time cleared up the floating debt of the city; reduced the number and salaries of officials; reduced the taxes; demolished dens of infamy; and introduced steam fire-engines, against great opposition. In 1861 he was elected a delegate to the Convention to Revise the Constitution of Illinois. In 1863 he was appointed one of the Board of Police Commissioners, and was thus associated with the military authorities in ferreting out and bringing to justice the conspirators to liberate the rebel prisoners in Camp Douglas, who also intended to burn the city. In the Thirty-ninth Congress he was on the Committee of Roads and Canals, and that of Ways and Means. Finance has been a life study with him; and how to pay the debt and resume specie payment with the least public distress have always been questions of great interest to him. No measure looking to an increase of public expenditure, repudiation of the debt, or to a postponement of the resumption of

specie payment, ever received any encouragement from him. He was married in 1843 to Miss Loomis, of Troy, New York. Mr. Wentworth was formerly an efficient Director of the old Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company; and has also been extensively engaged in agriculture, and a member of the Agricultural Board of the State at large. His industry and economy have reaped for him a handsome private fortune, and since his Congressional career he has devoted himself to the care of his great farm of over 2000 acres, and of his extensive personal property. He frequently takes a hand in the public questions of the day, and still occupies an important and influential place in the eyes of the public, and among the citizens of Chicago.

SWAN, ROBERT KERR, Merchant, was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, July 19th, 1825. His parents were William Swan and Elizabeth (Kerr) Swan. He was the recipient of a common school education. His earlier years were passed on the paternal farm, where he was engaged in agricultural labor during the summer season, attending school in the winter months. He was thus employed until he had attained his majority, when, in 1846, he became engaged in a saw-mill as an ordinary carpenter or "hand." His family had previously, in 1840, moved to Preble county, Ohio. In 1847 he began to peddle goods of various kinds, and conducting his business with the aid of a wagon, travelled throughout the adjacent regions, continuing thus occupied until 1850. He then removed to Rock Island, Illinois, and was employed to peddle corn-shellers and dry goods through the State, acting subsequently also as collector, etc. In 1852 he associated himself in partnership with Henry W. Candee, under the style of Candee, Swan & Co., for the manufacture of pumps, farming-mills, hay-racks, lightning rods, etc. In 1865 the partners interested themselves in the fabrication of ploughs, primarily merely introducing those articles into their general trade. In the course of time, and by a gradual and steady progress, the business connected with their ploughs became of so extended a nature, that, ultimately, their whole attention became almost necessarily confined to that department of their trade alone. In 1870 the business was incorporated into a stock company, under the style of the Moline Plough Company, with the following officers: President, S. W. Wheelock; Vice-President, George W. Stephens; Secretary, Henry W. Candee; Travelling Agent, Robert Kerr Swan. As a salesman and collector he possesses talents of a peculiarly valuable order, and, in the business, has always acted in those capacities with remarkable success. In 1874, S. W. Wheelock resigning, he became the President of his company; S. W. Lobdell becoming Secretary, in consequence of the resignation of Henry W. Candee. The works and

properties attached to the Moline Plough Company extend 300 by 60 feet, and are four stories in height. The number of hands employed is over three hundred. In addition to the water power, an engine of one hundred and fifty horse power also is used; and, Deere's establishment only excepted, it is the largest plough manufactory in this section of Illinois, while its reputation as a reliable house is second to none. He was married in 1857 to Mary Parsons, a former resident of Woodstock, McHenry county, Illinois.

BROWNING, JOHN T., Lawyer, was born in Darien, Genesee county, New York, June 11th, 1830. His parents are L. Browning and Lucy (Tillotson) Browning. Upon the completion of an academical course of studies, he resolved to embrace the legal profession, and commenced reading law, in 1856, at Rochester, in his native State. In 1858 he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of New York. In the same year he entered upon the active practice of his profession, in Moline, Rock Island county, Illinois, where, connected in partnership with Robert H. Graham, under the style of Graham & Browning, he met with much success, rapidly winning an enviable reputation as an expert and energetic practitioner. This association was dissolved in 1860, since which time he has practised alone, and been constantly occupied in attending to the numerous duties connected with a large and lucrative clientage. From 1859 to 1873 he filled the City Attorneyship of Moline, and while officiating in that capacity secured many and merited encomiums for his undeviating attention and efficient conduct in all that regarded his office. In 1874 he was elected to the Legislature, and immediately assumed a leading position among the members of that body. At the present time he is a Director of the First National Bank of Moline, and one of the most prominent members of the local bar.

LAMON, ROBERT B., County Judge of Edgar County, Illinois, was born in Berkeley county, Virginia, February 8th, 1829, being the son of John and Ruth (Chenoweth) Lamon, who moved to Illinois in 1836 and located at Danville. At this place he received his preliminary instruction, and subsequently passed two years at Wabash College, in Crawfordsville, Indiana, securing a substantial education by careful and industrious application under the supervision of talented preceptors. In 1850 he went to California, where he remained until the fall of 1857. While a resident of that State he served as a volunteer, under command of the noted Indian fighter, Captain Ben Wright, in the campaign of 1852 against the Modocs, and was in 1855 elected to a

seat in its Legislature to represent the counties of Merced and Mariposa, and filled that station during one term. In the latter part of 1857 he returned to Danville and prosecuted his legal studies, which some time prior to this he had commenced. In the spring of 1858 he was admitted to the bar. He entered upon the practice of his chosen profession in Danville, and during the war was elected County Judge of Vermilion County to fill an unexpired term. In 1866 he removed to Paris, Edgar county, Illinois, and in the fall of 1869 was elected County Judge, which position he has since held. As a lawyer he was zealous in the interests of his clients, and was especially distinguished for the intelligent care manifested by him in the preparation of his cases. He has won deserved popularity by the urbanity and judicial ability he has displayed on the bench. His constant study from the period of its commencement in 1855 in California down to the present time has given him a thorough and practical knowledge of the science of law. He is free from any taint of bias, and without fear or favor interprets and executes that authority which he is constantly called upon to assert. In 1864 he married Lucy, daughter of General M. K. Alexander, of Paris, Illinois.

TARBOX, HORACE, Western Pioneer, Operator in Real Estate, was born in Onondaga county, New York, December 7th, 1817. His parents were Peter Tarbox and Mary (Woodruff) Tarbox. His education was acquired at the common schools located in the vicinity of his home. In early life he was engaged for a time in working on the Erie Canal. In 1841 he turned to the West, and settling in Freeport, Illinois, established himself there in the hotel and livery business, which he prosecuted for several years. He interested himself at the same time also in the lumber trade and in building operations. In 1850 he went to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and to Omaha, Nebraska, where he found employment in opening up farming lands, and in pioneer and settler work generally, while dealing largely always in stock of every description. He was the first to carry a plow into Colorado, and with it to break the virgin soil formerly the camping-ground of the Indian, or the bed of wolf and buffalo. In 1859 he settled in Boulder City, and engaged there in his customary pioneer work, buying land, which he would improve and sell. In 1865 and 1866 he returned to Freeport, Illinois, and speculated largely in land buying, building, and other real-estate operations. In 1870 he again went West, to Sioux City, Nebraska, where he was similarly occupied. From that locality he travelled to Sidney, Colorado, and thence to Grand Island, Nebraska, continually engaged in land speculations, and in buying, selling and raising stock. His home and family have since 1841 been in Freeport, but from that date down to the present time the greater portion of his life has been passed

in the further western section of the country, where he has continued to open up prairie land, form farms, build, deal in stock, and to interest himself in pioneer frontier labors in general. His more prominent characteristics are energy and intrepidity, and in the interior of our newly-settled States and Territories he has assisted importantly in furthering the development of the land interests, and in opening new and needed routes for the emigrant trains, whose people are required to settle and build up the regions once the desolate and sterile abode of the savage and wild beast.

BAILEY, JOSEPH MEAD, Lawyer, was born in Middlebury, Wyoming county, New York, June 22d, 1833. His parents are Aaron Bailey, a farmer, and Maria (Braman) Bailey. On the maternal side he is a descendant in a direct line from one of the pilgrims of the Mayflower; on the paternal side, also, he is of New England extraction. His earlier and preparatory education was acquired at the Middlebury Academy in his native place; from this establishment he entered in 1851 the University of Rochester, New York, graduating A. B. in 1854 and A. M. in 1857. He studied law subsequently under the tutorship of E. A. Hopkins of Rochester, and in November, 1855, was admitted to the bar of that town. In 1856 he established his office in Freeport, Illinois, and entered at once upon the active practice of his profession, meeting with a success which has steadily increased up to the present time. From 1866 to 1869 he was a representative in the Legislature of Illinois, where he furthered effectively the best interests of his constituency. He is now Attorney for the American Insurance Company of Chicago, and Attorney also for the Illinois Central Railroad Company. He was married in 1859 to Anna Olin, formerly a resident of Wyoming county, New York.

SHEEAN, HON. DAVID, Lawyer, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, July 3d, 1833. His parents were James Sheean and Mary (Lorder) Sheean. He was educated at the common schools, and afterwards at an academy. In 1837 his parents removed to Galena; and on the completion of his education, in 1856, he commenced to study law in Galena under John A. Rawlins, then practising as an attorney, and who afterwards became Brigadier-General and Secretary of War. In 1858 he was admitted to the bar, and entered into partnership with General Rawlins, the firm being dissolved in 1862. From that time he continued the practice of his profession alone until admitting into partnership his brother. He was elected City Attorney in 1859, and re-elected in 1863. In 1864 he was elected Mayor of Galena. Mr. Sheean became one of the prisoners

of state during the early days of the war, and was confined for four months in Fort Lafayette. This was through having defended a man who had been arrested and confined in Galena for alleged disloyal utterances. This case, together with that of M. V. Johnson, attracted great notice, and he was eventually liberated unconditionally. A suit of trespass for false imprisonment against those concerned in the arrest resulted in a verdict for the plaintiffs, and the condemnation of the defendants in the costs of the suit.

GREEN, A. T., Lawyer, was born in Orange county, New York, August 6th, 1815, being the son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Reeve) Green. His early education was secured in the common schools. In 1833 he was apprenticed to the tailoring trade in New York city, and in 1837 he went to Wilmington, North Carolina, where he established himself in this business, developing it into large and profitable proportions by careful attention to all its details. In 1839 he came to Freeport, Illinois, and started his trade there, and maintained it for some time. During a period covering some years anterior to this he had been reading law, and by thorough study perfected himself in this science after his location in Freeport. In 1853 he was admitted to the Illinois bar. During his pupilage in this study he had for his preceptor Colonel T. J. Turner, a well-known jurist of that city. From 1844 to 1848 Mr. Green was Postmaster of Freeport, and filled this station to the satisfaction of the public. From time to time he has occupied responsible municipal offices. Though fitted for the duties of the legal profession, he did not practice to any great extent, devoting his attention mainly to real estate operations, which became extensive and lucrative. In 1865 he retired from active business life. In 1845 he was married to Mary E. Ordway, of Freeport, who died in 1851. Subsequently he was married (1856) to Orissa B. Richards of the same place.

BUFORD, JAMES MONROE, Banker and Insurance Agent, was born in Versailles, Kentucky, April 21st, 1832, being the son of Colonel John and Nancy (Howe) Buford. He obtained a substantial common school education, and in 1852 embarked in a general mercantile business at Rock Island, Illinois. In 1856 he went into the iron-foundry business with his brother, Thomas J. Buford, and in 1861 sold out his interest. In the following year he became Cashier in the First National Bank of Rock Island, and has acted in that capacity from the date of the bank's organization up to the present time. In politics he is Democratic. From 1862 to 1874, almost continuously, he filled the office of City Treasurer in Rock Island. He possesses

fine executive ability, and is a remarkably prudent financier. He conducted the fiscal affairs of Rock Island to the fullest satisfaction of its people, and has secured the respect of the entire business and social community by his active and blameless public and private life.

DENT, THOMAS, Lawyer, was born in Putnam county, Illinois, November 14th, 1831. His father, George Dent, one of the pioneers in that section of the State, is a grandson of John Dent, of Monongalia county, Virginia, who it is understood was a Captain in the Revolutionary army, and his mother is a daughter of the late Thomas Ijams, of Muskingum county, Ohio, connected with the early history of that State by service in both branches of the State Legislature, and also as an Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He received a common school education, chiefly from attendance at the schools in the vicinity of his father's residence, being as regular an attendant as was usual in the case of farmers' sons. While in his sixteenth year he became permanently occupied in the clerk's and recorder's offices of Putnam county as assistant to his father, and pursued a course of reading with reference to the ultimate practice of the law, availing himself also of further practical aids in the study by occasional clerical work in other county towns, including the preparation of court records. After a somewhat laborious course of preparation, he was admitted to the bar of Illinois in his twenty-third year, and soon became engaged in practice in Putnam and other counties. Early in 1856 he removed to Chicago, and was for a time a partner of M. R. M. Wallace. In the course of the following year various inducements to change his residence to Peoria caused him to remove his office to that place; his practice continuing in Chicago, however, he resumed his residence in the latter city in 1858, and has since permanently resided there. In 1860 he became the law partner of the late Judge Alfred W. Arrington, that relation subsisting until the demise of his associate, December 31st, 1867. The firm jointly tried and argued a large number of important cases, one of the most notable of these, in its time, being the defence of the late Rev. Hart L. Stewart in a divorce suit. In the spring of 1868 he associated with himself William P. Black, and that partnership connection has since composed the law firm of Dent & Black. The reported cases with which his name appears connected as counsel are to be found chiefly in the *Illinois Reports*, commencing with the twenty-second volume. In several of them, citing as an instance, *Griffin vs. Marine Company*, 52 Ill. 136, much labor of preparation has been required. He has submitted arguments, also, in some cases in the Supreme Court of the United States, as in *Dirst vs. Morris*, 14 Wallace, 484; and *Knickerbocker Insurance Company vs. Comstock*, 16 Wallace, 258. Although

warmly interested in all that concerns the social and political status of his State and county, he has not chosen to mingle, in any great measure, in the contests and strivings of office-seekers and politicians, preferring to devote his attention more particularly to his professional duties. Soon after he had attained his majority, his name was presented by personal friends for the office of County Judge of Putnam County, to fill a vacancy. The opposing candidate was, however, elected by a small majority. A home publication has said of him: "He is a student in the most comprehensive sense of the word. . . . As a lawyer possessing a great knowledge of law he stands very high. . . . He presents a case always clearly and pointedly, and comprehensively, and when he has finished he has made every point that the case contains." For some years past he has been a Ruling Elder in the Third Presbyterian Church of Chicago, with which he united in 1863, and in his social relations he is admired and respected.

DODDS, FORD SILL, M.D., ex-Staff-Surgeon United States Army, was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, November 8th, 1828. His parents, Samuel Dodds and Jane (Spear) Dodds, were natives of Pennsylvania. He was left an orphan when about thirteen years of age. His earlier education was acquired in the Butler Academy, situated in the county of the same name. Upon completing his allotted course of studies in this institution, he engaged in teaching school, and continued at that avocation during the ensuing four years. In 1849, having decided to embrace the medical profession, he began the study of medicine under the instructions and able guidance of Dr. Lusk, of Harmony, Pennsylvania. In 1853 he graduated from the Cleveland Medical College, then located himself at Centreville, Pennsylvania, where he practised his profession until 1856. At that date he removed to Harmony, and there associated himself in partnership with his brother-in-law, Dr. I. S. Lusk. In 1858 he removed to Anna, Union county, Illinois, which is still his home, and where—the period of time excepted which was passed on the battlefield during the late war—he has been constantly engaged in extensive and successful practice. In 1862, the war of the Rebellion then assuming threatening proportions, he entered the service of the United States as Assistant Surgeon of the 60th Illinois Infantry, and participated actively in many engagements from Corinth to Atlanta; chief among such were the conflicts at Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Chattanooga. Also in numerous skirmishes and actions of a minor character he bore an active part, and was noted for his steadfastness in the hour of danger, and his efficiency in emergencies. After the fall of Atlanta he was appointed Acting Staff-Surgeon United States Army, and assigned to duty as Surgeon in charge of the Post Hospital at Bridge-

port, Alabama, where he remained until September, 1865. He then returned to his home in the West, resuming his former practice, in which he was immediately installed. In 1866 he purchased a drug store and placed his son in charge of it, while he devoted his attention entirely to his patients. The son being appointed in 1874 a cadet at West Point, he disposed of his interest in that store, and is now occupied solely in the fulfilment of the numerous duties attendant on an extensive and ever-increasing practice. He is a prominent and influential citizen in the community amid which he resides, and a leading member of the Southern Illinois Medical Association. He was married in 1854 to Mary A. Lusk, daughter of Dr. Lusk, of Harmony, Pennsylvania.

MCDOWELL, NELSON S., Merchant and Real Estate Dealer, was born near Lafayette, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, October 10th, 1829. He is of Scotch-Irish extraction. His father, a native of Kentucky, removed to Ohio and thence to Lafayette, Indiana, in 1828, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits until the time of his death, in 1842. Five years later Nelson S. left home to learn the wheelwright business, and was thus employed until 1850, when he removed to Bloomington, Illinois, where he pursued his trade as journeyman till March 27th, 1852, at which date he resolved to emigrate to California. This was the period of the intensest excitement produced by the gold discoveries on the Pacific slope, and he, in company with others, turned his face westward toward the coveted regions. The entire journey was made with ox teams, from Livingston county, Illinois, across the plains and through the mountains to the place of destination, Placerville, Eldorado county, California. That point was reached on August 20th following, the rate of travel having been on an average about twenty miles per diem. The company consisted of ten men, with three ox teams, covered wagons, and the usual appurtenances of such expeditions; the route lying through the Indian country, where, at Fort Laramie, they fell in with large numbers of the natives. Fort Kearney was reached on the 26th of May, and at that date consisted of a rude fort, a few mud huts, and three or four frame buildings. Thence the route lay through the valley of the Platte river, and later over the mountains and plateaus. On reaching Placerville he found himself in possession of but one dollar and fifty cents, which being divided between himself and two comrades, left him the owner of fifty cents with which to begin life in California. During the following year he was engaged as assistant in the manufacture of lumber, and later entered into business on his own account. While occupied as proprietor of a hotel, saw-mill, and livery establishment, he engaged also in mercantile business until 1855, when he disposed of all his interests, purposing to return to the East. Subsequently, however, he was induced to

engage in the construction of a canal nineteen miles in length, to convey water to the mining districts. This enterprise, costing \$30,000, caused him ultimately a loss of nearly \$24,000, owing to a deficiency of water for the deep surface diggings. After completing the canal he sailed, May 18th, 1856, for New York, whence he proceeded to Illinois and passed his time visiting until the following October. Then he returned to California, arriving at San Francisco December 24th, 1856. After prospecting the canal enterprise, and deeming it likely to prove a failure, he engaged with the Mokelumne Hill Canal and Mining Company, with which he remained for some three years. During this period he sold his canal for \$6000 in gold, and then, on May 5th, 1859, sailed on the "Golden Gate," Captain Baily, commander, on his return to the East. Thence he went to Pontiac, Illinois, where he again engaged in mercantile business. Later he commenced business in Fairbury, Livingston county, in the same State, where he continued operations until the spring of 1874. In Pontiac he has carried on business until the present time. Since his return from California he has dealt extensively in real estate—farming lands in Illinois and Nebraska. In 1866 he purchased several thousands of acres of land in Nebraska, and in 1870 went to this Territory, accompanied by Hon. W. G. McDowell, and planned and founded the town now known as Fairbury, Jefferson county, the county seat, on the line of the St. Joseph & Denver Railroad, one hundred and forty miles west of St. Joseph. He was married, December 10th, 1860, to Susan E. Roope, daughter of Jacob Roope, and by her has had three children—Jessie, Frank, and Nelson.

SMITH, AUGUSTUS PETER, Merchant and Capitalist, was born in Coblesville, Schoharie county, New York, February 2d, 1831, being the son of William and Maria (Snyder) Smith. He was educated at an academy in his native place, and upon quitting this institution taught music—in which he was more than ordinarily proficient—for two years. In 1856 he removed to Sterling, Illinois, where he established himself in business as a dealer in grain, and continued this pursuit until 1858, when, having invented a new "mitten," or fingerless glove, made of skin tanned without removing the wool, he commenced its manufacture. This was at first conducted upon a modest scale, but the production of his factory proving very acceptable to the public, his business was largely increased, and flourished successfully under his management until 1869, when he sold out the establishment. He is the founder of the town of Rock Falls, in which he now resides. It is adjoining Sterling, on the Rock river. In 1867 he purchased sixty acres of land on the other side of this stream and opposite Sterling, and commenced building upon this tract. The place was quickly settled, and the new town of Rock Falls

has now about two thousand inhabitants and a large number of manufacturing establishments. A railroad runs through the town, affording communication with all points independent of its older rival across the river.

GALT, JOHN M., Merchant and Manufacturer, of Sterling, Illinois, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, July 31st, 1835, his parents being William and Mary Ann (Thomas) Galt. He received his early instruction in the common schools of that county. In 1855 he went to Sterling, Illinois, and was engaged as clerk in a store devoted to the sale of general merchandise. In 1857, with his brother and two other gentlemen, he entered into a partnership under the firm-name of Galts & Crawfords, dealers in hardware and agricultural implements. In 1858 the business was secured to himself and his brother by the retirement of the other partners, and they conducted it until 1868 under the title of Galt Bros. In this year Thomas A. Galt retired, and his brother, John M., carried it on alone until about 1871, when he disposed of it. In 1865 he established a carriage and buggy factory, in partnership with John V. Emmett, as Galt & Emmett, and still has his interest in that enterprise. He was one of the original promoters of the Eureka Manufacturing Company, which was organized at Rock Island in 1871, and now is largely and profitably engaged in the making of school seats, church and office furniture, etc. In 1874 he assumed the Presidency of the company, and conducts its affairs with ability. In 1868 he was married to Lizzie McPherran, of Dixon, Illinois.

WASHBURN, HON. ELIHU B., Lawyer, Statesman, and Diplomatist, United States Minister to France, was born in Livernore, Oxford (now Androscoggin) county, Maine, September 23d, 1816. His father was Israel Washburne. Israel Washburne, Jr., his brother, studied law, and in October, 1834, was admitted to the bar, and practised his profession in Orono, Penobscot county, Maine. In 1842 he was a member of the Legislature, and was elected to the Federal House of Representatives, from Maine, for the Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, and Thirty-sixth Congresses. His younger brother, Cadwallader C. Washburne, also a lawyer by profession, removed to Wisconsin, and was elected a Representative from that State to the Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, and Thirty-sixth Congresses. In early life he served an apprenticeship as printer in the office of the *Kennebec Journal*, and subsequently, his inclinations leading him to espouse the legal profession, entered Harvard University as a law student. At the completion of his course of studies in that institution

he removed to the West, and in April, 1840, settled at Galena, Joe Daviess county, Illinois, where in the fall he entered the office of the late celebrated Charles S. Hempstead, who, having a partial paralysis of the fingers of his right hand, employed him primarily as an assistant in writing, and afterward placed him in charge of a certain amount of his legal business. He remained with this talented practitioner for about one year; then, finding that his own business was increasing with great rapidity, established himself in a separate office. In 1845 he associated himself with his former employer and colleague in a law partnership, which was not dissolved until some time after he was elected to Congress, in 1852. While practising his profession in Galena the same traits and characteristics which have since enabled him to assume such a brilliant and useful rôle as a statesman, won for him not only an extensive clientage, but also the love and esteem of the entire community of which he was a valued and leading member. He was elected to Congress on the Whig ticket, from the First Congressional District of Illinois, and was re-elected to every subsequent Congress until 1869. He acted firmly and consistently with the Republican party from the moment of its organization, and never failed to support with his voice and means and vote every movement, every measure, whose aim was greater and truer liberty for all; and his record as a legislator, from his vote against the Kansas-Nebraska bill to that for the Constitutional Amendment extending suffrage without distinction of color, is unexcelled among his contemporaries. In the Thirty-eighth Congress he became the "Father of the House" by reason of having served a longer continuous period than any other member. He had acted as Chairman of the Committee on Commerce in each Congress, from the Thirty-fifth to the Fortieth Congress inclusive, and in the latter also as a member of the Joint Committee on the Library, and as Chairman of the Special Committee on Immigration. At the death of Thaddeus Stevens he became Chairman of the Committee of Appropriations. At the Senatorial election in Illinois, in 1864-65, he was a candidate against Governor Yates for the United States Senate, and almost secured an election. An energetic, unimpeachable, honest, and talented officer, and a devoted patriot, he became a warm supporter of Ulysses S. Grant at an early date, and was one of the first to discern and point out the ability latent in the future President of the United States. On the accession of General Grant to the Presidency, in 1869, he was appointed Secretary of State, his name being sent to the Senate March 5th, 1869. Finding subsequently, however, that his health and strength were inadequate to support the onerous and important duties of the high position assigned him, he soon after sent in his resignation, which was accepted March 11th, 1869. He was then appointed United States Minister to France, and officiated as such during the perilous and trying period of the siege and bombardment of Paris by the Prussian forces, and the still more trying one, rendered dangerous

and appalling by the memorable exploits and excesses of the Commune, and the feats of petrolcuses and incendiaries. Not for a moment, even when environed by flames and reckless communists, while the air was full of the noise of ball and obus, did he desert his post, and his conduct throughout that memorable time won for him countless encomiums and laudations, while Americans pointed to him with pride as a fit representative of their land and people. During the progress of the investment he exerted himself ably and fearlessly, not only to shield his own countrymen, to whom in countless cases he rendered assistance of a sorely needed and most valuable kind, but as effectively, also, to protect the properties and persons of those of every clime who were in peril or poverty in the beleaguered city. The famishing and wounded Parisians found in him a generous helper, and to the hearths and bedsides of numerous stricken families he carried consolation both in words and more solid offerings. When Count Bismarck's refusal to permit the sending of sealed despatches from Paris to foreign governments was made public, he, in connection with the Chargé d'Affaires of Honduras and the Chargé d'Affaires of Monaco, signed and published a fitting protest against that arbitrary measure. The following extract from "The Besieged Resident in Paris" will illustrate his conduct at a period fraught with peril for all: "Mr. Washburne remains. He has done his best to induce the government to agree to an armistice, and has clearly told them that they ought not to sacrifice Paris without a prospect of a successful issue. He is in despair at their decision, and anticipates the worst." While the *London Daily News* wrote as follows: "Mr. Washburne received yesterday a despatch from his government—the first which has reached him since the commencement of the siege—informing him that his conduct in remaining at Paris is approved of. . . . How different American diplomatists are to the prim old women who represent us abroad! . . . Whether the numerous English who remain here are then to look to Mr. Washburne or to the porter (at the vacated English embassy) for protection I have been unable to discover." Still our Minister to France, his actions ever since his appointment to that office have never fallen below the high level adopted by him, and doubtless unconsciously, from his first step toward the marches on which he has mounted to such a prominent and honorable station.

AMES, ISAAC, Banker, was born in New Sharon, Franklin county, Maine, April 9th, 1824. His father, Isaac H. Ames, was engaged in farming and agricultural pursuits. His education was acquired primarily at the common schools in the vicinity of his home, subsequently at an academy located in Farmington, where he pursued a course of studies in the higher branches. While occupied in the pursuit of learning he was also engaged at various times in working

on a farm. Upon attaining his twenty-second year he removed to Michigan, and there taught school for two or three years, teaching afterward in Illinois for a similar period of time. Later he engaged in farming at La Salle, where he resided during the ensuing three years. He then removed to Sunbury, Livingston county, in the same State, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits for a period of fifteen years. He settled finally, in 1867, in Streator, then sparsely settled and containing but a few houses. Here he entered into the hardware business, and prosecuted it until July, 1874, when his establishment was destroyed by fire. Upon rebuilding his store and re-establishing the business he turned over its management entirely to his son. He was for two years Supervisor of the town, in Sunbury, and also Collector of Taxes for the same place. At the present time he is a Director and the Vice-President of the Union National Bank of Streator, and is widely recognized as an expert in financial matters, and an energetic and trustworthy man of business. One of the leading members of the community of Streator, he is prominently identified with its interests, and has been instrumental in adding to the welfare of that town and to the prosperity of its inhabitants. He was married, May 22d, 1850, to Aurelia A. Moorar.

DAVENPORT, COLONEL GEORGE, Pioneer Trader, was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1783. When seventeen years of age he was placed in the service of an uncle, who was master of a merchant ship, to learn the seafaring business. During the next three years his life was passed on the water. He visited many seaports on the Baltic, and touched also at various points on the coasts of France, Spain, and Portugal. In the fall of 1803 the ship sailed with a cargo from Liverpool to St. Petersburg. Shortly after its arrival at the proposed destination an embargo was laid upon all the English vessels in that port, which were taken possession of by the authorities, while their crews were seized by the Russian government and thrown into prison. The crew of Mr. Davenport's vessel were arrested and confined in an old stone church, where they were compelled to remain throughout a long and dreary winter, suffering constantly from cold, hunger, and rough treatment. In the spring they were finally released, and their vessel was, after some delay, restored to its owner. The ship was returning to Liverpool when an accident occurred which greatly influenced his after life. At the moment of departure a sailor, losing his foothold, fell over the side of the ship and disappeared in the water. Wishing to save the man, he jumped into a small boat near at hand and caught him by the hair. In jumping he broke a leg, and the captain had him removed from the ship to the city, where he was placed in a hospital. Upon recovering from the consequences of this disaster he left the hospital, and recrossing the ocean,

landed in North America. From New Jersey, his first stopping place, he proceeded to Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he became acquainted with a Lieutenant Lawrence, who induced him to embrace a military career, and procured for him the appointment of Sergeant. He remained at the Carlisle Barracks until 1806, and was then ordered with the regiment to New Orleans, under the command of General Wilkinson. The troops marched across the mountains to Pittsburgh, and thence rowed down the river to New Orleans. In the fall of 1806 he was engaged in the expedition against the Spaniards, known as the Sabine expedition, and took an active part in the operations consequent thereupon. At the conclusion of hostilities he returned with the troops to New Orleans, and for some time officiated as orderly to General Wilkinson. In the spring of the following year he was sent with troops to Homochitto river, in the Choctaw country, where he remained until fall, when he returned to Natchez. He was ordered subsequently on a recruiting expedition, and went from New Orleans to Philadelphia, thence to Baltimore, and finally, in 1809, to Winchester, Virginia, where he stayed until the spring of 1810. He was then ordered West and rejoined his regiment. Removing to Bellefontaine, he remained in this place until 1812, when, connected with Captain Owen's company, he went in a boat up the Mississippi to an island immediately below the mouth of the Illinois river. Here he was quartered until the ensuing fall, when he was sent on an expedition against the Indians on the Illinois river, at Peoria lake, where the Pottawatomies had several villages and were in considerable force. The soldiers located themselves at that point and built a block house, being afterward engaged in various fights with the Indians. Subsequently, after failing in their efforts to dislodge the troops, the savages proposed terms of peace, and he, with four other soldiers and a party of Indians, was sent to treat with General Clark, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, at St. Louis. The treaty was here satisfactorily concluded, and the party returned to Bellefontaine. In that region he resided until 1814, at which date he was ordered to join General Brown, on the Canada line, and was afterward a participant in many engagements with the British. He was ultimately honorably discharged from the service, and was employed by Colonel Morrison, government contractor, of Kentucky, as agent to supply the troops with provisions. From St. Louis he proceeded to the mouth of the Des Moines river with the necessary stores, and rested there during the ensuing winter. In 1816 the 8th Regiment and a company of riflemen landed on Rock Island, Illinois, and built the stronghold known afterward as Fort Armstrong. At this time there were about ten thousand Indians in the vicinity, whose secret and often openly avowed policy counselled the utter extermination of the white residents and pioneers. He resided near the fort, and continued to supply the troops with provisions for a considerable length of time. He then assumed the rôle of Indian trader, trading with the aborigines for furs

and peltry, and meeting with much success. In 1818 he relinquished the agency for supplying the troops with stores, and devoted his attention entirely to his transactions with the Indians, trading in opposition to the American Fur Company's agents. In 1822 he established a trading-post at Fever river, and had branch houses also at Flint hills, at the mouth of the Iowa river, at Wapsicinicon, and at Makoqueta rivers; also three other posts on Rock river. His principal dépôt was at Rock Island, whence he distributed his stores and goods to the various points named. In 1825 he was appointed Postmaster of Rock Island. In 1826 an arrangement was made by him with the American Fur Company by which he became a member of that body, selling to it all his goods, trading-posts, etc.; the company in return giving him the management of the trade from the mouth of the Iowa river up as far as Turkey river. In 1834 Rock Island county was organized, and he was elected one of the first County Commissioners of the county. In 1835 the town of Rock Island, originally called Davenport, was laid out. During the Black Hawk Indian war he received a commission from Governor Reynolds appointing him Acting Quartermaster-General, with the rank of Colonel, but he took no active part in the ranks during this conflict. In 1842 he withdrew from the American Fur Company, and finally relinquished entirely the Indian trade, in which he had been engaged for a period of over twenty-three years. July 4th, 1845, he was murdered in his house by a band of robbers, of whom three were ultimately captured and hung at Rock Island.

LITTLE, THOMAS C., Merchant and Manufacturer, was born in Castine, Maine, April 24th, 1817, being the son of Otis and Dorothy (Perkins) Little. He studied in the common schools, and made such rapid progress that at the age of seventeen he became a teacher. In 1835 he entered a dry-goods house in Castine, and afterwards in a similar establishment in Columbus, Ohio. In 1839 he removed to Oregon, Ogle county, Illinois, and remained there until 1840, when he went to Dixon, and started business in that place on his own account, in partnership with John M. Fish and S. G. D. Howard, under the firm-name of Fish, Little & Co. Their establishment was the second dry-goods store started in that place. Subsequently the firm was changed to Little & Howard, and in 1841 the former secured the business under his exclusive control, and successfully carried it on for some years under his own name. In the fall of 1844 he embarked with Joseph B. Brooks in the same business, under the title of Little & Brooks, and continued it until 1849. In 1850 he bought a farm and established a nursery, and carried this on with great profit for nearly twenty-one years. He sold out in 1871. In the fall of 1870, with his son, Thomas C. Little, he engaged in the manufacture of the Northwestern Windmill, under the

name of Thomas C. Little & Co., and continues that industry up to the present time. He was prominently connected with the early municipal government of Dixon. He was the first School Commissioner of Lee county elected by the people. He has been clerk of the First Baptist Church of that place since 1843, and deacon since 1859. In 1863 he was elected County Treasurer, and was re-elected three times, serving until 1871. As early as 1842 he was a member of the Board of Town Trustees, and for four years was Township Treasurer. He was one of the first Supervisors elected. He was married in 1840 to Eleanor W. Cobb, of Castine, daughter of Thomas Cobb, a prominent lawyer of that place, who was the son of General David Cobb, one of General Washington's staff. Mr. Little has great business tact and energy. He has amassed a fine fortune by care and enterprise. His public services have rendered him very popular in that section of the State, and have secured for him the general respect of the people residing in it.

GOODRICH, GRANT, Lawyer and ex-Judge, was born August 11th, 1812, in Milton, Saratoga county, New York. His father, Gideon, was a descendant of William Goodrich, who emigrated from England to this country in 1630, and with his brother Thomas settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1636. Thence they removed to Wethersfield, Connecticut, where the family continued to reside. Here it was that Gideon married, his wife being Eunice Warren, and shortly after their wedding they removed to Milton, New York. In 1817, when Grant was about six years of age, the family went to Ripley, New York, where his father had purchased large tracts of land. The household consisted of eight sons and one daughter, and their parents, and of this family Grant is now the only living representative. The country was then a new one, and schools were not as yet established. His father, a man of great energy and spirit and especially active in the promotion of education, hired a private tutor for his children. This school was maintained in his own house two winters, and by the gradual addition of his neighbors' children soon had a very respectable roll-call. When ten years of age Grant, being in delicate health, went to live with his sister at Westfield, where he studied the higher English branches and the classics with J. C. Centre, a lawyer of that place. He remained here two years, during which time two of his brothers died of consumption. His own impaired health led to serious apprehensions in regard to him. At quite an early age, the symptoms of consumption, which was an hereditary disease, began to show themselves, and he was compelled to abandon studies and enter that field of activity best calculated to increase his physical strength. His father had meanwhile removed to Portland Harbor, New York, where his brother was established as a vessel-owner in the lake carrying trade. He had since boyhood been enamored

with the ideal sailor's life, and expressed his desire, which was readily gratified, of making a few trips on his brother's vessels. The pure air of the lake and a fair portion of manual exercise soon improved his health by strengthening his lungs. He remained on the lake for two years, acquiring new vigor, both mental and physical, and effectually checked his predisposition to consumption. The practical knowledge he obtained of seamanship and of all the business details of the carrying trade has since proved of very great importance to him in the trial of cases involving maritime laws. On the expiration of this nautical career he entered Westfield Academy, where he completed his education. Upon leaving this institution he commenced to read law in the office of Dixon & Smith, remaining with them until April, 1834, preparing himself during this period very thoroughly for the practice of law. Subsequently, during this year, he removed to Chicago, which then contained scarcely more than 300 inhabitants and not over a dozen frame houses. The dwellings generally were log cabins and block-houses, and within a radius of thirty miles there was no other settlement of importance. In company with a young associate, he located a claim in Du Page county, the present site of Warrensville, which they shortly after sold. Some considerable time was passed by Mr. Goodrich in travelling through the State. His observations on this tour convinced him that the fine prairie lands must within a short period rapidly develop into a fine farming country, and that Chicago would necessarily be the grand distributing point for the produce raised in that section of the West. Upon his return to that city he opened a law office and engaged extensively in real estate operations. He quickly realized through the exercise of excellent judgment and keen business ability what was then considered a very handsome fortune. There prevailed at that time a real estate excitement which occasioned the rapid growth of property in valuation. Until the year 1836 real estate operations were conducted upon a very large scale, and the surrounding country was quickly cut up into tracts for agricultural development. Mr. Goodrich concluded that in this business there must soon come a reaction, and prudently arranged his own affairs to meet and successfully bridge over an impending crisis. There followed in 1836-7 a general depression, and so far as his individual affairs were concerned, he was prepared for it. The city was then made up very largely of young men, among whom there existed an earnest fraternal sympathy. A large number of his friends were involved in the financial crash which ensued, and Mr. Goodrich, with an impulsive generosity which always characterized him, accommodated their paper to the amount of \$60,000, for which he became liable. He manfully shouldered the burden with no attempt to compromise or evade this liability, and spent eighteen of the best years of his life before he became relieved of the heavy pecuniary responsibility which through a friendly impulse he had voluntarily taken. He first entered into partnership with A. N. Fuller-

ton, but dissolved it upon the expiration of one year. In 1835 he associated in the law business with the late Giles Spring, and this partnership was continued until 1851, when Mr. Spring was elected Judge of the County Court of Cook county. Their practice, though large, up to 1850 was not particularly remunerative by reason of the embarrassed condition of the country. In 1854 he formed a partnership with W. W. Farwell, who is now the Circuit Judge of Cook county, and in 1856 Sidney Smith was added, the firm becoming known as Goodrich, Farwell & Smith. It soon obtained the reputation of being one of the ablest law firms in the Northwest. Each member excelled in some particular branch of the profession. Their practice became very extensive and lucrative both in Illinois and the neighboring States, and embraced cases in all the local, State and Federal courts. Mr. Goodrich applied himself so zealously and so unceasingly to the burdensome duties which were forced upon him, that in 1857 his health failed and he was admonished to retire for a time from the active duties of his profession. Acting upon the advice of his physician he went to Europe and remained there until the spring of 1859. Upon his return he was elected one of the Judges of the Superior Court of Chicago, and held that position for more than four years. On retiring from the bench he resumed his place at the head of the firm of Goodrich, Farwell & Smith, and labored industriously in this connection until 1870. He then retired from general practice, confining his attention only to important cases. As a lawyer and judge his reputation is unsurpassed. He was thoroughly read in all branches of law, and was in fact a close student of that science even after he had attained distinction at the bar. He has been very prominent in educational and religious movements, and was one of the most active projectors of the Northwestern University. He, with others, had long felt the necessity for securing better collegiate advantages than had hitherto existed, in order that the intellectual should keep pace with the material prosperity of the city. In connection with Dr. J. Evans, Orrington Lunt, J. R. Bottsford, William Whelen, and Philo Judson, he originated a plan for a preparatory department in Chicago, and for that purpose bought a half-block upon the site of which now stands the Grand Pacific Hotel. The purchase was effected on a credit of five years. In 1853 they bought of Dr. John Foster 400 acres of land, now the site of Evanston and Northwestern University, for \$25,000, all of this amount, with the exception of \$1000, on a credit of five years, the bond being guaranteed by Mr. Goodrich and his fellow-trustees. In the following year the railroad from Chicago to Milwaukee was run through this property. This tract was increased by additional purchases, and laid out by the trustees in town lots. Temporary buildings were erected and the new educational institution was thrown open to the public. The proceeds of the sale of these lots were applied to the erection of substantial structures and the procuring of educational appliances, at an aggregate cost of over

\$150,000. Upon a valuation of the property on hand and the proceeds of sales made by the trustees, the total was found to be \$1,200,000. This university was very soon placed by the careful and judicious management of Mr. Goodrich and the other members of the board in a very flourishing condition, and it is now without a superior in this country either in regard to the high character and comprehensiveness of its curriculum or the thoroughness of its methods of instruction. There are now over 800 students connected with the various departments, which comprise a college, female college, law school, school of technology, and a theological seminary which is known as the Garrett Biblical Seminary, which was endowed by the late Eliza Garrett. To Mr. Goodrich are the public largely indebted for the establishment and permanent success of this institution. The First Methodist Church and the building known as the Methodist Episcopal Church block is also a monument to his foresight and devotion to the cause of religion. This church owned a lot of 133 feet on Clark and 80 feet on Washington streets. As is usually the case in large and rapidly growing cities, the tide of business was crowding places of worship beyond the business centres. In 1858 the question of selling this property and of erecting another and more spacious building farther up town was first agitated in the congregation. There were many projects presented for the most advantageous disposition of this property, and Mr. Goodrich advocated the erection on the site of this church a business block, reserving all save the third and fourth stories, for offices, stores and other business purposes. These two stories were to be kept and maintained for all time as a place of worship. This plan encountered much opposition, but was eventually seconded by the membership. A liberal charter was secured authorizing the erection of a suitable structure. It contained, in addition to the provisions above mentioned, a stipulation that the proceeds in the shape of profits, rents, etc., derived from the building, after setting aside \$2000 for the support of the ministry, should be devoted to the purchase of lots and the erection of churches in the city of Chicago. A loan sufficient to pay for the erection of this building was successfully negotiated, the building was raised, and at the time of the great fire the indebtedness had all been paid off, and \$60,000 had been disbursed pursuant to the provisions of the charter. The church block was insured mostly in reliable companies, and a new building has since been erected at a cost of \$125,000. The revenue derived therefrom is above \$32,000 annually, and the church, as now constituted and managed, has aided many a weak sister congregation to recover from the disastrous results of that conflagration. The First Methodist Episcopal Church still remains in the business centre of the city, and the pressure of trade or love of gain cannot crowd it away. Mr. Goodrich suffered severely by the fire of 1871. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1832. He is an earnest churchman, and attends to spiritual matters with the same zeal that has characterized his treat-

ment of temporal things. He was a delegate to the last general conference, and has accomplished much for the advancement of religion. He is a sound lawyer, and while upon the bench characterized his administration of justice by a thorough interpretation of the laws, unbiased by any motives of gain or friendship. Originally he was a Whig, and his earnest opposition to the institution of slavery made him one of the earliest advocates of the Free-Soil party. With this organization he was prominently identified until it was absorbed in the Republican party. He extended an earnest support to Mr. Lincoln, and warmly seconded all the measures adopted by the government to suppress the rebellion. As one of the Directors of the Freedmen's Aid Society, he did much to advance its interests, and was also a member of the Union Defence Committee during the war. He is a gentleman who has earned the confidence and esteem of the entire community, not only through the fidelity with which he filled his judicial duties, but for the great efforts which he made in the causes of education and religion. At all times he has shown a rare degree of public spirit, projecting many improvements for the benefit of his fellow-citizens, and warmly seconding those originated by others. He is a man of cultivated tastes and prepossessing manners. He has amassed a considerable fortune, which is a monument to his skill and industry, and dispenses its benefits with a generous hand. He was married in 1836 to Juliet Atwater, of Westfield, New York, and has five children. One married daughter resides at St. Louis, one son is in Stuttgart, Germany, where he is completing his education, one is engaged in manufacturing at Boston, Massachusetts, and one is at home.

KAGAY, BENJAMIN F., Lawyer, was born in Pleasant Township, Fairfield county, Ohio, February 27th, 1831. His father, Abraham B. Kagay, of German extraction, is still living, at the age of seventy-two years. His mother, Sarah (Hall) Kagay, of Scotch-Irish parentage, died while in her fifty-fourth year. He was the recipient of a common school education, perfected by his own after efforts. From his sixteenth to his twenty-second year he was occupied in teaching, and in the meantime prosecuted the study of law. Entering subsequently upon the active practice of his profession, he soon built up a large and remunerative business in Effingham county, Illinois, which has since engrossed his time and attention. He has been President of the Board of Trustees of Effingham, and twice filled the Supervisorship of the town of Douglas. For two terms he was Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Effingham county, and was Chairman also of the Building Committee of the Effingham County Court House. He was a member of the Illinois Legislature of 1871-1872, and prior to this officiated, in 1867, as the first Mayor of the city of Effingham. He is a member of the law firm of Cooper & Kagay, one of the most successful

partnerships in the county. He was married February 6th, 1853, in Fayette county, Illinois, to Martha J. Starns, and has had five children, three of whom are living. His eldest child, a daughter, is now the wife of A. B. Judkins, of Springfield, an accomplished musician and gentleman.

PALMER, POTTER, is a native of Potter's Hollow, Albany county, New York. His grandparents were Quakers, and moved thither at an early day from New Bedford, Massachusetts. During the Revolutionary war this town was sacked by the British, and his ancestors were among the sufferers. His grandfather at fifteen years of age enlisted in the army, and served until he received a wound that made him a cripple for life. His father, Benjamin Palmer, was an extensive farmer, and died in 1859 at the age of sixty-eight. Both parents were members of the Quaker Society, and to their wise and firm training he is accustomed to attribute his success in life. They taught him from early boyhood the preciousness of time, and when not at school he was expected to be at work. The habit of industry thus formed he has always adhered to, and it has enabled him to conduct a business which required an immense amount of labor. At eighteen he engaged as clerk in the store of Hon. Platt Adams, in Durham, New York, where he remained three years, having entire charge of the concern during the last year. When he became of age he opened a store at Oneida, New York, where he remained two years and a half. He then removed to Lockport and remained one year, when his ambition to do a still larger business led him to remove to Chicago, where he opened a dry-goods store. Commencing at first on a moderate scale, his trade steadily increased until, after thirteen years, the name of Potter Palmer became familiar to the entire trade of the West. He had faith in Chicago, and did not hesitate to incur the risks demanded. The rise in goods at the commencement of the war found him with a full stock on hand, and from that time onward, he continued to carry immense amounts of goods both there and in New York, reaping large gains from every advance. After thus accumulating a princely fortune he retired from mercantile life in the winter of 1865. During the war he was unwavering and practical in his loyalty, and at its close the government was indebted to him to the extent of three-quarters of a million dollars. He had, before retiring from business, removed his residence to New York, where he was engaged in buying for his western business, and continued a resident of that city for about three years. He sold out to the firm of Field, Leiter & Co., whose business has increased to still greater proportions, and is now by far the heaviest dry-goods house in the West. Mr. Palmer then invested his means in Chicago real estate, of which he bought an immense amount, owning at one time nearly a mile along State street. He built the magnificent structure occupied by

Field, Leiter & Co., a fine hotel called the Palmer House, and other buildings. Then came the great fire of 1871 and swept away his stores and hotel, and caused him immense loss over and above all insurance. He had at that time a new and finer hotel in progress, and when the smoke cleared away he resumed operations on it, and in about two years had completed the present Palmer House, the pride of the city, and the largest and finest hotel in the country, if not in the world. It is fire-proof, with a front of iron, and built without a single wooden lath or other wooden partition, and with its marble stair-cases, parlor fittings of silk, and beautiful frescoing, is probably the first thing of the kind in the world. It has six hundred guest rooms, beside at least one hundred other rooms needed to run the house. It was built to be fire-proof, regardless of expense, and cost over two million dollars, and has so far realized its purpose that one room in it took fire and burned itself out before those in the house were aware of the fact. Mr. Palmer, in seeking for plans for it, consulted various architects and travelled in Europe, but it may be truly said that the hotel was on the whole planned really by himself. Although losing heavily by the fire, and owning an immense amount of real estate in Chicago that in the present prolonged depression of the times is not worth what it has been and will be again, he is still one of the wealthiest men of the West. He was married in the summer of 1870 to Bertha Honore, daughter of H. H. Honore, another of the famous capitalists of Chicago, by whom he has one son. He has since the fire also constructed fine business blocks, and is a partner in the carpet house of Allen, Mackey & Co., of Chicago. Mr. Palmer is about fifty years of age, unpretentious in manner, and when not driven with business is sociable and pleasant society.

HETTINGER, MATTHIAS, Merchant, was born in Keffenach, Alsace-Lorraine, France, January 24th, 1819, being the son of Joseph and Magdalena (Pflugmacher) Hettinger. He was educated in his native place, and in 1836, in company with an elder brother, emigrated to America. They located at Williamsville, New York, where Matthias worked at the trade of wagon-making for two years, and then removed to Canton, Ohio. From this place he went to Portsmouth, Ohio, where he stayed three years, and engaged during this period in the manufacture of plows. In 1841 he removed to Freeport, Illinois, and worked as journeyman at wagon making for a short time, and during the same year started a shop on a small scale for manufacturing and repairing wagons, buggies, etc. He added to this enterprise a blacksmith shop, and employed about seven hands. In the year 1845 he surrendered this business and purchased a brewery, known as the "Yellow Creek" brewery, and continued this establishment for twenty-two years. During this time some unimportant changes occurred by the admission and retire-

ment of one or two partners. The brewery is situated about two miles from the town of Freeport, and sends beer to all the surrounding places within a radius of fifty miles, including Galena and other large communities. Mr. Hettinger also during this period bought and cultivated a farm in the neighborhood. In 1865 he was prominently concerned in the formation of the German Insurance Company of Freeport, of which he was the first President. He was chosen to this position in 1866, and retained it until 1871, when he retired for two years. Again, in 1873, he resumed this office, and now fills it. In 1867 he gave up the brewing business, in which he had made a fine reputation and amassed a fortune, and in 1870, in partnership with Francis Boeckie, commenced to deal in grain. During this year, Mr. Boeckie retired and Jacob Williams became a partner, the firm being known as Hettinger & Williams. The business was enlarged to include transactions in coal and salt. They shipped large quantities of ground feed to North Wisconsin and other points. This feed is ground by machinery worked by an engine of eight horse power. Mr. Hettinger has been Supervisor of the town of Silver Creek and Freeport, as well as Alderman of the latter city. He was one of the committee appointed to erect the new Freeport Court House, and in all his public service has filled his duties with ability and fidelity. In 1845 he was married to Cordelia Torry of Freeport, who died in 1851. In 1856 he was married to Elizabeth Gund, of Freeport.

ATKINSON, CHARLES, President of the Moline Water Power Company, and Operator in Real Estate, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, May 18th, 1808. His parents were William Atkinson and Anna (Little) Atkinson. His education was acquired at the common schools in the vicinity of his home. In 1824 he found employment as a clerk in a store at Nashua, New Hampshire, where he remained during the ensuing seven years. In 1831 he established himself in business on his own account in the same place, as a dealer in dry goods, interesting himself also in a hat manufacturing business in conjunction with his brother, under the style of W. & C. Atkinson. The latter business was subsequently continued by the brothers in New Lowell, Massachusetts. He afterward engaged in business also in Vermont, and in New York city, where he was employed in insurance transactions. In 1835 he removed to Henry county, Illinois, being one of the first pioneers and settlers of that county, and there built the first frame house in this section. Primarily he turned his attention to farming, but was unsuccessful in his agricultural operations, and after an experience of eight years, abandoned farm life entirely. In 1843 he moved to Moline, where, after working with a team for some time, he purchased in 1844 a share in a small iron foundry located in the town, but in 1845 disposed of his interest in that establishment. In 1846 he built a saw and

planing mill, the first of its kind ever worked north of St. Louis. In 1850 he sold the mill and became a Director in the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad. Previously he had been connected with railroad matters through the agency of various coal lands in Bureau county, Illinois, which had been operated by a company that bought the grounds and worked the mines, and in which he filled the secretaryship. In 1855 he relinquished his relations with railroad transactions, and in 1857 withdrew also from the coal business. From the latter date down to the present time, he has been absorbed in real estate operations, meeting with great success. In 1868 the Moline Water Power Company was projected and organized, and he became the President of that enterprise, an office which he still retains. The government, by becoming the owner of the island known as Rock Island, on which the arsenal is now being built, had acquired a great interest in the water power here, and the Moline Water Power Company was established at the conclusion of the attendant negotiations. The Moline Water Power Company was successor to the old Moline Dam Company. He is one of the original proprietors of the town of Moline, and of late years has dealt extensively in real estate throughout the district. He is prominently identified with the local history of this section, and in many ways has been chiefly instrumental in accelerating its development, and in contributing to the advance of its welfare, both social and political. He has been connected with almost every notable movement affecting his adopted town, and is recognized by all as a most useful and estimable citizen. He was married in 1830 to Ann Eliza Bates, of Nashua, New Hampshire.

MCLEAN, JOHN, M.D., was born in Franklin county, Illinois, October 7th, 1837. His ancestors were Scotch, his immediate connections natives of the South, who emigrated to Illinois at an early day. His parents were James A. McLean and Lydia McLean. His earlier and preparatory education was acquired in the public schools of his native place, and on the completion of the course of studies allotted him there, he commenced to read medicine, under the preceptorship of Dr. Francis Ronalds. With that tutor he prosecuted his medical studies for a period of eighteen months, then removed to St. Louis, and attended the lectures given at the St. Louis Medical College during 1860-1861. At the outbreak of the Southern rebellion he entered the service of the United States as a private in the 40th Regiment of Illinois Infantry. In November, 1861, he was promoted to a Lieutenantcy, and served ably and faithfully in that capacity until April, 1862, when he was wounded at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing. In the ensuing September his resignation was tendered and accepted, and he went to Chicago, where he attended, in the winter of 1862-1863, the lectures of the Rush Medical College, from which institution

he ultimately graduated. He then, in June, 1863, removed to Duquoin, in the same State, and making that place his home, entered at once upon the active practice of his profession, meeting with success upon the threshold. He is a valued member of the Southern Illinois Medical Association, and is regarded by his professional colleagues and the general community as an estimable, trustworthy and cultured practitioner. He was married in 1864 to Helen P. Ward, of Duquoin, who died in 1870. In 1872 he was again married, to Eugenie Paris, of Bloomington, Illinois.

RUTZ, EDWARD, Ex-State Treasurer of Illinois, was born in Baden, Germany, May 5th, 1829. His parents were natives of the same place. He was educated at the Polytechnical Institute at Carlsruhe, where he remained until he was eighteen years of age, and then removed to St. Clair county, Illinois. There he engaged in farming, and later was employed in various capacities until 1854. He then removed to Iowa, and filled the position of Assistant-Engineer of the city of Davenport, residing in this place during the ensuing two years. From Iowa he proceeded farther to the West, as far as Kansas, seeking a position in the Surveyor-General's office, for which he was highly recommended, but on account of his known principles as a "Free-Soiler," and the consequent opposition of those in power, he met with failure. He then found employment as a Surveyor in different localities of the State, and finally, pushed by stress of circumstances, accepted a position under the government to convey supplies to Salt Lake City. This place, however, offering few inducements to remain, he, in company with others, crossed the plains, with St. Bernardus, California, for a proposed destination, taking the Southern route. After being employed for a brief period in this place, he removed to Los Angeles, and was there engaged in the surveyor's office until 1861, also in various other occupations. At the outbreak of the civil war, he entered the service of the United States as a private in Battery C, of the 3d United States Artillery, Captain Ransom, and served until the expiration of his term of enlistment for three years, being mustered out as a Sergeant, to which position he had been promoted. While in service he took part in the siege of Yorktown, and in the battles of Williamsburg, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredricksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and also in many other minor engagements. On his return from the field, he went to Belleville, St. Clair county, Illinois, where he was elected County Surveyor, and later, for three successive terms, County Treasurer. In 1872 he was elected on the Oglesby ticket to the State Treasuryship, an office whose important duties he performed with such fidelity and ability as to leave no room for complaint or censure. He is an active and honored member of the Republican party, and has always been one of its most zealous and steadfast supporters.

Since his retirement to private life he has been living tranquilly at his home, although, in the near future, he purposes re-engaging in business. He was married in 1866 to Miss Maus, of Belleville, a daughter of one of the oldest settlers in the county.

BABCOCK, H. H., Botanist, etc., was born in the town of Thetford, Vermont, December 19th, 1832. His father, Rev. E. G. Babcock, Congregationalist, was during a period of eighteen years a settler in the above-named section of Vermont; he was a member of the Babcock family of Massachusetts, and a member also of the first class which took a complete course at Amherst College, an event occurring in 1825. His mother, *née* Eliza Hibberd, was a descendant of the stern old Scotch Presbyterians of that name, who were among the first of those pioneers who settled in Londonderry, New Hampshire, and its vicinity. He was prepared for college at the academy in Thetford, and in 1849 entered the Dartmouth Collegiate Institute. At the expiration of a two years' course, however, he was compelled to turn his thoughts toward the gaining of a livelihood, and became a teacher in the public schools of Dedham, Massachusetts. Eighteen months later he was called to become the Principal of the Public School of Newton, Massachusetts, where he remained for nearly six years. Subsequently his services were sought for and obtained by the High School located at Somerville, in the same State; of this establishment he remained in charge until 1867, when he removed to Chicago. Upon his arrival in that city he purchased the property known and used as the Chicago Academy, and, at once taking charge of that institute of learning, he entered actively upon the accomplishment of his academical duties, and since then has been thus constantly occupied. His is a private academy, and the various courses of study embrace every requisite branch, while, from the alphabet to those higher studies preceding the entry into college life, each department receives careful and rigid attention. As a teacher, Professor Babcock is thoroughly efficient, and his merited reputation as an instructor has made the academy one of the most popular and prosperous institutes of the kind in Chicago. He is prominently identified with various scientific societies, and is constantly and actively interested in the progress of the arts and sciences. For many years he has been a valued member of the Chicago Academy of Natural Sciences, and at the present time is the Vice-President of that institution. He is also the Professor of Botany in the College of Pharmacy, and Director of the Botanical Garden. As a botanist he has been zealous, acute and thorough in his researches; and during many years past has been in continuous communication with many of the famous scientists and botanists of the world, receiving from them rare and valuable specimens of trees, plants, etc. To his exertions is mainly due the successful development and present

initial yet flourishing condition of the Chicago Botanical Gardens. He is a member of the State Microscopical Society, and in 1874 acted as President of that body. He was married in June, 1861, to Mary P. Keyes, of Somerville, Massachusetts.

DINSMORE, REV. J. W., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Bloomington, Illinois, was born in Canton township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, March 13th, 1839. His parents are William and Rebecca Dinsmore; his father was extensively engaged in farming and agricultural pursuits; his ancestors, on both the maternal and paternal sides, were of Scotch-Irish extraction, and noted for their piety and religious devotion; on his father's side, especially, for several generations back his predecessors have been prominently connected with the history of Presbyterianism both in this country and in Ireland; his great-grandfather, James Dinsmore, emigrated from County Antrim, Ireland, to Pennsylvania in 1761, where his branch of the family has since permanently resided; his mother's father was a Revolutionary soldier, and effectively served the cause which he espoused. Until he had attained his fourteenth year he attended the sessions of a common school, and was instructed by a tutor in his father's family, and at that date was transferred to an academy to be fitted for college. Graduating from Washington College, Pennsylvania, in 1859, he immediately entered the Western Theological Seminary, at Allegheny City, in the same State, one of the leading educational establishments of the Presbyterian Church; in this institution he spent two years, passed in incessant study, graduating in 1862. Prior to this, in April, 1861, he had been licensed to preach the gospel by the Presbytery of Washington, but, desiring to acquire a more varied and extensive acquaintance with theology and subjects of a kindred nature, he decided to pursue his researches for a further period of two years. Throughout his years of study he was noted for his clearness of perception, accuracy of thought, and unremitting industry, and ever held a high rank among his colleagues. In January, 1863, through the invitation of a small Presbyterian church, he visited Cambria, Wisconsin, and spent several weeks in that locality. On the ensuing May 2d he returned to Cambria and took charge of the Presbyterian church existing there. After a residence of one year in this place, through the invitation of a number of Presbyterians who had removed from New York city and its vicinity to Prairie-du-Sac, Wisconsin, he visited the latter place, and was eminently successful in organizing a Presbyterian church. In that picturesque and tranquil village he remained for a period of six years, during which time a fine and commodious church building was erected, also a comfortable parsonage, and a parochial academy, which has since been in successful operation. There, with much leis-

ure time, and in the society of a highly cultivated people, he was enabled to devote himself to extensive and profitable study, and to acquire a still deeper insight into the divine mysteries of the Christian religion. In the spring of 1870 he was called to the charge of the Second Presbyterian Church of Bloomington, Illinois, and although he had previously declined two similar calls, he felt in this case that it was his duty to obey, and in the following July removed to his new scene of labor, and there began his ministry. The church had been considerably weakened by minor dissensions and troubles; but in a remarkably short space of time entire harmony was restored, and the church entered upon an era of prosperity not equalled in its previous history. During the first three years of his pastorate upward of three hundred persons were added to the communion of the church, and the increase in the number of communicants has been constant and rapid. The Second Presbyterian Church is at the present time one of the largest and strongest churches in the State, and with the exception of some few in Chicago is surpassed by none. Its pastor is a finished classical scholar, and is unusually well versed in the Scriptures in their original languages. He was married in December, 1862, to Ada Vance, formerly a resident of Ravenna, Ohio, and the products of this union have been four children, two of whom, boys, are living, and two deceased.

AVAGE, REV. GEORGE S. F., D. D., Financial Secretary and Treasurer of the Chicago Theological Seminary, was born in what is now Cromwell, Connecticut, June 29th, 1817. He was early left an orphan, both parents dying before he was fifteen years old. At the age of fourteen he united with the church, and seven years afterward was led to devote his life to the ministry, and entered the class of 1844 at Yale. After graduation he spent one year in theological studies at Andover, Massachusetts, and two years at New Haven, graduating in August, 1847. On September 28th, 1847, he was ordained as a home missionary at Middletown, Connecticut, and on the same day was married to Elizabeth P. Prudden. The next day he left for the West, with a commission from the American Home Missionary Society to any open field of labor in northern Illinois or in Wisconsin. The following November he accepted a call to the pastorate of the Congregational Church at St. Charles, Illinois, where he remained for twelve years; nearly four hundred being added to the membership during that period. For four years of the time he was connected with the religious press, as Corresponding Editor of the *Prairie Herald* and the *Congregational Herald*, published in Chicago. In 1859 he was "drafted" from the pastorate, which he greatly preferred to any other work, into the service of the American Tract Society of Boston, as Secretary for the West, and removed to Chicago, January 1st, 1860, where he has ever since re-

sided. He continued in this service ten years, devoting most of his time during the four years of the war to sanitary and religious work in the army, in camps, hospitals, and on battlefields. In 1870 he became the Western Secretary of the Congregational Publishing Society, continuing in that relation two years, when he accepted the post of Financial Secretary (and since has been appointed Treasurer also) of the Chicago Theological Seminary, which position he now holds. As supplementary to his official duties, he published and was for three years Associate Editor of the *Congregational Review*, which after the great fire was merged in the *New Englander*. As a Trustee of Beloit College for twenty-five years, and a Director of the Chicago Theological Seminary from its first inception in 1854, he has sought the interests of higher education in the West. In 1870 he received the honorary degree of D. D. from Iowa College. To a friend he wrote, after the great fire: "I have been privileged with an abundance of hard work, which I have greatly enjoyed; and although I have twice been 'cleaned out' by fires, the last of which—the great fire of Chicago in 1871—swept away home, library, the fruits of study for all the past, and the accumulated household treasures of many years, I have wanted for no needful good thing, and live in blessed hope, through Christ Jesus, of an eternal inheritance in the better land." He has a general oversight of the affairs of the seminary, beside duties at the installation and ordination of ministers, which require his presence in many localities outside of the city, and which make him well known throughout the Northwest.

LOOMFIELD, GENERAL IRA J., Teacher, Lawyer and Soldier, was born, November 27th, 1835, in Butler county, Ohio, and is a son of John Bloomfield, a descendant of Governor Joseph Bloomfield of New Jersey. In the spring of 1837 his parents removed to Fulton county, Illinois, where in youth he endured the hard labor and privations incident to a frontier settlement, but which gave him a vigorous constitution, and laid the foundation of those habits of industry and frugality for which he is still distinguished. He there received such education as could be obtained in the common schools of a new country, but having a good memory he read attentively everything within his reach, which inspired him with a strong desire for a better education. He frequently requested to be sent away to school, but his father only possessed small means, and insisted that if his son was worth an education he could obtain it himself, otherwise it was useless to expend any money upon him. In the summer of 1854, having cut with a cradle forty-five acres of grain for his father, and worked ten days in harvest for the neighbors, for which he received fifteen dollars, his father gave this money, the balance of his time, and what few books and clothes he possessed, and

he started out in life intent upon acquiring a good education. By alternately teaching and going to school, he obtained a fair English education, and some knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages, and for several terms attended the Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. On his return to Illinois he stopped at Bloomington, where he learned of a vacancy in the High School, made application and was at once chosen Principal, and subsequently Superintendent of the city schools; he there remained until the outbreak of the Rebellion. He then enlisted as a private soldier, and rose by promotion through the several grades to that of Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers, taking part in all the marches, battles, sieges and campaigns of the Army of the Tennessee, including the capture of Island No. 10, Corinth, Vicksburg, Atlanta and Savannah; the march with Sherman to the sea, and the return through the Carolinas, ending in the grand review at Washington, District of Columbia; and was finally honorably mustered out of service at Louisville, Kentucky, July 20th, 1865, after a little over four years constant service. He was engaged in twenty-eight hard-fought battles, besides almost innumerable skirmishes; had two horses shot under him in battle, and was himself twice wounded. After the close of the war he returned to Bloomington, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. In the spring of 1867, without any solicitation or even knowledge upon his part, he was appointed United States Pension Agent at Springfield, Illinois, a position which he held for two years, and was then appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the State of Illinois. In April, 1871, he resigned, and resumed the practice of his profession in Bloomington, which he has since pursued with marked ability and success. In the winter of 1864, while home on veteran furlough, he married Kate L., daughter of Dr. Philip Young of Bloomington; his affianced bride before the war began. Their family consists of two interesting daughters, one of nine and two years of age. They possess a comfortable home, a reasonable competence, and a large circle of pleasant friends and acquaintances.

 PRAGUE, ALBERT A., Merchant, was born in Randolph, Vermont, May 19th, 1835. His father was a farmer and general produce dealer. He first attended common school, then fitted for college at Kimball's Union Academy, Meriden, New Hampshire, and entered Yale, where he graduated in 1859. It is a wholesome sign for a city when two of the heaviest grocery houses of the West are presided over by men of such education as A. A. Sprague and Franklin McVeagh, both graduates of Yale. He then assisted his father for a period, and in the spring of 1862 went to Chicago, and in company with Mr. Stetson started a wholesale grocery business. In the fall of 1862 he was married to Miss Atwood, of Royalton, Vermont, by whom he has one

child living, having lost two. After the first year the firm was changed to its present name and style of Sprague, Warner & Co. They were burned out in the great fire, and resumed business the very next day. Their business has grown to enormous proportions, having increased steadily from \$200,000 per annum to its present figure of \$2,500,000; they are doing, perhaps, the heaviest country trade of any house in the city. He is a Director of the Chicago Relief Association; for many years was a member of the Third Presbyterian Church, and is now of the Ashland Avenue Presbyterian Church of Chicago. He is a gentleman of high-toned integrity, having the respect of his compeers in trade, and has brought the business steadily up to its present importance by his guidance and management, assisted by two of the most competent partners that could be selected; his brother having a remarkably keen business ability, and Mr. Warner, the son of a banker, having been thoroughly trained in the school of finance; thus making a strong team, which may be looked upon as the coming grocery house of Chicago, if not already such; all are men of integrity and Christian character.

AMLIN, HON. JOHN, Pioneer Trader, Merchant and Banker, was born in Wilbraham, Hampden county, Massachusetts, October 25th, 1800. His father, John Hamlin, was formerly engaged in farming and agricultural pursuits. His education was acquired in the neighboring common schools of his native State, and also in a private academy, where he was a student during one term. In the summer months, while in his boyhood, he was engaged in laboring on the paternal farm, attending in the winter season the sessions of the public school. Upon the attainment of his sixteenth year he engaged in an itinerant trading business, selling notions of various kinds. In the spring of 1819 he moved about from place to place thus employed, and settled finally in Sangamon county, Illinois, where he opened a general store, and for eighteen months was engrossed in that business. In March, 1822, he took up his residence at Peoria, Peoria county, in the same State, where, with a few exceptions, he has ever since permanently resided. In 1823 he entered the service of the American Fur Company, and remained in its employ during the ensuing three years, being stationed for two summers in Chicago. He subsequently opened a store at Peoria, the first ever established in that place, and continued in mercantile life until 1844. He was a resident of Chicago when, excepting the garrison of the fort, two families constituted the entire population of the place: viz., those of John Kinzie and John B. Banbean. He was then Justice of the Peace for Fulton County, which at that date included Peoria and Chicago. While engaged in mercantile business he erected a flouring mill on the Kickapoo river, the first one built in the county, and

operated it for three years. Afterward selling it, he constructed a steam flouring mill, controlling that also for a similar period. He built the first frame house and also the first brick house in Peoria. During the progress of the Black Hawk Indian war he supplied teams for the government, and organized at Peoria a company for home defence. In 1834 he was elected State Representative from Peoria, Chicago, and all the intermediate country. He was afterward twice elected State Senator. For eighteen years he was Treasurer of the Peoria School Board. At the present time he is a partner in the Peoria Savings Bank, and has been a stockholder and director of the Second National Bank of Peoria, and in earlier times was one of the three County Commissioners of Peoria county. It was he also who in the infancy of Chicago joined in marriage the Indian agent Alexander Wolcott and the daughter of the pioneer John Kinzie. He was married, in April, 1827, to Cynthia Ann Johnson, a former resident of Springfield, Illinois.

GREGG, PATRICK, Physician, was born in Mayo, Ireland, February 12th, 1810, being the son of John and Margaret Gregg. He was early instructed in a private school, and subsequently he entered Trinity College, Dublin, and after pursuing its course, matriculated in the Royal College of Surgeons, where he studied for two years. In 1832 he emigrated to New York, and went from there to Philadelphia, where he studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania and at Jefferson Medical College. He graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1834. After his graduation he removed to western New York, in Allegheny county, where he practised one year, and then started West, stopping first at Pittsburgh, then in sundry other Western cities, and finally, in 1836, settled in Rock Island, Illinois. Here he resumed his practice and continued it successfully until the breaking out of the rebellion. His patronage covered many counties, and in the fulfilment of his duties as a physician he attained a high reputation for care and skill. In 1857-58 he was Mayor of Rock Island, and served with general acceptance in this office. In 1861 he raised a company of volunteers, and was commissioned Captain by Governor Yates in February, 1862. He joined the 58th Regiment Illinois Infantry, with his command, and participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, Tennessee. In the latter action he was captured by the enemy and sent as prisoner of war to Corinth. Thence he was taken to Memphis, to Mobile, and finally to Selma, Alabama, where he was imprisoned. He was again removed to Talladega, and again back to Selma. While a prisoner he was sent on parole with Major Stone, of the 14th Iowa Regiment, and Major Miller, of the 23d Missouri Regiment, to Washington, District of Columbia, to negotiate an exchange of prisoners. They arrived in Washington in 1862, and were

taken to the White House by Senators Harlan and Brown, and introduced to President Lincoln. Their mission as prisoners on parole was stated to him, and with that smile which was peculiarly his own, he said: "Well, gentlemen, you seem to be kind of plenipotentiaries from the court of Jeff Davis. This matter of exchange," he continued, "is at present of much importance, and requires a call of the Cabinet, and it may be discussed in Congress. In the meantime you can go home and see your families." Then Mr. Harlan, who was then at the head of the Senate Naval Committee, presented a paper to Mr. Lincoln, which proved to be a petition for the pardon or reprieve of a sailor or marine who committed a murder on board a national vessel. The President scanned it closely and said: "Mr. Harlan, this paper, numerous and doubtless respectably signed, assigns no reason, gives no mitigating circumstances why I should interfere. I assure you I am extremely averse to the taking of human life if it can be avoided. There is time, Mr. Harlan, between now and the period fixed for the execution, to get up another paper, with a recommendation of the court before which he was tried, and for proof of any extenuating circumstances which may justify my interference, and I will give it earnest attention." Then, with a facial expression indicative of the most painful anguish, he said: "Mr. Harlan, when coming out of the room in which lay my darling boy I was met at the threshold by a petition for the pardon of Nathaniel Gordon [a slave dealer, executed in New York, February 18th, 1862]. In view, Mr. Harlan, of the heinousness of the crime, and my duty to humanity, I could not grant the prayer." And with tears streaming his cheeks, he continued: "And may heaven avert from me such another ordeal!" On the release of Messrs. Gregg, Stone, and Miller from the Confederate prison, on parole, they called at the White House, and General Prentiss addressed the President briefly, saying: "Mr. President, we are very anxious to be exchanged, so that we may return to the field and get some satisfaction for our sufferings and the indignities heaped upon us while in rebel hands." The President replied: "General, I am as desirous as you or anybody else can be that our brave boys should have the opportunity you speak of; but"—and at the same time jingling a lot of coin in his breeches pocket—"we have not got the small change just now to make the exchange, but hope to have it soon." This conversation occurred soon after Harper's Ferry was surrendered by Colonel Miles, giving the rebels a larger preponderance of prisoners than the Union forces had. After their first interview with the President Mr. Gregg and his companions returned to Richmond in accordance with the terms of their parole, and the exchange of prisoners was not finally agreed upon. Meanwhile the prisoners at Selma had been removed to Madison, Georgia, to which place he and his comrades very soon made their way. While en route the exchange was concluded and he was included in the list. This removed his parole, and he was not obliged

to remain in Madison, but did so for some time in order that he might be with his son, who was also a prisoner of war at that place. He stayed at Madison two months, and then, when a general exchange went into effect, left for the North. In December, 1862, he was appointed Surgeon of the 23d Illinois Infantry, with rank of Major, and served until the fall of 1864, when he returned home and was appointed Surgeon to the rebel prisoners at Rock Island. In September, 1865, the Western Armory was established at Rock Island, and was made a military post. He was chosen Post Surgeon, and has continued in that capacity ever since. He was married in 1841 to Sarah L. Wheelock, of Winchester, New Hampshire. He was a delegate to the National Medical Association. He is one of the oldest settlers in the northwestern section of Illinois, and is highly esteemed as a practitioner, in which he has shown great skill and knowledge, and as a private citizen is active at all times in promoting all improvements for the intellectual and material benefit of the community in which he resides. He has done much to advance the interests of his profession, and is now one of its leading members in the West.

DANFORTH, JOSEPH BAKER, JR., Editor, was born in Barnard, Vermont, August 31st, 1819, being the son of Joseph and Levinia (Eastman) Danforth. He was educated at the common schools of his native place, finishing his studies by an academical course. Until 1841 he was engaged in his father's store. In that year he went to Boston and entered a dry-goods house, and in the following year returned to Barnard, where he started in mercantile business on his own account. For some time he filled the office of Postmaster. In 1845 he bought a half interest in the establishment of the *Vermont Patriot*, his partner being Charles G. Eastman, and he was engaged exclusively in the management of that journal until 1851. In this year he sold out his interest to his associate and removed to Rock Island, where he engaged in the hardware business, only briefly, however—selling out in the same year. In 1852 he purchased a half interest in the *Rock Island Republican*, a weekly newspaper, and during the same year he was elected Alderman of the city. In 1853 he became sole proprietor of that paper, and in 1855 changed its name to the *Rock Island Argus*, having previously started a daily journal. From 1852 to 1856 he was Aide to the Governor of Illinois, with the rank of Colonel, and in 1856 he was a member of the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati. In the following year he was appointed Purser in the United States Navy, and was sent to the coast of Africa, where he served two years. In 1857 he sold the *Argus* on credit, and in 1859, upon his return from Africa, he resumed the management and proprietorship of that sheet. In 1869 he again sold out and went to New York, where he engaged in a

manufacturing business; but being unsuccessful, returned to Rock Island in 1872 and repurchased an interest in the *Argus*, which he still retains. Mr. Danforth is a man of fine culture, with excellent qualifications for successfully conducting a newsy and enterprising paper. This he has made the *Argus*, and it has become one of the most influential journals in that section of the country. He is highly respected by his fellow-citizens for the ready support which he gives to all needed improvements, and for his ability as a journalist.

HUSE, WILLIAM LEE, Capitalist and Ice Dealer, was born in Danville, Caledonia county, Vermont, March 9th, 1835, being the son of John Huse, hotel-keeper. He attended school for one year in Danville, and in 1842 removed with the family to Chicago, where he entered the public schools and remained in them until his sixteenth year. To finish the studies he had so arduously pursued in the common schools, he was placed in a select school for one year, acquiring for a youth of his age a substantial as well as polished education. When seventeen he became a clerk in the wholesale grocery and commission house of H. G. Loomis, of Chicago, in which he remained eighteen months, fulfilling his new duties with intelligence and satisfaction to his employers. In 1853 he went to Peru, Illinois, and entered upon a clerkship in the forwarding and commission house of J. D. Harmon & Co., remaining with this firm also for the term of eighteen months, when he stepped into a new field of enterprise by becoming Captain of a steamboat plying between La Salle and St. Louis. For four years he was engaged in this business, having been the Captain of several boats, and having further, in 1856, purchased one which he ran for three years. While in this line of occupation he had frequently towed ice down the Mississippi from the North, and learned that there existed a fine opportunity for a profitable business in the sale of ice in the city of St. Louis, and in 1860 embarked in it, associating with him in this enterprise his former employer, Mr. Loomis. They commenced at once the shipment of ice from the lakes to St. Louis, and in the fall of 1860 and 1861 built large storage houses in St. Louis holding five thousand tons. During the first year they passed in this commercial venture they handled eight thousand tons of ice, and were convinced by the result that their opinion of the remunerative character of the business was a just one. The trade, under the energy and life which they infused into it, increased with great rapidity, and in 1863 it was found necessary to purchase a steamer to tow their ice-laden barges down the river. Prior to this their towage was done by outside parties. In 1865 James L. Huse, brother of Mr. Huse, and William Loomis were admitted into the partnership, the firm taking the title of Huse, Loomis & Co., and continuing under it up to the present time; the only changes in the

membership having been the retirement of William Loomis and the admission of Luther Loomis, in 1875. The business has now grown into immense proportions through the rare business ability and ripe experience of its originator, William Lee Huse. He has given it his close attention, and at the most advantageous moments enlarged its facilities and scope of operation, until its aggregate annual trade is not surpassed on the line of the Mississippi. The firm is now engaged in putting up and shipping to the wholesale dealers at the various distributing points south of Peru, Illinois, more ice than is shipped by all the other dealers in the West. During the winter of 1874-75 they forwarded to St. Louis 35,000 tons; to New Orleans 15,000 tons; to Memphis 15,000 tons; to Cairo 3000 tons; to Columbia, Kentucky, 3000 tons; to Paducah, Kentucky, 1500 tons; to Evansville, Indiana, 1000 tons; to Henderson, Kentucky, 1000 tons; to Nashville, Tennessee, 3000 tons; to Little Rock, Arkansas, 3000 tons; to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 1000 tons, and to miscellaneous cities and towns an additional 15,000 tons. Their shipments were all by water, using their own steamboats—now numbering six—for towing fifty large barges. Their annual product and sales now reach 100,000 tons per annum, surpassing the aggregate of all the other large western dealers, and they employ during each winter and spring, in cutting, storing, packing, and shipping ice from Peru, La Salle, and Kingston, Illinois, and at Louisiana, in Missouri, about five hundred men. But their enterprise was not confined to cutting ice in the rivers and natural lakes, where the product was of varying quality. They secured lakes for their sole use, exerted every precaution to render the water as pure as possible, and now send to the South the finest ice which it is possible to find in the northern belt of States. Mr. Huse, while closely watching the growing interests of this business, has found time to enter into other profitable mercantile and industrial pursuits, as well as actively participating in the civil affairs of his section. Twice he was elected to the Mayoralty of Peru, serving each time with distinction. He is now President of the Peru Bridge Company and of the La Salle and Peru Horse Railway Company. He is a large owner in the Peru Plow Factory, which is managed by the firm of Brewster, Dodge & Huse, and gives constant employment to seventy-five artisans. It is one of the most flourishing industries in that city. He was a prominent promoter and an original director of the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, which revolutionized the method of shipping heavy products and freights from the Northwest to the South, and at the same time greatly cheapened the process. He is still a director. In addition to all these large and varied pursuits he supervises the management of one of the finest farms in that section of the country, upon which he has many valuable trotters. He is a man of untiring industry and of the highest order of business capacity. He has a quick and appreciative sense of humor, and his animation of spirits and social qualifications of no ordinary degree have

attached to him a host of warm personal friends. He is a man of culture, and interests himself in all movements that tend to heighten the intellectual as well as the more material welfare of the people of his city. He was married, October 19th, 1865, to Martha E. Brown, daughter of Rev. Harvey Brown, of New York city.

LELAND, EDWIN SHERMAN, Lawyer and Judge, was born in Dennysville, Maine, August 28th, 1812, being the son of Sherman Leland, a prominent lawyer, at one time President of the Senate of Massachusetts, and for the last twenty-three years of his life Judge of Probate of Norfolk county, Massachusetts. When two years of age his family removed from Dennysville, Maine, to Massachusetts, settling in Roxbury. Here he attended the common schools, and when twenty years of age commenced to read law in his father's office. He made rapid progress in his studies, and on September 15th, 1834, was admitted at Dedham to the bar of Massachusetts. He continued one year longer in that State, and then removed to Ottawa, Illinois, where he entered upon the practice of his legal profession, having been admitted to the bar of Illinois on January 16th, 1836. He remained at Ottawa until 1839, and then went to Oregon, Ogle county, Illinois, where for four years he practised with encouraging success. On the 20th of April, 1840, he was married to Margaret B. Milcs, of Boston. He returned to Ottawa in 1843, and has resided there ever since. Here he continued his professional duties, winning a high reputation as an advocate, and being prominent in the trial of all the more important causes which claimed the attention of the bench, until 1852, when he was chosen Judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit of Illinois, comprising six counties, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Dickey, who had resigned. He filled this station until the expiration of the term, and then resumed his practice, which was carried on until 1866. In that year he was appointed by the Governor of the State to fill the unexpired term of Judge Hollister, as Judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit, and when the period for which he was appointed expired, he was, in June, 1867, elected by the people to the same bench for the full term of six years. His circuit then covered Kendall, Bureau, and La Salle counties. In 1873 he was chosen by popular vote as Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit of the State, embracing the counties of Bureau and La Salle, for another period of six years, and still holds that position. In 1856 he was elected Mayor of Ottawa, being the first Republican in that position, and was for one term Treasurer of Ogle county. He has also been President of the Board of Education of Ottawa, and has been very prominently identified with the development of educational interests in that city for years. He was chosen President of the Judicial Convention held at Chicago more than ten years ago, in which Judge Charles

B. Lawrence received his nomination. Judge Leland's name is very closely linked with the origin and formation of the Republican party, if, indeed, he was not the actual projector of that organization. In June, 1854, he drafted, to be circulated for the signatures of those dissatisfied with the position assumed by both of the then existing parties upon the slavery question, a call for a mass meeting to be held at the court-house in Ottawa on the 1st of the following August. At this assemblage, which was a very large as well as a very distinguished one, he presided, and a platform of principles which had been drawn up by him was adopted. A new party was organized, taking its name "Republican" from one of the resolutions adopted at this meeting. At the outset it was simply a State organization; but the principles which it avowed were affirmed within a short time in every other Northern State, and the result was that it flowered out into a new national party. He was selected by the Pittsburgh Convention of February 22d, 1856, as one of the members of the National Committee which, on March 28th, 1856, at Washington, District of Columbia, called into being the Philadelphia National Republican Convention, in which, on June 17th, 1856, Fremont was nominated for the Presidency. It will be seen from this that to Mr. Leland is due the credit of having taken the first practical steps toward the creation of the new political party in whose subsequent councils his voice was so potential. He has graced the bench for many years, and his decisions—which cover the entire ranges of the law—are both models of logic and rhetoric. He is a profoundly read jurist, and is ready and accurate, when estimated from a purely legal standpoint, in all his rulings. As a municipal officer he was active in the discharge of all his varying duties, which were fulfilled with no common degree of ability. His record is one of ceaseless civil and professional activity, and his name is held in the greatest respect for his conscientious and able exercise of his judicial functions, as well as for his public spirit and usefulness as a citizen.

MORRILL, GENERAL JOHN, was born in Concord, New Hampshire, June 3d, 1827, being the son of Marcellus Morrill, a farmer. He attended the common schools of his native place and worked upon his father's estate until his thirteenth year, when he removed with his parents to Ottawa, Illinois. In the year 1846, being then but nineteen years old, he entered the army then organizing for the Mexican war. He served one year in the 1st Illinois Infantry, participating in the battle of Buena Vista, in the same company with William, afterwards General Wallace. Returning after this period of campaigning to Ottawa, he commenced in 1848 the running of a canal boat on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, working also in a gun shop. In 1849 he became involved in the then prevailing gold fever, and

crossed the plains and mountains to California, where he engaged in mining. Meeting with little success in this venture, and gradually failing in health, he determined to return to Ottawa, reaching that place in 1851. He recommenced his labors in the gun shop, of which in a short time he became proprietor. He soon sold out his interest and purchased a farm in the town of Wallace, near Ottawa. In 1854 he was married to Ann Mitchell, of Ottawa. When the rebellion broke out his old military ardor, which he possessed in no small degree, revived. He raised a company of sharpshooters, of which he became Captain, and with this command was mustered into service in the 64th Illinois Regiment as Company A. In the spring of 1862 they entered the field at New Madrid, Missouri, and proceeded thence to Fort Pillow, thence to Cairo, and thence up the Tennessee river to Hamburg Landing. They led the advance on Corinth, and were in the thickest of that fight. For gallantry and skill displayed in this battle Captain Morrill was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the 64th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, on the following recommendation of the general commanding:

"Respectfully forwarded through Major-General Grant, begging him to join in recommending Captain Morrill for promotion to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Yates Sharpshooters (64th Illinois Infantry). Since the death of Major Matteson the entire charge of this battalion has fallen on Captain Morrill, and he has discharged his duties not only creditably but ably. The command has improved under him, and fought splendidly in the battle of Corinth.
(Signed) "W. S. ROSECRANS, *Major-General.*"

In January, 1864, he returned North with his regiment on veteran furlough, for the purpose of recruiting his decimated ranks. On the 9th of the ensuing February he was commissioned Colonel of the regiment, and shortly after returned to the South, his immediate destination being Decatur, Alabama. From this point he marched to Chattanooga, and with his fine command was in Sherman's advance on Atlanta. He was prominent in the battles of Resaca, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, and in the fight at Atlanta on July 22d, 1864, in which he was shot through the shoulder and badly wounded, while in command of a brigade. He was placed in the military hospital at Marietta, where he remained a short time and then returned home on sixty days' leave of absence. Having partially recruited his strength he joined his regiment, though still suffering from his wound, and was assigned to light duty, with orders to report to General Dodge, then in command of the Department of Missouri. He was placed in charge of the district of Rolla, Missouri. On March 1st, 1865, for his bravery and distinguished services, he was brevetted Brigadier-General, remaining in command of his district until the close of the war. Upon his return from the field he resumed his labors upon his farm at Wallace. His wife died July 21st, 1865, shortly after he reached home. On September 27th, 1869, he was

married to Visa Conger, of Prairie Centre, Illinois. His record during the war was a brilliant one. He participated in no less than forty-two battles and heavy skirmishes, and received, in addition to his serious wound in the shoulder, one other deep flesh wound. His uniform was pierced seven times by bullets which merely grazed the skin. He was in every battle, nerving the command he led by his own exhibition of dauntless courage and determination. He early in life displayed an inclination for a military career, and when a mere boy drilled a company of his associates. He is a fine disciplinarian, with rare capacity for deploying or mobilizing troops. While he was firm as a commander, he was kind to all his subordinates, whether of the rank or file, and earned their lasting esteem. He is now engaged in agricultural pursuits, and is highly respected as a public-spirited and substantial citizen.

DAVENPORT, BAILEY, Mayor of Rock Island City, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 16th, 1823, being the son of Colonel George Davenport. He was educated at the St. Louis University. His father was engaged in the fur trade, originally on his own account, and subsequently with the American Fur Company, having his headquarters on the island at Rock Island, Illinois. His sons, including Bailey, all aided him in this business, and upon his withdrawal from the American Fur Company, in 1842, his sons continued to reside on the island, engaging in farming and real estate operations, which were successfully conducted. In 1856 Bailey moved to the city of Rock Island and continued in agricultural pursuits and in real estate business. He laid out additions to Moline and Rock Island. As early as 1832 he, with his brother, broke the first furrow in the State of Iowa, under treaty with the Indians to secure the right. In 1860 he was elected Alderman from the Third Ward of Rock Island City, and from 1861 to 1865 he was Mayor of that city, being re-elected in 1873 and serving until 1875. In 1874 he was Township Collector of Rock Island township. He is a leading agriculturalist, and is highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens for his public services.

MAGRUDER, BENJAMIN D., Lawyer, was born in Jefferson county, near Natchez, Mississippi, on September 27th, 1838. His early boyhood was spent on his father's plantation, which had been in the possession of the family since the beginning of the present century. From his father, W. H. N. Magruder, a graduate of the Wesleyan University of Middletown, Connecticut, and a college professor, he received his first instruction, and by him he was prepared for college at the age of fourteen. Then he became a student

of Yale. Graduating in the class of 1856, he immediately after returned home. In the meantime his father had opened a private collegiate institute at Baton Rouge, and he spent the three years following in teaching and studying law. During the last year he attended the Law School of the University of Louisiana, and graduated, valedictorian, in 1859. In August of that year he went to Memphis, Tennessee, and opened a law office, having barely attained his majority. Notwithstanding his passing a brilliant examination, his extreme youthfulness was greatly against the quick acquisition of a clientage, and he consequently, in 1860, accepted a situation in the office of Master of Chancery, a position he occupied till the war broke out, in 1861. Fifteen days after the fall of Sumter he left Memphis and went to New Haven, Connecticut, and was warmly received by his grandfather, Rev. Dr. Heman Bangs. Naturally this course elicited severe criticism from his Southern friends, but he had imbibed too deeply from old Yale and his New England grandparents the principles of freedom; they had become too thoroughly his own convictions for him to regard any other consideration than maintenance of what he conceived to be right. So he was loyal to himself and to his country, rather than to mere ties of blood. In June, 1861, he moved to Chicago, began practising law, and has continued to devote himself entirely to his profession. During the war, while his views were radical in the extreme, he could not bring himself to take up arms against his blood relatives, and so he refrained from all participation in political discussion or movements. Upon the death of Judge William Mather, in 1868, he was appointed his successor as Master of Chancery, discharging its duties in connection with those of a large and constantly increasing practice. Possessed of large ability, a close and acute reasoner, a diligent student, and guided by the highest principles in all his relations, he bids fair to attain a high position at the bar.

CATLIN, THOMAS DEAN, Manufacturer, was born in Clinton, Oneida county, New York, March 12th, 1838, being the son of Marcus Catlin, a professor of mathematics in Hamilton College, Clinton, in which institution he spent the whole of his active career. He first attended the academy in Clinton, where he prepared himself for a collegiate course, and then entered Hamilton College, from which he graduated in 1857. In the following year he removed to Ottawa, Illinois, where he was appointed Station Agent, acting in this capacity for five years. Upon the expiration of this term of service he became Secretary of the Illinois & Mississippi Telegraph Company, mainly owned by Judge Caton, to whom he was related. For five years he continued in this office, since which time his duties have become merely nominal, the lines of that com-

pany having been in 1867 leased to the Western Union Telegraph Company. On October 10th, 1866, he was married to Helen C. Plant, of Utica, New York. In 1867 the Ottawa Glass Company was organized, and he was elected its Secretary and Treasurer, and now remains in charge of its works. He is a Director of the La Salle County Loan & Trust Company, and for two years was a member of the Ottawa Board of Education. He is a valued member of the Christian Church and of society, and is highly esteemed for his private and public services.

HITCHCOCK, CHARLES, Lawyer, was born in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, in 1827. He was educated at Hanover, New Hampshire, graduating at that place in 1851. He then went through the law course at the Cambridge University, graduating in 1854. Afterwards he removed to Chicago, and has resided there, in the practice of his profession, ever since. He has attained a high position in the front rank of the legal profession, and is among the best known and most highly esteemed of all the lawyers of the Northwest. He is a man of remarkably even development. His character and abilities are exceedingly well balanced, and no quality has developed at the expense of others. As a lawyer he apparently has no specialty. He is very versatile, and appears to be equally good and equally effective in all departments of his profession. Whatever unevenness there is in his professional character goes to make him a better attorney than anything else. In his office he is a very superior lawyer, and his opinion is of high value. His mind is clear, active, comprehensive, and accurate in all its operations, and arrives readily at reliable and sound conclusions. His habits are methodical, and his well-arranged ideas shape themselves into the sharpest and best-selected expressions, conveying the exact idea in the fewest possible words. His knowledge of the law is deep and comprehensive, and his clear mental processes enable him to make all his knowledge at once available. Hence his opinion, quickly formed, is decisive and valuable. His opinions on commercial law are admitted to have no superior anywhere. His mind is not readily capable of confusion, and no conflict of authorities can involve his conclusions in obscurity. Clearly and without embarrassment he thinks his way to the proper conclusion, through no matter what entanglement of antagonistic authorities. He is an excellent advocate, also, though his excellence in this direction is not so marked as in the one just alluded to. He is called a fine speaker. He has a clear voice, a graceful style, and an imposing presence; but he does not deal in emotions at all. He is cold and phlegmatic in his speeches as in his character. He lacks imagination, and the touch of eloquence that impresses the listener as well as convinces him is not present. He is logical, clear, and

forcible, and will generally win the juror who happens to be of an eminently logical temperament. He argues supremely; but most jurors have feelings as well as reason that must be touched, and these he never touches. He is to a very considerable extent a moralist also, but he is first of all a lawyer. He would not engage in an unjust cause unless deceived by his client; but the first point to which he makes up his mind is the technical, legal bearing of the case, and then comes the consideration of its moral aspects. The moral qualities are subordinate to the legal value of any case, and yet he is by no means unmindful of the moral qualities. Personally he is tall, with a large, portly figure, and is altogether a fine-looking, imposing gentleman. His face does not specially indicate intellect, and expresses energy in repose rather than in action. His eyes are gray and rather sleepy in their expression. His forehead is high, and looks higher than it is because of slight baldness. His hair and whiskers are gray. He has fine social qualities, a large fund of available information aside from his legal knowledge, and outside of his profession as well as within it is greatly respected and highly esteemed.

TILES, ISRAEL N., Lawyer, was born on a farm in Suffield, Connecticut, in 1833. He remained here, working on the farm in the summer and going to the district school in the winter, until he was sixteen years old. Subsequently he read law a year, and at the age of nineteen he removed to Lafayette, Indiana. Here he resumed his law studies, and soon took a school to teach a few miles out of town. During the day he attended to his duties as school teacher, at night he taught singing school, and together with all the rest kept up his reading of law. The following year he opened a private school, and continued in connection therewith to prosecute his legal studies until 1855, when he was admitted to the bar. About the time of his admission came the burning of Lawrence, Kansas, and at a public meeting called on account of this calamity, he made a speech that astonished all present by the oratorical ability it displayed. He rose rapidly into prominence after this, and during the Fremont-Buchanan campaign he was to a certain extent a political power. He made sixty-six regular speeches through the country—one of them being delivered in Music Hall, Boston, and another in Augusta, Maine. For two years subsequently he was Prosecuting Attorney, and afterwards was elected to the State Legislature. When the war broke out he was just getting into a fine legal practice. He married at this time, and raised a company the same month. Some one else managed to obtain the captaincy of his company, and he then enlisted as a private, but was made Adjutant of the 20th Indiana Regiment. At Malvern Hill he was captured, was in Libby Prison six weeks, and was then exchanged. He was

subsequently made Major of the 63d Indiana Regiment, then Lieutenant-Colonel of the same regiment, and finally Brigadier-General, his commission dating from the battle of Franklin, Tennessee. When the war ended he removed to Chicago, where he practised law alone until 1867, when he entered into a partnership with Judge McAlister. Two years after this he was elected City Attorney. As will be readily seen, he is a man of extraordinary versatility and energy. In his profession he is more of an advocate than an attorney, and he has few superiors at the Chicago bar in the trial of causes. His management of a case is very adroit, and he has great power and quickness of repartee, and a remarkable ability to avail himself of any sudden emergency and turn it to the advantage of his client. As a ready, fluent, and logical speaker, he has few or no equals of his age in the Northwest. He always appears sincere, and besides his wit and humor has rare pathetic power. In the preparation of his cases he is usually clear and complete, and is carefully armed with all the necessary authorities. He is of slender form, medium height, has rather swarthy complexion, keen, full, dark eyes, and a full, dark beard. He converses well, has a talent for pleasant satire, possesses a fine fund of anecdote, and is greatly popular. He is still young, and has a fine future before him.

GOULD, JOHN M., Judge, President of the First National Bank, of Moline, Illinois, was born in Piermont, Grafton county, New Hampshire, February 24th, 1822. His parents were Amos Gould and Nancy H. (Bartlett) Gould. His education was acquired in the common schools in the vicinity of his home. In early life he was occupied in working on a farm, attending school irregularly, and also in his father's tan yard, and in a shoe shop. In 1840 he found employment in a general store, as clerk, and remained there until 1843. In this year he broke his leg, and, during the ensuing twelve months, was consequently debarred from taking an active part in labor or business. In 1844 he removed to Grand Detour, Ogle county, Illinois, where, after serving three years as a clerk, he was admitted as a partner in a dry-goods and notion store, remaining associated in that connection for one year. In 1848 he removed to Moline, Rock Island county, in the same State, and formed a partnership with John Deere, manufacturer of ploughs, under the style of Deere, Tate & Gould, which, after an existence of about four years, was dissolved in 1852. Later in the same year he associated himself in partnership with Dewitt C. Dimock, for the making of wood ware, and also the prosecution of the lumber trade; and in 1868 the business was formed into a joint stock company, with Dewitt C. Dimock, President, and J. M. Gould, Vice-President. In 1857 he, in conjunction with Dimock & Co., commenced the bank-

ing business (private), continuing it under the firm style of Gould, Dimock & Co., until 1863. The First National Bank of Moline was then established, and upon its organization he was appointed to the cashiership, occupying that office until 1867, when he became the President of this institution, a position which he has since retained. In 1853 he was elected County Judge, serving creditably through the term of four years, and exhibiting admirable qualities befitting the office whose duties he ably fulfilled. From 1857 to 1861 he was Postmaster of Moline, and in 1856 was elected a member of the School Board and Trustee of the Township School Board. At the present time he is Treasurer of the Township School Board. He is not excelled in the county as a financial agent and manager, and his efficient and far-seeing conduct in the transaction of the business of the First National Bank, coupled with a recognized energy and prudence, has won for that institution the entire confidence of the general community. He was married, in 1848, to Alice Chase Moulton, of Vermont, who died in Grand Detour, in the same year. He was again married, in 1850, to Hannah M. Dimock.

FELL, KERSEY H., Lawyer, was born, May 1st, 1815, in Chester county, Pennsylvania; is a son of Jesse Fell, formerly of that section, and a descendant of Judge Fell, who emigrated from England to America in 1705. Kersey attended a common school until he attained the age of seventeen; then entered a boarding school in West Bradford township, in his native county; and subsequently taught school. In 1836 he removed to Bloomington, Illinois, where his parents and several of his brothers also became residents previously or subsequently. His first employment there was as clerk in a mercantile establishment. While considering the subject of a permanent occupation, and inclining to the study of the law, but doubting his fitness to undertake it without additional education preparatory thereto, he made the acquaintance of Abraham Lincoln, who was then studying law at Springfield, and discussed the matter with him. Finding that Lincoln's educational advantages had been considerably less than his own, he took Lincoln's advice, and began his legal studies without further preliminaries, occupying his leisure hours with the reading of law, while pursuing his former employment for a livelihood. Soon after this time he was appointed Circuit Clerk, with power to organize De Witt county, which was formed from parts of Macon and McLean counties; and the organization being effected, he held the clerkship from 1838 to 1840; when he returned to Bloomington, and was made Deputy Circuit Clerk of McLean county under General Covel. In the winter of 1840-41 he was admitted to the bar, and formed a copartnership with Albert Dodd, a promising

young lawyer from Connecticut. Mr. Dodd was drowned in 1844, in crossing the Mackinaw creek on his return from a convention at Joliet, which had nominated Hon. John Wentworth (for the first time) for Congress. After this unlooked-for dissolution of the partnership, Mr. Fell practised his profession alone until 1856, when from ill health he relinquished it. During his practice at the bar, it was his custom always to use his influence and efforts to obtain an equitable settlement of his cases without a suit, it being his conviction that a lawyer's duty was to make peace when possible instead of promoting litigation. He was probably the very first person to suggest and urge the nomination of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States. He has said that the first thought of it came to him with the force and completeness of conviction of an inspiration; and he was the first to suggest Mr. Lincoln's nomination to several who afterwards became its prominent and influential advocates, and who were convinced of its propriety by Mr. Fell's arguments. A long and intimate acquaintance with Mr. Lincoln had thoroughly convinced him of his intellectual and moral fitness for the most exalted trusts; and at least as early as 1856 he was warmly in favor of his nomination. In that year, at the State Republican Convention held in Bloomington, Mr. Lincoln was selected as a delegate to the National Convention at Philadelphia; but being very doubtful of his ability to go (owing to imperative business engagements), he only accepted the appointment on Mr. Fell's agreement to go as his substitute, if circumstances made it impossible for him to go himself. Finding, at almost the last moment, that this would be the case, Mr. Lincoln telegraphed Mr. Fell, and the latter started for Philadelphia with less than an hour's notice, and sat in the convention as a substitute delegate. Mr. Lincoln received a strong support for the Vice-Presidency, in that convention, and was withdrawn by the Illinois delegation with express reference to reserving him for the highest place at a subsequent time. Having removed to West Chester, Pennsylvania, during this Presidential campaign, for a temporary sojourn (which was protracted some twenty-four months), Mr. Fell took occasion at a mass meeting, to present Mr. Lincoln's name and character to the favorable consideration of the Pennsylvanians as a Presidential candidate in the future, and thus in some measure to prepare the way for the nomination which was actually made four years later. In 1860, with a view to restore his much impaired health, Mr. Fell travelled through Europe; but was careful to return in season to cast his vote for Mr. Lincoln, and to rejoice in his election to the Presidency. He has never been a seeker of offices, yet it has been his lot to hold several, usually such as involved much labor with little or no emolument. For twelve years he was a member of the Board of Education of Bloomington, and was distinguished for his zeal and fidelity in the execution of his duties, and for his lively interest in the cause of education and the

improvement of the efficiency of the schools. He contributed liberally of his means to the founding of the Wesleyan University, at Bloomington, and the erection of its buildings, and was a member of its first Board of Trustees. He executed the contract for the erection of the buildings of the State Reform School at Pontiac, and with his brother Jesse donated a part of the land now belonging to that institution. He has, during all of his long residence in Bloomington, been among her most public-spirited and enterprising citizens, and active in every movement to promote her improvement. Several of the earliest brick business houses which led the way to her present advanced state of architecture were of his building. Two of the additions to the city were laid out by him; and the public improvements in general have always had his coöperation and support. Having become first principal and then sole proprietor of a large machine shop in Bloomington, he converted it, in 1873, into a chair manufactory, now run by the Bloomington Chair Factory Company, of which he is one of the principal stockholders. It is a prosperous enterprise, employing about one hundred hands, and of great value to the city. The caning of the chairs is chiefly done, at present, by the boys of the State Reform School at Pontiac. It has always been a part of his disposition during life to encourage his own employes and others of small means with whom he came in contact, to become owners of their own homes; and many can trace their first step towards independence to his advice and assistance. His suggestions often came to such persons at first with a sense of astonishment, the idea of *their* being able to become proprietors of anything not having occurred to them; but with a little judicious encouragement the idea has become reality, and proved the beginning of respectable accumulations. Much good has been effected by this quiet and sensible policy, benefiting both its immediate objects and the community in general. In religious belief he is a Unitarian Quaker. He took an active part in the organization of the Free Congregational Society at Bloomington, and has been from the first and to the present time a zealous and efficient member, devoting much time, thought, and means to its support and advancement. His father was a member of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, and was known far and wide as "Honest Jesse Fell;" and his mother was truly a "ministering angel" in her own society and in all her neighborhood and circle of acquaintance. She died, universally lamented, in 1846. His father, from 1841 to his death, in 1853, was afflicted with blindness; which infirmity was, however, alleviated by the affectionate care and attention of his numerous family. Through life he has been and still is an industrious and busy man, seldom spending an hour in an unprofitable way. He is noted for his hospitality and sociability, and his home is the constant resort of numerous visitors, who find unfailing attraction in his society and that of his excellent wife and

agreeable children. He is a deep and earnest thinker, and extensively read in science, theology, philosophy, and general literature. He holds broad and generous opinions in full sympathy with the progressive and rational tendencies of the age. He is much beloved and respected in the community for his pure life, agreeable manners, and useful public services. He was married, January 1st, 1845, in the city of Philadelphia, to Jane Price, of his native county of Chester. She is of English descent. They have eight children—five sons and three daughters.

WALLACE, HUGH, Lawyer and Farmer, was born in Pennsylvania, August 10th, 1802. His parents were James H. Wallace and Agnes Wallace. He studied law in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, under the instructions of George B. Porter, afterward Governor of Michigan, a man of sterling attainments. At the completion of the usual probationary term, he passed an examination, and was admitted to the bar in 1828. He practised his profession subsequently for some time in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania. In 1837 he removed to Sterling, where he was occupied not only professionally, but also in conducting farming operations on an extensive scale. From 1852 to 1854 he was Registrar of the Land Office at Dixon, Illinois, and in 1854 was elected to the Senate. He had previously, from 1847 to 1849, officiated also as a member of the Legislature, in which body he was recognized as an active spirit and influential coadjutor. He was a man of elevated character, one influenced by commendable desires, and throughout a long life bore himself with notable rectitude and ability. His death, which occurred in 1864, occasioned widespread and sincere regret, and numerous testimonials, public and private, testified to the sorrow and respect of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

HOOK, CHARLES H., Clerk of the Circuit Court of La Salle county, Illinois, was born in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, February 5th, 1834, being the son of Peter Uriah Hook, a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and a merchant. His instruction was obtained first in the common school.

He was soon placed in a select school, and subsequently took a full course in Madison College, in Uniontown, from which he graduated in 1855. He then studied law for one year under S. Duncan Oliphant, of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and in the spring of 1857 came to Ottawa, Illinois, entering as Deputy Clerk the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the Ninth Illinois Judicial District. For nearly twelve years he filled this station with care and ability. In 1866 he became First Assistant Assessor of the Sixth District of Illinois, and continued in that capacity eight months. In

1861 he was married to Anna Schermerhorn, of Ottawa. For two years he served as one of the Aldermen of the city, and in 1868 he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, and ex-officio Recorder. He served four years and was then re-elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of La Salle county, which position he now retains. He has filled all these stations with the utmost fidelity, and with great intelligence, and is regarded as one of the foremost men in the city of his residence.

DUFFANY, REV. OTIS HENRY, D.D., was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 3d, 1825. After the usual primary education, he prepared for college at the academical department of the University of Maryland, and then entered the junior class of Dickinson College. He was found to be of such efficiency that in 1851 he had sole charge of mathematics and engineering in Dickinson College; and during his travels in the West, he has found many men who studied engineering with him and who had been in the army. He was prominently associated with the political movements of Pennsylvania during his residence in that State, and was at one time put forward as candidate for Senator, but was too young then for so high an office, and before the next term came around he had retired from political life. In 1856 he supplied the pulpit of the Associate Reformed Church of Baltimore, in connection with his duties as Professor in the college, and in the fall of that year became its pastor, in which relation he was very successful, and many conversions occurred under these labors, an index to the success and usefulness that was to attend his ministry in later years, and on other fields. In 1860 he was called to the First Methodist Church of Chicago, where he labored until the following year. He received the degree of D.D. from Dickinson College after his departure from it. He then removed to Evanston, a suburb of Chicago, where he remained until 1864, when he was appointed Pastor of Grace Church, Chicago. During his residence at Evanston he was frequently in the city, actively identified with the various movements and questions of the day, delivering numerous lectures, and ever an ardent supporter of the Union and of emancipation. His eulogy on Mr. Lincoln was acknowledged a masterpiece of rhetoric, receiving the personal compliment of Speaker Colfax. He also conducted the religious services on the opening of the Chamber of Commerce, and pronounced the oration over the dead heroes of the Board of Trade Battery. His church prospered greatly under his ministry. But other fields of labor were to engage his attention. He was appointed by the bishops Corresponding Secretary of the Church Extension Society, with head quarters at Philadelphia. He declined the appointment, however, and became Pastor of the St. James Church, of New Brunswick, New Jersey. While there, two interesting circumstances occurred: one was the

preaching of Rev. Stephen H. Tyng in his church, for which he was presented, tried and reprimanded by the authorities of the Protestant Episcopal Church; the other circumstance was his instruction in religious matters of several young Japanese noblemen, sent there for educational purposes by their government, three of them being converted under his ministry, and one baptized by himself, who is now Minister of Japan to the United States. He subsequently became Pastor of St. Paul's Church, Newark, New Jersey, where he labored for two years and a half with great acceptance and success, endearing himself deeply to his charge. He was then, in October, 1872, transferred to the pastorate of the Metropolitan Church of Washington. There, from the very outset, he drew immense congregations. President Grant and family were regular attendants upon his ministrations, as was also Chief Justice Chase, and at the death of the latter, who was a member of his church, he delivered the funeral discourse in the Senate chamber. It is to be mentioned as a remarkable and unprecedented occurrence, that on the Sabbath preceding President Grant's second inauguration, there were present in his church at service, President Grant and family, and every member of the Cabinet, and of the Supreme bench. It was his privilege as pastor of the President's family to perform the marriage ceremony on the occasion of the wedding of Nellie Grant and Algernon Sartoris. From this and many other intimate associations, the doctor is a familiar friend and visitor in the President's family, whether in the capital or by the seaside. On his first Sabbath in Washington he baptized a converted Indian chief, and on other occasions, delegations of chiefs from Indian tribes were present through the entire services. In March, 1875, he returned to Chicago, and became Pastor of the Trinity M. E. Church of that city, where he now resides. Very soon after his arrival, at the request of many leading citizens, he delivered an oration upon the character of Washington in aid of the erection of a suitable monument to the father of his country, which, though the weather was exceedingly unpropitious, was largely attended and gave great satisfaction, as it had similarly done at the East. He was married December 26th, 1848, to Eliza B. Hamilton, daughter of Rev. W. Hamilton, of Washington. They have a family of five children, three sons and two daughters. Dr. Tiffany has been a man of great success and acceptance in every pulpit that he has occupied. He is generally conceded to be one of the first pulpit orators in the land, a finished speaker, of fine presence, able, logical, eloquent and powerful. He has proved himself again and again, in the lecture field, and upon great public occasions, as on decoration day, independence day, and in the distress after the great fire of '71, an accomplished orator. His sermons and other public addresses have been reported frequently in the press of the various cities in which he has officiated, from Montreal to Washington, and favorably commented upon, and many pages of such matter could be printed; but perhaps no juster tribute has been rendered to

him than that contained in an address presented at a farewell sociable on his departure from Grace Church to his pastorate in New Jersey. After mention of "the dignity, ability and efficiency with which he had filled the pulpit positions assigned him," the address continues: "We also take pleasure in stating that on the broader plane of public activities, as patriot in the midst of national convulsion and trial, and as a scholar and orator upon the platform, you have made a record of enduring honor to yourself, and reflecting credit upon our denomination." This was signed by representatives of all the Methodist churches of Chicago.

KINNER, HON. MARK, was born in Manchester, Vermont, September 13th, 1813. His family dates back to the early days of the history of New England. His mother, daughter of Robert, and cousin of John Pierpoint, the poet, was thus connected with one of the old, famous, historic families of England; while his father, Richard Skinner, was a man of marked eminence and ability, having been State's Attorney, Judge of Probate, Member of Legislature, Governor, Member of Congress, and Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, and so high was the esteem in which he was held that he almost invariably continued in these various positions until he declined further service. The son fitted for college at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and entered the University of Vermont in 1830, graduating in 1833, in advance of his class. He determined to become, like his father, a lawyer, and for two years studied law at Saratoga Springs, with Judge Ezek Cowen, an eminent jurist and author, and Nicholas Hill, an accomplished lawyer. He also spent one year in the New Haven Law School, a department of Yale College. Chicago was just then beginning to attract attention as a promising place, and in 1836 he went thither, a cotemporary of a large circle of young men whose names have since added lustre to the annals of the city and the State; and it will be seen also that he is now one of the oldest citizens of Chicago. He was admitted to the bar of Illinois immediately, and in the fall of that year entered upon the active practice of law, with G. O. A. Beaumont as partner. In 1839-40 he was elected City Attorney of the young city. His stable character, resolution and energy, although never enjoying very good health, made him prominent in his profession as well as in the Democratic party, though he was never a professional politician. He was Master in Chancery for Cook county for years, and was afterward appointed by President Tyler, United States District Attorney, for a district embracing the entire State. At the second term his claim was contested by Hon. J. N. Arnold, and as a compromise the office was given to a third party. Just before receiving this appointment he assisted in the prosecution of Charles Chapman upon a charge of perjury, in an application for bankruptcy. The case was a

notable one, as being the only conviction in the United States under the old bankrupt law. In 1846 he was elected Member of the Legislature, and became chairman of the most important committee in the House, that upon finance. He drew up and procured the passage of a bill which brought order out of the chaos of State indebtedness, and set the matter upon a healthier basis. It also became a point of jealousy and warm discussion, whether, in the apportionment of delegates to the new State Constitutional Convention, the census of 1840 or of 1845 should be the guide, as the one would give the ascendancy to the southern counties, and the other to the northern. Mr. Skinner became the leader of the latter, and by his skilful management and leadership they carried the day. This question involved another still more important one—the payment of the State debt at some time, principal and interest, or its utter repudiation, and a man of his character could not long doubt on which side to be. In 1851 he was elected Judge of the Cook County Court of Common Pleas, and declined a re-election in 1853 on account of feeble health. This was at an early day when the business that is now apportioned among two or three courts was all transacted by him, and at a far less salary than is now paid to either of these. His health also prevented his resuming a general law practice, and he was led to turn his attention to large financial operations, in which he has since been engaged for many years. In consequence of his accurate knowledge of law and thorough reliability of character, he became agent for many now resident capitalists, investing and loaning for them large sums of money, which went toward the construction of many elegant blocks and residences in the city. In 1861 he was chosen President of the Chicago Sanitary Commission, which from a local afterward grew to be a general organization, the well-known Northwestern Sanitary Commission. He held this responsible position until 1864, performing its duties without any pay, until prostrated by an attack of typhoid fever. In 1862 he was also elected a member of the United States Sanitary Commission. But he not only gave to the country his own services: he lost his son, Richard Skinner, in its defence, a young man just graduated from Yale College with promise, and possessed of a spotless Christian character, who fell mortally wounded on the field of duty, June 22d, 1864. Judge Skinner has also been an active and efficient member of the school board, and friend of education, and one of the schools of the city has been named after him. In 1848 he delivered before the New England Society, of which he was one of the founders, an address in vindication of the character of the Pilgrim Fathers, which was afterward published. He was also one of the founders of the Chicago Reform School, and was chosen first President of its Board of Directors. To make this perfect he inspected all the prominent reformatory institutions in the older States, and engrafted the results of his observation upon his school with decided success. He has always been interested in the city's

growth and prosperity, and naturally became concerned in its railroad interests, as Director of the old Galena, and of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads. He was married May 21st, 1841, to Elizabeth Magill Williams, and has had six children. He has long been identified with the Presbyterian church as a member and an officer. In private life he is of simple, quiet tastes, and of unswerving integrity. He is now Agent for making loans and investments for the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, and still lives in Chicago, an honored and useful citizen of the city he has so long been identified with.

ARNES, ALLEN T., M.D., Superintendent of the Illinois Southern Hospital for the Insane, was born at Bedford, Kentucky, June 21st, 1832. His parents, Craven Barnes and Mary Barnes, were natives of Kentucky. His earlier and preparatory education was acquired in the South Hanover College, located in Indiana. After leaving school he engaged in teaching, and continued in that occupation during the ensuing fifteen months. At the expiration of that time he decided to embrace the medical profession, and accordingly commenced the study of medicine under the supervision and able guidance of Dr. McClure, a favorably known physician and a skilful practitioner. With this instructor he remained for about three years, then graduated at the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville. He subsequently entered upon the active practice of his profession in Austin, Indiana, where he was successfully occupied during the following three years. He then returned to Louisville, Illinois, and was there professionally occupied until 1862, meeting with great success and securing a very extensive practice. Shortly after the outbreak of the Rebellion, early in 1862, he entered the service of the United States in the capacity of Surgeon of the 98th Illinois Mounted Infantry, served efficiently and actively throughout the war, and was discharged August 5th, 1865. While engaged in the army he did staff duty for a considerable period, and was placed in charge of the hospitals at Bowling Green, Nashville, and Chattanooga. He was an active participant in many battles and engagements: among them were those of Chickamauga, Farmington, Hoover's Gap, Buzzard Roost, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Selma, Columbus, and Macon, besides innumerable skirmishes, all of a character more or less perilous and important. At the close of the conflict he located himself at Centralia, Illinois, where he resumed the practice of his profession, remaining there until 1873. For seven years he was Surgeon of the Illinois Central Railroad, and during 1871 and 1872 was Mayor of Centralia, having on each occasion been elected against his expressed wishes. Prior to this time he had also been Alderman for a term of two years. In 1873 he was appointed Superintendent of the Illinois Southern Hospital for the In-

sane, which position he still retains. This is the largest hospital in the State, and will have a holding capacity when completed for four hundred patients; the north and centre wings are now completed, and the south wing is under contract and will shortly be finished. He was married while in Louisville, Illinois, in 1856, to Elizabeth H. Green, a resident of that place.



TORRS, EMORY A., Lawyer, was born in the year 1834, in Cattaraugus county, New York. He studied law with his father and Marshall R. Champlain, ex-Attorney-General of the State of New York. In 1855 he was admitted to the bar in Buffalo. Until 1859 he practised law in New York city, and then removed to Chicago, where he has since resided and practised his profession. In many respects he is one of the most noted men at the Chicago bar, and in some of his qualities he has few equals and no superiors in the legal ranks, not only of Chicago, but of the country. As a jury lawyer he is in some respects unequalled. His command of language is tremendous, and his powers of ridicule and sarcasm, and his ability to seize and use the humorous phase of any case or any circumstance, are unapproachable. He can appreciate and employ the ludicrous elements of affairs as very few other men can do. In all his efforts he is exceedingly brilliant, and his addresses sparkle from beginning to end, and not unfrequently scorch while they shine. But he has no just appreciation of the pathetic, and so misses an element of great power. Spontaneity is one strong feature of his excellence; his best "hits" have their origin in the immediate circumstances of the time and place, and so are doubly effective. He is a hard student, has the ability to comprehend a case, and the industry to work it up with care and effect. He is zealous in the cause of his client, and works hard, effectively, and very often successfully in his behalf. He has, withal, gained some prominence as a political speaker, and his utterances in this direction have considerable weight. In person he is of less than the medium height, is slender, and has light hair and complexion, and blue eyes. His movements are quick and his manner nervous. Altogether he is a successful man, and as is inevitable with a man of his organization and temperament, has many ardent admirers, and has excited many antipathies.



BAKER, DAVID JEWETT, Lawyer, and Judge of the Twenty-sixth Circuit of Illinois, was born at Kaskaskia, Randolph county, Illinois, November 20th, 1834. His parents were David Jewett Baker and Sarah Tenery (Fairchild) Baker. His father was born in Connecticut, and moved to Illinois in 1819, and for a brief period was United States Senator from Illinois, and during his lifetime was a leading

and prominent lawyer, and the personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, S. T. Logan, and Chief Justice Breese. His education was acquired at the Shurtleff College, in Upper Alton, Illinois, from which institution he graduated in 1854. Deciding subsequently to embrace the legal profession, he engaged in the study of law, and was thus occupied during two consecutive years. Ultimately, after passing the required examination, he was licensed to practise law, and since his admission to the bar in 1856, has been constantly and successfully engaged in professional duties, either at the bar, in the office, or on the bench. In November of the latter year he removed to Cairo, where he rapidly secured an extensive and remunerative clientage. In politics he has always been a supporter of the Republican party, and upon various occasions has ably sustained its principles and vindicated its course of action. He has held several municipal offices, and from 1864 to 1865 was Mayor of Cairo. In March, 1869, he was elected Judge of the Nineteenth Circuit, and in June, 1873, was elected to the Circuit Judgeship of the Twenty-sixth Circuit, an office which he still retains. He has performed all public trusts with efficiency and fidelity, and as Judge of the Circuit Court has, by his integrity and ability, won the confidence and esteem of the entire bar. Endowed with innate talents of a high order, they have been fully developed by a course of thorough elementary training, and subsequent study, experience and research; and his rulings and judgments are characterized by soundness of logic, clearness of expression, and concise accuracy. In all matters connected with the social and political status of his State and county he has always manifested a warm and generous interest, and in many ways, while acting in a public capacity, has been instrumental in conducting to their onward march and improvement. He was married in July, 1864, to Sarah Elizabeth White.



DEXTER, WIRT, Lawyer, was born in Dexter, Michigan, in the year 1833. Samuel Dexter, his grandfather, was not only a lawyer but a statesman. He was a member of the cabinet in John Adams' administration, and Daniel Webster, in his great speech against Hayne, paid a lofty tribute to the great constitutional lawyer. Samuel Dexter and Franklin Dexter, father and uncle of Wirt Dexter, were also lawyers of great prominence. At one time Samuel was a Territorial Judge in Michigan, and subsequently resumed the practice of the law in the town of Dexter, which he had founded. This town was the birth-place of Wirt Dexter, and here he resided until he removed to Chicago some sixteen years ago. He attended the schools in his native State for a time, and spent a short period at Ann Arbor, but left there before taking his degree, and went to one of the Eastern colleges. For some time before removing to Chicago he was in the lumber business in the Michigan pine regions,

and he devoted a portion of his leisure time to making political stump-speeches. His oratorical efforts at this period are said to have combined the characteristics of Methodist exhortation and far-Western eloquence. As we have said, he removed from Michigan to Chicago, and there he engaged again in the lumber business for a time. He left that occupation to study law, becoming a student in the office of Sedgwick & Walker. He was admitted to the bar in due course of time, and his progress in his profession has been very rapid. He is now recognized as standing in the front rank of the legal army, and illustrates anew the hereditary transmission of talents. He is superior both as an advocate and as an attorney. As an advocate he always speaks well and effectively. His speeches are always full of meaning, and are of a character clear, elevated and comprehensive. He speaks with an earnestness that convinces his hearers that he is convinced that he is right and fully believes what he is saying. There is never an opportunity for forgetting that it is a gentleman and a scholar of refinement who speaks; and the humor that sometimes is displayed in his speeches is never of the low comedy order. Pure, clear and epigrammatic, his best speeches are models. As a counsellor he is profound, able and reliable. He is "learned in the law," but his own originality of mind guides him most surely in his conclusions. He studies his books closely, but rather for corroboration than for authority, and appears to regard them rather as witnesses than as judges. He judges the case in which he is interested by the standard of right and wrong, and if he judges it to be wrong will not engage to support it. Trickery he abominates, and litigation, save as a last resort, he discourages. He will not advise a suit unless he knows his client to be in the right, and believes a lawsuit to be absolutely the only resource. Men know this, and hence the great confidence with which he is regarded. He has fine social qualities, occupies a high social position, is genial and affable, luxurious in his habits, artistic and refined in his tastes, liberal in the extreme, and popular among all his acquaintances.



SWING, REV. PROFESSOR DAVID, was born, August 18th, 1830, in Cincinnati. He is of German parentage, his grandfather being from the province of Alsace, along the disputed frontier between France and Germany, and his father being previously to their living in Cincinnati a resident of New Jersey. In all his early life he struggled with poverty and sickness, and indeed has never been possessed of very good health. His preliminary education was obtained in Cincinnati and in Oxford, Ohio. He at length entered Miami University, where he graduated in 1852. He then studied theology a year at Cincinnati, when

he was called to teach languages in Miami University in 1854. He filled this professorship for twelve years, when in 1866 he received a call to the pastorate of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Chicago, of which church he is still the pastor. He was married in 1854 to Elizabeth Porter, daughter of a physician. They have two children, daughters. During the great fire of 1871 his church and parishioners were completely burned out, and they were very much scattered; so that instead of resuming worship on their old ground, in the North Division, they met for a time with him in Standard Hall, a spacious building belonging to a Jewish organization, and afterward he preached for a while on the Sabbath in McVicker's Theatre, as being a still more centrally located point. Now, however, they have rebuilt a beautiful church upon their old quarters, and are once more gathered together as a scattered family might be. For a few years past Professor Swing has been steadily and powerfully growing into public favor as a preacher of the very first order. During his ministrations in the theatre crowded audiences evinced the popular interest in him, and at that time his audiences were largely miscellaneous assemblies, many of his hearers not having been regular attendants upon divine service. He is an eloquent speaker, eloquent in a plain homely earnestness, an utter absence of all staginess, or attempt at oratory, and a manifest entire forgetfulness of self, and a devotion to his work. His voice is not pleasant, nor is his enunciation particularly attractive, and it is hard for a stranger to analyze the impression made in hearing him, or tell the secret of his power; but the charm is there, as the public have found out long ago; and by many he is even considered the most eloquent minister in the city. As a man he is exceedingly plain and unassuming in manner. To the world at large, outside of Chicago, he is perhaps best known as connected with the great ecclesiastical trial of "Patton vs. Swing" before the Presbytery, and afterward before the Synod, he being charged with holding doctrines heretical to the Presbyterian faith. He was, after a prolonged trial, acquitted before the former body, and convicted before the latter of heresy. He is the editor of *The Alliance*, and as ready in his utterance in the field of literature as in the sacred desk. The people of his church are warmly attached to their pastor. During all the progress of the famous and trying ordeal through which he passed his Christian bearing and forbearance, and freedom from animosity, won the respect and outspoken sympathy of a large additional circle of friends and admirers. After the rendering of the above verdict, he decided to prevent all occasion for further proceedings by withdrawing from that denomination and entering the Congregational body. In consequence of the universal satisfaction with his preaching, after the fire he was urged to occupy some large temple or tabernacle in the heart of the city, but he declined all such proposals and returned to preach to his old parish on North Side in their rebuilt church.

BOONE, HON. LEVI D., M. D., ex-Mayor of Chicago, was born, December 8th, 1808, near Lexington, Kentucky. He is a grand-nephew of the famous pioneer, Daniel Boone. The father of the latter emigrated from England, first to Pennsylvania, where Daniel was born, and afterward to North Carolina; from whence the adventurous spirit of young Boone led him to penetrate still farther into the wilderness, and at last to settle in Kentucky, his wife and daughter being the first white women who ever stood on the banks of the Kentucky river. In this adventurous move he was accompanied by his brother, Samuel, who soon after his arrival was killed and scalped by the Indians. A son of his, named Squire Boone, at length became affianced to Anna Grubbs, of Virginia, and as there was, in the wilderness then composing the westernmost of the two counties into which the entire State of Kentucky was divided, no clergyman or authorized magistrate to perform a marriage ceremony, they crossed to the other bank of the river, in the eastern county, where they were married in due form, under the shade of a large tree. Squire Boone became afterward a distinguished Baptist minister of Kentucky. Dr. Boone* was the seventh son of this marriage, born while his parents were surrounded by the ravages of Indian warfare; his father, with the men of the settlement, fighting them in the field, and his mother and the other women defending the garrison with firearms, axes and boiling water. At the battle of "Horseshoe Bend" Boone was shot through the hips, receiving a wound from which he never recovered; and before he was ten years of age Levi was left fatherless, and his mother a widow without inheritance. Educational advantages were scarce, but he applied himself, and, with heroic efforts on the part of his mother, he was enabled to complete his medical studies at Transylvania University at the age of twenty-one. In the spring of 1829 he removed to Illinois, spending one year in Edwardsville, and afterward establishing a practice in Hillsboro, Montgomery county. Very soon, however, the people of Illinois were startled with the sound with which his ancestors had been so familiar, the war-whoop of the Indian. The Black Hawk war was upon the country! Faithful to the antecedents of his family, Dr. Boone was the first man from his county to answer the call for volunteers, and at the head of a company of cavalry served out that period of enlistment. At the second levy of troops he enlisted as a private, but was immediately appointed Surgeon of the 2d Regiment of the 3d Brigade, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. In March, 1833, he was married to Louisa M. Smith, daughter of Hon. Theoph. W. Smith, at one time a Judge on the Supreme Bench of the State. After six years practice in Hillsboro he removed in

1836 to Chicago. Here he ceased practice for a while, being engaged as Secretary of the Chicago Marine & Life Insurance Company, and subsequently in a contract on the canal. The financial crash following soon after, he resumed his profession, in the practice of which he continued without intermission in Chicago until 1862, when failing health required a change of occupation. His retirement caused a general regret among his old patients, and many of the oldest families still clung to him for advice. Of a nature sympathizing and tender, but in critical moments cool and firm, his presence was always hailed in the sick chamber with confidence. He proved himself especially unflinching and faithful in the visitation of cholera. At its first advent he was chosen City Physician, and acted as such for three years. For three terms he was elected an Alderman, and in 1855, the city having grown during his residence from a population of four thousand to nearly a hundred thousand, he was elected its Mayor. The period covered by his term of office was an eventful one for the city, and business was intensely active. The High and Reform Schools were put in operation; the grade of the city established, and also its sewerage system; and the famous Nicholson pavement introduced. In 1862 the even tenor of his life was interrupted by an incident untoward in itself, and to a high-minded gentleman like him extremely painful. On a charge of complicity in the escape of a rebel prisoner from Camp Douglas he was placed under military arrest by Colonel J. H. Tucker, commandant of this post, and for some days confined in the camp, when, at the instance of President Lincoln, an order for his release was issued by the Secretary of War. The facts, briefly, were these: The doctor, who from the outset of the Rebellion had always proved himself loyal, and in many practical ways had, in common with the citizens generally, become interested for the welfare and relief—not release—of the rebel prisoners then in camp; and having been, at a large meeting held with this end in view, appointed one of the almoners of its charity, he assisted in distributing among them money, as well as other comforts. But after the cruel treatment received by Northern prisoners became known, an order was issued prohibiting further kindness of this sort. But the doctor had in the meantime, and before this order was promulgated, gone away on a business tour, and three weeks afterward, during his absence, a clerk of his paid over, on an order from one of the prisoners, as he had been directed to do, a small balance of money which the prisoner's mother had left in Dr. Boone's hands for the relief of her son. And out of this simple fact grew the cry of disloyalty and the arrest! That no such imputation was true was both before and afterward proved by the doctor's abundant efforts in behalf of the national cause, and his personal labors in relieving our own wounded at the front without charge or pay. He was also the first man in the city to advocate inducements to enlistment by private bounty, and himself offered a city lot, or forty acres of farm lands, to the widow

*It will be seen by this account that his grandfather was Samuel, and not Squire, Boone, as was erroneously stated in another account of his life published several years ago.

of the first volunteer from the city who should fall in his country's defence; and a widow of one of the soldiers under Mulligan received that bounty from his hand. The above explanation of the arrest, and statements with regard to his patriotism, are no more than simple justice to the man thus wronged. The following copy of a letter received from Colonel Tucker years afterward tells its own story and closes our allusion to this affair:

"NEW YORK, *August 17th*, 1869.

"HON. L. D. BOONE, Chicago, Illinois.

"MY DEAR SIR:—My attention has been called to some biographical notices of prominent citizens of Chicago, recently published; among which is a brief sketch of yourself, in which reference is made to your arrest in the summer of 1862, at Camp Douglas, upon a charge of complicity in the escape of a Confederate prisoner. A pleasant duty is suggested to me, my dear sir, by reading the sketch above referred to, and which I hasten to perform by addressing you this hasty note to-day:—that nothing whatever was developed during the investigation of the case referred to which in any way implicated yourself as conspiring for the escape of the prisoner. And, for myself, permit me to say that I never doubted your true and sincere loyalty to the country throughout the entire period of its greatest crisis.

"I am, my dear sir, very respectfully,

"Your obedient servant, JOSEPH H. TUCKER,

"Colonel commanding Camp Douglas in 1862."

Dr. Boone afterward became Financial Agent of the western department of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston, having charge, more particularly, of its investments and securities; and though now well advanced in years, and at an age when many would retire from business, he is still actively engaged in the duties of this position. At the age of seventeen he made a profession of religion in connection with the Baptist denomination, and now for half a century has been a member and much of the time an officer of that church; having of late years contributed princely sums toward the erection and maintenance of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, of Chicago, to which he belongs; and where he has also been actively engaged in the Sabbath-school work. He was one of the first to lend his counsel and co-operation to the formation of the University of Chicago, and has been for a long time a Trustee of its General and Executive Boards, and from the beginning a large contributor to its funds. He is also the President and largest stockholder of the Chicago Zinc and Mining Company, in Kansas. His wife is still living, and they have a family of six children, two sons and four daughters; and ten grandchildren.

PHELPS, OTHNIEL B., retired Real Estate Agent, was born in Potter's Hollow, Schoharie county, New York, February 18th, 1821. He is a cousin of Potter Palmer, and was born in the same settlement, which was named after the family, and lies at the intersection of three counties. His father was a farmer, and he worked on the farm summers

and attended school winters until sixteen years of age, when he entered a country store and remained there four years. He then started a tannery establishment in Oswego county, in which he was engaged for ten years. He was married in 1850 to Miss Steele, of Windham, Greene county. In 1860 he went to Chicago, and entered the dry-goods store of Potter Palmer, in which he was engaged for five years; at which time Mr. Palmer sold out, and invested heavily in real estate in Chicago, himself residing in New York, travelling in Europe, and otherwise absent much of the time. During all this period, and until quite recently, Mr. Phelps had charge of his interests in the Garden City, superintending the construction of buildings, etc.; when, in the spring of 1874, he retired from active life. Like his cousin he possesses a marked talent for business, and has proved himself useful in the discharge of the responsible positions which he has held.

MOODY, DWIGHT L., Evangelist, was born in Northfield, Massachusetts, February 5th, 1837. His educational advantages in youth were very inferior and limited, nor had his religious nature been developed any more than his intellectual endowments. At about the age of eighteen he went to Boston to obtain a business training in the establishment of an uncle. He one day went into the church of Rev. Dr. Kirk, where he heard a powerful sermon which convicted him of sin; he resolved not to go there again. But on the next Sabbath he returned, and the impression was deepened. Just then his Sabbath-school teacher called upon him, and to him he unburdened his mind. The result of this talk was the conversion of Mr. Moody. He applied for admission to the church soon after, but was counselled by the committee to delay a profession until he could more clearly apprehend the fundamental truths of Christianity. His parents were Unitarians. About a year later he presented himself again to the committee and was received into the church. Soon after he attended a prayer-meeting, and rose and spoke briefly. At the close of the meeting the pastor took him aside and kindly advised him not to speak in the meetings, but that he might serve God more acceptably in some other way. Other attempts on his part met with similar discouragement from several good people. In the fall of 1856 he went to Chicago, where he entered into business for himself. Desiring to be useful he entered a Sunday-school and asked that they would give him a class to teach: he was told that they had plenty of teachers, but that space would be given him to teach if he would gather a new class. He accordingly went out upon the streets, and the next Sabbath brought in eighteen boys. This was the beginning of his mission to the masses. He enjoyed bringing them in so much, that, instead of teaching the class himself, he handed it over to another teacher, and

went on recruiting class after class until the school was filled. Soon after he began to entertain the idea of starting a mission school of his own in a neglected portion of the city. He consulted the clergymen in that section, but they unanimously dissuaded him from the attempt: on further reflection, however, he decided to make the trial, and accordingly with a few associates he began the "North Market Hall Mission," in a hall that was used Saturday nights for dancing, and which they spent the late hours of the night and into the morning in cleaning out for the purposes of their school. Here the school was held for six years, attended both by encouragements and discouragements. Finding it an unsuitable place for prayer-meetings or Sabbath services, he rented a saloon that would hold about two hundred persons. In this dismal place, with policemen on guard about the door, he gathered the poor and vicious to teach Christ to them. Little then did he imagine himself occupying the vast and splendid halls of Great Britain in which he has recently preached the same word. He early saw that among such a population the meetings, to be successful, must be lively and interesting, and, appreciating the power of song, secured the assistance of a good singer; thus he established a hold, divided the school into classes, and then conducted it much in the usual way. The interest on the part of the children soon drew in some of the older people, and conversions began to occur. Mr. Moody urged them to connect themselves with various churches. But they did not feel at home, or contented to do so. Gradually, therefore, he felt constrained to take charge of them and supply them with Christian instruction. About this time the revival of 1857-58 occurred, which led to the formation of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago, and the establishment of a daily union prayer-meeting. He was very active in this meeting, and at one time when its attendance had diminished to three or four persons, he, by personal efforts, induced more than one hundred to join the praying-band. His school and church had steadily increased, and now the former numbered about one thousand in attendance. He resolved to give up his business and devote his whole time to the work. When asked how he expected to live, he replied, "God will provide, if he wishes me to keep on; and I will keep on until I am obliged to stop." And since that time he has declined receiving any salary from any individual or society, trusting solely for his maintenance to what it might be put into the heart of Christian people to give, being himself destitute of private means. And this same resolve has been fully carried out in his recent work in Great Britain. But, while adopting this method for himself, he never pressed it upon others, and is himself the steady friend of and co-worker with the salaried ministry. His work so grew upon his hands, that in 1863 a large building, costing, with the lot, \$20,000, was erected for him on Illinois street, where he gathered a church of three hundred members, preached Christ to a crowded assembly, and conducted a

flourishing Sunday-school. John V. Farwell, a wealthy Christian merchant of the city, one of Mr. Moody's oldest friends in the West, and now President of the Young Men's Christian Association, provided him with a house, which was beautifully furnished by other friends, and thus he was cared for, and thus his great work went on, until the sudden shock of the great fire of 1871, which destroyed his church and his home, and he only escaped with his wife and two children, and his Bible. This Bible he now uses. About five years ago he began that diligent, special study of the Scriptures which has so fully and wonderfully furnished him as an expounder of their truths. To pursue this study he formed the habit of rising at four or five and studying it until breakfast. Five weeks after the fire "The North Side Tabernacle" was begun, and completed in thirty days; a wooden structure of one story's height, and seating fifteen hundred persons. Here the meetings went on. It was afterward decided to build a larger and more substantial church, costing \$100,000, and with twenty-five hundred sittings. And while this should be in process of construction Mr. Moody decided to go to England with Mr. Sankey and preach there. The Christian Commission, during the war, found him a hearty, energetic, whole-souled helper. At one time he had charge of the Chicago branch, and afterwards went down to the field, administering to the needy both spiritual and material comfort. In 1865 he was elected President of the Chicago Young Men's Christian Association, and, with the choice spirits around him, brought about a new era of growth and power in that association. He also was the means of infusing a new life and interest into the State Sabbath-school conventions. As was mentioned, after the fire he entered upon the work in England: he had been there twice before, originally for the health of himself and family, and had formed those English friendships which led to his being invited to labor in that country; but he could never see his way clear to do so until just at this time, and went over intending to remain but a few months, until the completion of his church. On their arrival they found, to their utter surprise, the two friends both dead upon whose more particular invitation they had come, and upon whom they had relied to pave the way for them to speak to the people. They, however, decided to make the attempt; which they did in several small towns with but poor success, as even the church members were not very cordial in their support. At length he decided to make a trial of the city of Newcastle, saying to his companion, that if they failed to unite the Christian people there in aid of their services they would conclude that they had mistaken the call to preach in Great Britain. Here, however, success, glorious success, dawned upon their efforts; the hearts of Christians were united in their help, and very many conversions took place. From that time their success was assured, and the history of their grand evangelistic labors throughout the United Kingdom, lasting for a period of twenty-seven months instead of four, as

they had anticipated, is familiar to the entire civilized world. Mr. Moody is not, and never has been, an ordained preacher, but simply a lay evangelist; and his power does not lie in learning, or oratorical ability, for he possesses little of either, but simply in his plain, homely earnestness, and his whole-souled devotion to the service of Christ, and the conversion of his fellow-men. When asked by friends what he was going to England for, he replied, "For ten thousand souls;" and the result of his labors proves he had set the estimate far below the realization of them. His labors in England have been chiefly among the Christian, or at least church-going, portion of the nation, "strengthening the things that be, and are ready to faint," and putting new life into the religious organizations in that land, as well as preaching also to the poor and degraded. That this will be to those peoples a lesson of ecclesiastical and religious liberty, as our Revolution fought out for them principles of political freedom, which they afterward accepted and availed themselves of, there can be little doubt. Mr. Moody has just returned to this country, where, after taking a rest at his old home in Northfield, he purposes, with his companion, making a preaching-tour in the United States, and returning to the charge of his old church in Chicago, who are still awaiting his return, and have never given him up. This church now numbers about six hundred members, and is one of the most active in the city.



ANKEY, IRA D., Singer of Religious Songs, and Mr. Moody's Co-laborer, was born in Edinburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1840, of pious parents, who now live to rejoice in the blessings that have attended his labors. At the age of fifteen he became converted. He was an early attendant upon Sabbath-school instruction, and very early developed a love for music. He trained the children of the Sabbath-school in singing, was leader of the church choir, and Superintendent of the Sabbath-school. His clear, melodious voice, distinct enunciation, and emotional tones in singing, soon attracted general attention, and he was often invited to musical circles, and to conduct the singing at public meetings and conventions. His singing often touched the heart, and souls were won for Christ by it. As it is a matter which will interest the public generally to know how he came to labor with Mr. Moody, the facts may be here stated to be as follows: At a national convention of Young Men's Christian Associations, at Indianapolis, Mr. Moody heard Mr. Sankey for the first time, and was impressed with the remarkable adaptation of his voice and style of singing to awaken the emotions, and carry home religious truth to the heart. On conferring together they found that their love of mission work and desire for extended usefulness were mutual, and they agreed to labor together in evangelistic services. For two or three years they were associated

in Chicago; and the union of Mr. Sankey's service of song and Mr. Moody's fervid preaching became a new and recognized power for the spread of religion. They visited other cities and towns, and both of them gained constantly in ability deeply to impress large audiences. Just before they left for Europe he was pressed to spend six months in a tour through cities on the Pacific coast, to sing sacred songs; but after seeking divine direction he was convinced that it was his duty to accompany Mr. Moody to Great Britain. The results have shown that he was divinely directed. He accompanied Mr. Moody to England, taking along his wife and two sons, a third son having been born to them while in Scotland, and in his department of sacred song he has been no less effective a worker for Christ than Mr. Moody in his of preaching; and many are the souls that have avowed their first love for the Saviour to have been connected with the effect of his singing. He not only sings, but speaks for Christ; in the after meetings conversing with the anxious, giving them instruction and counsel. He has rendered great service to the church of Christ by the compilation of his book of "Sacred Songs," and their tunes; and they are being used all over the world, having already been translated into half a dozen languages. Mr. Sankey has a fine, full, soft baritone voice, well-trained, and over which he has complete mastery, the organ being in his solos used only as an accessory; his singing has no pretension to being artistic, but is perfectly plain and natural, with a distinctness of enunciation and a volume of sound that enables him to fill the largest hall in which they have ever held service. He is very modest in regard to his own merits in the grand tour they have so recently made, ascribing all the glory to God. His singing is with the understanding, deep, intense, expressive. Since their return he is taking a rest at his old home preparatory to entering upon a similar campaign with Mr. Moody in this country.



POWERS, REV. HORATIO N., D. D., was born, April 30th, 1826, in Amenia, Dutchess county, New York, and spent his boyhood on the farm, where he secured a robust constitution. Beginning in the common school, he pursued his studies in the Amenia Seminary, and entered Union College, at Schenectady, New York; graduating in the class of 1850. After this he taught history and mathematics in the Amenia Seminary for two years, and only left to enter the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, located in New York city. From this seminary, after three years' study, he, in 1855, went to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, as assistant minister to Rev. Samuel Bowman, D. D., having previously been ordained in Trinity Church, New York, by Bishop Horatio Potter. In 1856 he was ordained Presbyter by Bishop Alonzo Potter, of Pennsylvania, and in 1857 he

was called to be rector of St. Luke's Church, Davenport, Iowa; and when, in 1865, his church was turned over to Bishop Lee, he was made the head of a new and important educational enterprise, which culminated in the establishment of Griswold College, over which he was elected to serve as President. In 1867 he received the degree of D. D. from his *Alma Mater*. He performed these double duties as pastor and president for three years, and at the end of that time, to the regret of all his friends and associates, he resigned both offices to accept the rectorship of St. John's Church, in Chicago, over which church he has ever since remained. Dr. Powers is acknowledged to be one of the leading clergymen of this city. He is and always has been fearless in declaring his convictions of right and truth; though in his pastorate in Davenport his outspoken loyalty caused the disaffection and withdrawal of many of his parishioners, and some of the wealthiest among them. He is an eloquent, fluent speaker, and a man of varied and thorough learning. His is largely a poetical nature and temperament, and his sermons receive this inborn tincture and coloring of the poetic and ideal. He has recently published a volume of religious essays, entitled "Thoughts Relating to the Seasons of Nature and the Church," Roberts Brothers, Boston. He has in former years been a contributor to the *New York Independent*, and his sermons are frequently reprinted in the journals of the city. Recently he has been paid the compliment of an American editorship in "L'Art," an art publication issued in France, the only instance of the kind in this country. He has also contributed editorials for the "Round Table," and written for the "Literary World," "Putnam's Magazine," and "Old and New." He is a man whom, for his warm-hearted, whole-souled nature, not only his own family but many intimate friends prize inestimably. He has rare culture and fine religious susceptibilities; and his power is in the "beauty of holiness," and the polish of refinement. That greater poet, William Cullen Bryant, speaking of his volume of religious essays, says, "It is a genial book: the topics are handled gracefully, the piety is unaffected, and the general spirit of the book truly catholic. You take cheerful views of life and duty—the true philosophy both for the race and the individual. May you write many such wholesome books."



GIBBS, A. E., Dentist, was born in Troy, New York, July 12th, 1836, his father being L. E. Gibbs, a prominent merchant. When nine years of age his parents removed to New York city, and he there attended the High School until he reached his eighteenth year. From this time until attaining his majority he acted as a clerk in a grocery store. Upon the expiration of this service he commenced his preparations for following, as a permanent vocation, the profession of dentistry. He studied to this end for one year, and then

moved to Hillsdale, Michigan, where he continued his preparatory labors, completing them at length. In the spring of 1860 he went to Lockport, where he opened a dental office. On October 3d, 1861, he was married to Miss E. M. Pettingill, of that place, who died September 1st, 1872, leaving one child. Early in 1864 he settled in Ottawa, Illinois, where he opened an office, and where he has resided ever since. He was one of the originators of the Illinois Dental Association, and is now one of its leading members. He was also one of the founders of the Ottawa Academy of Natural Science, of which he is a member, and was its Treasurer for a number of years. In the winter of 1867–68 he attended the Rush Medical College, Chicago, to more thoroughly perfect himself in the profession which he had espoused. Though not the oldest dentist in Ottawa, he ranks with the very best, and has attained an excellent reputation for skill and competency, and a patronage which is both large and remunerative.



DRUMMOND, HON. THOMAS, Judge of United States Circuit Court, was born in Bristol, Maine, October 16th, 1809. His father was James Drummond, originally a sailor and sea captain, afterward a miller and farmer, and at one period a member of the Maine Legislature. He attended first the common school; then academies, at four different places; after which he entered Bowdoin College in 1826, graduating, after a full course, in 1830. The poet Longfellow, who graduated at the same college the year previous to Mr. Drummond's entering it, and has just commemorated his college semi-centennial by the beautiful poem, "*Morituri Salutamus*," had just been appointed a tutor in the college, and was one of his teachers. After graduation Mr. Drummond repaired to Philadelphia, where he began the study of law, first with William T. Dwight, son of Dr. Dwight, of Yale College; and when the latter left the bar and entered the ministry he finished his studies with Thomas Bradford, and was admitted to the bar, at Philadelphia, in 1833. In 1835 he went West, and settled at Galena, Illinois, where he engaged steadily in the practice of law until 1850. In 1839 he was married to Delia A. Sheldon, daughter of John P. Sheldon, of Willow Springs, Wisconsin. In 1840 he was elected to the Illinois Legislature, from a district embracing all the northwestern part of the State. In February, 1850, he was appointed by General Taylor Judge of the United States District Court of Illinois, comprising the entire State. His position was afterward made that of Judge of the United States Circuit Court for northern Illinois, which he continued to be until 1869. In 1854 he removed his residence to Chicago. In December, 1869, he was appointed by President Grant Judge of the Seventh Circuit of the United States, covering the States of Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin, and a



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population of nearly six millions of people. This position he has held ever since. In 1868 he removed his residence to Winfield, Du Page county, Illinois, where he now lives upon his farm of a hundred or more acres, his office remaining at Chicago. He is, with his family of six children—two sons and four daughters—an attendant upon St. James Episcopal Church, in Chicago, as they have been for many years. During his residence at Galena he was one of the original stockholders and directors of the old Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, the first built in the State, and now constituting a portion of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. He has thus been Judge of a United States Court, and had jurisdiction over part of the same territory for an uninterrupted period of twenty-five years. He was in former times a Whig, and is now a Republican, but has never been concerned in political matters, except in the solitary instance above mentioned, when he was elected to the Legislature. But it is mainly with his character as a Judge that the public is interested, and there he stands almost without a peer upon the bench in the whole country. When a boy at home he ardently wished to follow the sea as his father had done; but he could not gain parental permission, and obediently relinquished the idea. Still the sea was always to him an object of interest, and in after years his studies upon marine law were so thorough and close that his decisions in admiralty have seldom been reversed. Indeed, this is true to a remarkable degree of his decisions upon the bench on all manner of cases during his judicial career of a quarter of a century, that but a very small proportion of his judgments have ever been reversed or even appealed from. As a judge he is profound, clear, methodical; his justice is tempered with mercy; he is thoroughly conscientious in the discharge of his duties, refusing to sit in judgment on any case where it could reasonably be supposed he might have any personal interest, and upon the bench he is the impersonation of dignity. As a man among men, or in the quiet surroundings of his home, he is readily approached, unostentatious and genial—a simple, noble, republican type of man.

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CUSHMAN, COLONEL WILLIAM HERCULES WASHBURN, Capitalist, Banker, Merchant, and Farmer, was born in Freetown, Bristol county, Massachusetts, May 13th, 1813, being the son of Hercules and Mary Washburn Cushman, the former being a well-known lawyer. His ancestry can be traced back directly to one of the original members of the "Mayflower" colony, Robert Cushman, who, when their sister ship, the "Speedwell," sprang a leak on the voyage to the new world, went back in her to the mother country, and came over to Plymouth during the following season. Colonel Cushman first attended a private school and subsequently was placed in the military school of Cap-

tain Alden Partridge, at Norwich, Vermont, where he remained two years. He then went to Amherst, where he prepared for college, but before finishing his preparatory studies entered upon a mercantile career. When eighteen years of age he opened a store for the sale of general merchandise, in Middleboro', Massachusetts. In 1833 he was married to Othalia A. Leonard of that place, and in 1834 moved to Ottawa, Illinois, where he opened a second store, and became interested in a general milling business, the only one of its kind within a circuit of many miles. He continued in this until 1840, when he disposed of this business. His wife died in 1835, and in 1837 he was married to Harriet Gridley, of Ottawa, daughter of Rev. Ralph Gridley. She died in 1841. Colonel Cushman continued from 1831 until 1856 in mercantile life. In the former year he was elected to the State Legislature, and was re-elected in 1842. In 1843 he was married to Anna C. Rodney, daughter of Hon. Cesar A. Rodney, of Delaware. In 1852 he became the owner of an extensive foundry and machine shop, of which he is still proprietor. In 1854 he again became concerned in a flouring mill, and maintains this interest at the present time. From 1860 until 1865 he owned and controlled the Bank of Ottawa. Colonel Cushman, in 1861, personally organized the 53d Illinois Regiment, which was composed not only of a full quota of infantry, but of a squadron of cavalry and an artillery company of four pieces. This regiment, which was unquestionably one of the finest ever sent to the field, was organized and equipped by the direct authority of President Lincoln, with whom Colonel Cushman was on terms of cordial intimacy, requisitions being made directly upon the United States authorities. In the spring of 1862, having been all the previous winter engaged in recruiting this organization, the 53d was mustered into service with himself as Colonel, and was ordered to the front. The regiment went directly to Savannah, Tennessee, and remained in camp there until the battle of Shiloh, when they were sent into the field, arriving upon the scene of battle late in the day, and at that moment when by a reverse of fortune the Union forces were driven back by the enemy. General Grant ordered Colonel Cushman to report to General Buell, which he did, and his command was placed in camp at Shiloh, and for some time scoured the surrounding country, picking up stragglers from both armies. The 53d was subsequently at the siege of Corinth, rendering gallant services with Colonel Cushman at its head, and was constantly in the field until it reached Memphis, and was there encamped. Here after a short period he was obliged to resign on account of ill health and the pressure of his neglected business, and returned to Ottawa. In 1865 he disposed of his banking interest in Ottawa and established a new banking house in Chicago, under the name of Cushman, Hardin & Brother, in which he continued until 1872. He was one of the original Trustees of the township of Ottawa, and one of the School Commissioners of La Salle county. He was one of the three contractors who built the O. O. &

F. R. V. Railroad, and one of the contractors who constructed the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, of which road he is now the Treasurer. He is also Treasurer and one of the principal owners of the Ottawa Gas Company, and one of the owners of the Illinois Starch Factory at Ottawa. He has a very large and valuable estate in La Salle county, one of his farms comprising over fourteen hundred acres. He is a Director of the First National Bank of Georgetown, Colorado, of which his son William H. Cushman is President. He has two large warehouses, and does a very heavy business as a dealer in grain. He is largely concerned in a lumber yard in Ottawa, and a partner in the firm of Cushman, Calkins & Co., which transacts an extensive and profitable lumber business in Manistee, Michigan. Their mills, stores, barns, and warehouses were destroyed in the great forest fire which occurred in Michigan simultaneously with the conflagration which devastated Chicago in 1871; but these have all since been rebuilt and are now in full operation. The very many and very large enterprises which Colonel Cushman has engaged in, and the uniform success which he has achieved in all branches of trade, show him to be not merely a man of untiring energy, but the fortunate possessor of a varied and practical business talent such as characterizes few men of the present day. His financial and industrial interests are of immense proportions, involving the use of great capital and the supervision of keen intelligence. The versatility of his knowledge, the pliability of his capacity, which fits him for the successful achievement of almost any enterprise in which he chooses to embark, is sufficiently apparent from this brief recital of his varied mercantile and manufacturing interests. These have given him great prominence in Illinois, and have won for him a high reputation. He has done no ordinary work in the development of the resources of that State and in advancing its commercial prosperity. All public improvements projected for the same purpose have met with his indorsement and his aid, which is the most practical evidence of his support. He is a man of culture and of the most attractive social qualities. He is a generous giver to all needful institutions of merit, and sheds the benefits of his great fortune beyond the circle of his own home. His great public labors, his vast and varied private enterprises, and his many excellent qualities as a simple citizen, have secured for him the enduring estimation and respect of the people of his State.

MERCER, FREDERICK WENTWORTH, Physician, was born at St. John, New Brunswick, May 31st, 1838, and is a descendant of the first European settlers of this country, his ancestors having been honored residents of South Carolina as early as 1762. Having received an academic education he was fitted by a private tutor for the study of medicine, and after pursuing regular courses at the Harvard

Medical School, Boston, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, graduated in medicine and surgery at the latter institution, with the class of 1861-62. Directly thereafter he presented himself to the Medical Examining Board of the State of Massachusetts, passing with honor. He served with regiments from that State during the whole of the war of the rebellion, distinguished as chief medical officer of brigade and as an operator upon the field hospital staff of the Second Corps. At the close of the war he received a vote of thanks by the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for gallant service. Removing to the West, he entered the employ of the State of Illinois as Resident Surgeon and Superintendent of the Soldiers' Home Hospital, and after four years' service resigned the position and was appointed one of the Trustees. September, 1873, he was appointed Senior Assistant Physician to the Illinois Southern Hospital for the Insane.

BECKWITH, CORYDON, Lawyer, was born in Vermont in 1823. His education was received in Providence, Rhode Island, and in Brentham, Massachusetts. He studied law in St. Albans, Vermont, and was admitted to the bar of that place in 1844. Two years subsequently he was admitted to the bar in Maryland. In 1847 he commenced practice in St. Albans, and remained there until 1853. He then removed to Chicago, where he still resides, engaged in the practice of his profession. During the administration of Governor Yates he received an appointment to a position on the Supreme Bench for a limited term. His professional standing is of the highest. He is generally conceded to be one of the very strongest lawyers at the bar, and as an opponent is known as one of the most dangerous lawyers in the West. He has very profound learning, is master of all the intricate mechanism of the law, knows human nature, is tremendously industrious, and has at ready command all the manifold resources of his profession. As an advocate he is, perhaps, inferior to many others; but in this direction his strength does not lie. He is pre-eminently an originator and a manager. His "planning" faculty is very largely developed. He originates campaigns and directs their conduct, and so masterly is he in these specialties that his time is fully occupied with the work of this description that is crowded upon him, so that he has no time to bestow upon the details of mere execution, leaving them to others; although on occasion he has proved that he also has executive ability equal to the best. He is constantly consulted in cases of all kinds, and devises the plans of action on which they are to be conducted, and indicates the operations through which they are to succeed. In many a case he is the hidden force which moves the entire machinery which seems to the observer to be moved by those who appear publicly in the matter. In reality these move only as he

moves them. He is strong, massive, and full of force, but the characteristic quality of his composition is, perhaps, secretiveness. He is a manager, a diplomat. When the occasion requires he can appear as ingenuously frank as a boy, but it is a frankness that is wholly under control, and extends just so far as it suits his secret purpose to have it extend, and no farther. Those who know him best, in their own estimation, are astonished some day to discover that they do not know him at all. He prefers indirect and unexpected modes of attack, and in that lies much of the secret of his great success. Withal he is a brilliant man, and whatever he has to present to court and jury is sure to be presented in a novel and dramatic manner. As a legal manager he has no superior and but few rivals. He has the reputation of being to some extent a legislative lobbyist; but that is not his true or most successful sphere. Altogether he is one of the most remarkable lawyers in the country. In fact, he is lawyer and diplomat combined. Defeat does not baffle him; emergency does not unbalance him. He brings to his work secret influences, remote agencies, and a complication of forces that it is almost impossible to combat. Cases in which there are no precedents, and in which he originates or discovers the necessary legal principles, are the cases in which he excels. Withal he is a man of generous impulses and generous actions, and his kindness to young lawyers is a matter of frequent and grateful remembrance. In social life he is eminently agreeable, and he is greatly liked by those who are intimate with him. His vast knowledge of men gives him an exhaustless fund of interesting information which cannot but be a rich element in social intercourse. In personal appearance he shows strength rather than refinement. Intellect and energy are suggested in all his features. He is of very substantial physique, with a large, well-balanced head.



MCALLISTER, HON. WILLIAM K., Judge of the Supreme Court, was born on a farm in Salem, Washington county, New York, in 1820. He remained on his father's farm until he was about eighteen years of age, when he left it to enter college. Ill health prevented his completing his course here, and he was compelled to leave the institution without graduating. Some time was then given up to hunting, fishing, and general out-door life for the purpose of restoring his broken health. This was continued until he was twenty-one years of age, when he commenced the study of the law in the office of a lawyer named Henry, in Wayne county. His studies were concluded in Yates county, and at their completion he removed to Albion. There he remained for ten years in the steady practice of his profession. During this period he was brought in contact with the best legal minds in the State of New York, and this intercourse afforded him a discipline and an experi-

ence which must have been invaluable to him. He removed in 1854 to Chicago, and there he has since remained industriously practising his profession until the time of his promotion to the Supreme Bench of the State. In 1866 he was candidate for Judge of the Superior Court against John A. Jameson, and was defeated. In 1868 he ran for Judge of the Recorder's Court, and was elected by an overwhelming vote. In 1870 he was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court, which position he now occupies. There is no lawyer at the Chicago bar who stands higher in his profession than he. He possesses great industry, a minute and comprehensive knowledge of the law, and a high degree of logical ability. The best qualities of an attorney and an advocate he combines in himself. He can prepare his own brief with a perfection that exhibits not the slightest flaw, and can try his case with a masterly ability that almost insures success. In fact, his failures in the trying of cases have been very rare indeed; and while he was on the Recorder's Bench his decisions, with one exception, when taken to the Supreme Court, came back sustained. He possesses a clear, logical, sincere, common-sense eloquence which has proved more successful with juries than all the tricks of pretentious rhetoric. Of his character the two controlling elements are unswerving integrity and kindly humanity. In his practice that side of a case alone which he believed to be the right side was the one to which his services were given. He worked from conscientious convictions always, and this fact was so well known and so distinctly recognized that the mere knowledge of his identification with a cause gave in the minds of jurors and spectators a certain weight to the side he represented. His deep conviction that his was the right side communicated itself to all others in a greater or less degree. The same qualities that marked his professional career are invaluable in his performance of the judicial duties. His personal character is without reproach. So high is it that it has shielded him from the attacks of even political partisanship. He rarely goes into general society, but his social instincts are strong, and of the company of personal friends he is exceedingly fond. He is intensely domestic, and in the delights of home he finds his highest happiness. His personal appearance is attractive. He is of medium height; his figure is well proportioned; his forehead is massive; his mouth is small and sensitive; his eyes blue, large, and lustrous, and his face, smoothly shaven, is fine and kindly in all its expressions.



DEMENT, COLONEL JOHN, Capitalist, was born, April 26th, 1804, at Gallatin, the county seat of Sumner county, Tennessee; his parents having been David and Dorcas (Willis) Dement. In 1817, when a lad of thirteen years, he removed with his father to Franklin county, Illinois, and pursued agricultural labors upon his father's

farm. When he attained his majority, the confidence of the people in his integrity and ability was attested by his election (in 1826) to the office of Sheriff. His duties were not only those of a Sheriff, but that of a Collector and Treasurer of public funds. In 1828 he was elected to represent Franklin county in the Illinois Legislature, and by a re-election served four years consecutively in that position. By three successive elections by the General Assembly, he served six years as Treasurer of the State, and most acceptably fulfilled his duties to the people of the entire State. During his incumbency he wound up the affairs of the old State Bank. Having made Vandalia, then the State capital, in Fayette county, the place of his residence, he was elected to represent that county in the State Legislature during the term of 1836-37, and resigned the State Treasurership for this purpose, and turning over his books and accounts to the Finance Committee of the General Assembly, which were audited and found correct. In 1837 he was appointed Receiver of the Land Office at Galena, which was, in 1840, removed to Dixon, Illinois, by President Jackson, and held the position through Van Buren's term. He was removed by President Harrison, and reinstated by President Polk; was again removed by President Taylor, and again reinstated by President Pierce, and held the position until the decline in business resulted in the removal of the records to Springfield under Buchanan's administration. His reputation gained in the execution of the duties as an executive of the Land Office was that of an able financier, and an incorruptible man. In 1844 he was elected Presidential Elector for James K. Polk against the late Hon. Martin P. Sweet for Henry Clay. While acting as State Treasurer he made three campaigns in the Black Hawk war, once as Captain of a company, once as Major, and finally as special aid to Governor Reynolds, with the rank of Colonel. He was a member of three State Constitutional Conventions, first in that of 1847-48, next in that of 1862, and finally in that of 1868, and bears the singular honor of having been in all the conventions called to revise the Constitution of Illinois, since the formation of the State Government in 1818. He served in each with distinguished usefulness and lasting credit. In that of 1847-48 he was Chairman of the Committee on Legislation. In the convention of 1862 he again held this important chairmanship, and in the last convention, as Chairman of the Committee on Right of Suffrage, he pioneered that piece of statesmanship which provided that if the "Fifteenth Amendment" to the Federal constitution should be ratified and adopted in accordance with the prescriptive rule of that constitution, the new constitution of Illinois should be made to conform to it by striking out the descriptive and invidious word "white" as the legal prefix to the phrase "male citizens." This was the new departure advocated by him as one of the leading Democrats in the Illinois Constitutional Convention of 1868. He has been four terms elected Mayor of Dixon, and was twice nominated and

elected when absent from home. From 1826 to the present time he has filled many positions of public confidence within the gift of the people of the State, and the administration of the State and Federal Governments, and has built up a reputation for unimpeachable integrity and for rare intelligence and ability which very few men can flatter themselves in possessing. He is now in his seventy-second year and is still full of life and activity, always exhibiting the same interest in the social and material prosperity of the community in which he resides that has invariably characterized him. He has amassed a large fortune, and shares its ample income not only with his family but with society, to whose charitable institutions he contributes liberally. In 1835 he was married to Maria Louisa Dodge, daughter of Governor Dodge, of Wisconsin. His eldest son, Henry Dodge Dement, is a member of the State Legislature and a prominent business man who enjoys the esteem of the public.

TERRELL, ANSELL ALPHONZO, Merchant and Manufacturer, was born in Exeter, Otsego county, New York, October 19th, 1831. His parents were Lyman Terrell and Sarepta (Cone) Terrell. He was the recipient of a common school education. On the completion of his allotted course of studies, he entered, as clerk, in a dry-goods store at New Berlin, Chenango county, New York. In 1848 he was apprenticed to learn the cotton cloth manufacturing business, the making of print goods, calicoes, etc., and continued at this until 1854. In this year he went to Northampton, Massachusetts, and was engaged by the Bay State Tool Company, manufacturers of hoes and edged tools, as Superintendent of the finishing department of their works. In that capacity he acted until 1856, when he went West to Grand Detour, Illinois, and entered a dry-goods store as clerk, continuing thus occupied until 1859. He then removed to Sterling, and established himself in business in a partnership connection with H. G. Harper, firm of Terrell & Harper, in the grocery trade, adding afterward dry goods, notions, etc. His time and energies were thus employed until 1869, at which date he disposed of his entire interest in the business to his associate. In 1862 he had been appointed by the government, Collector of Internal Revenue, and officiated in that capacity until 1870, when he resigned, and became engaged in the organization of the Sterling School Furniture Company, which in the course of the year was put into working order, he being appointed Treasurer and General Manager, with William L. Patterson as President. He has been a member of the Board of Supervisors, and of the City Council, and from 1863 to 1866 was a School Director. The Sterling School Furniture Company is the most extensive manufacturer of school furniture in the world. The production is about 30,000 school seats per

annum, while the trade in miscellaneous furniture is correspondingly large, the value thereof being about \$150,000. Half a million feet of lumber is annually consumed—ash, walnut and cherry—and 350 tons of iron. The Company's productions are distributed throughout every State in the Union, and its trade, prosperous from the beginning, has now assumed enormous proportions. He is one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Sterling, and is respected and esteemed as a man of thorough business capacity, enterprise, and of unswerving rectitude in all his relations, mercantile and social.

CLARKSON, JOSEPH P., Lawyer, was born, in 1828, in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, a place since made famous by the memorable battles in July, 1863. He entered Pennsylvania College in that place at a very early age, and graduated with high honors in the year 1844, being then but sixteen years old. He became a tutor, and afterwards Assistant Professor of Latin in St. James College, Washington county, Maryland, an institution under the control of the Episcopal Church, and remained there until 1851. During this period he studied law at Hagerstown, in the same State, where in 1851 he was admitted to the Maryland bar. In October of this year he removed to Chicago, where he has since resided, was admitted to the Illinois bar, and was admitted to a partnership with Buckner S. Morris, one of the oldest lawyers of the State. Shortly after they associated with them Robert Hervey, also a well-known practitioner in Chicago, and the firm thus constituted remained in existence until the election of Mr. Morris to the bench of the Circuit Court. Hervey & Clarkson continued business until 1856, when the firm was dissolved, and the latter with Lambert Tree, now Judge Tree of the Circuit Court, formed a partnership which continued until 1865. Subsequently Mr. Clarkson associated with C. Van Schaack, and the firm of Clarkson & Van Schaack still exists, with a patronage and a reputation which few other law firms enjoy. Their clientage has been a large, influential and lucrative one, and their general practice has been unusually successful. In 1873 Mr. Clarkson received the nomination for the Judgeship of the Superior Court of Cook County, Illinois, and was warmly supported by all the English press of the city, and though it was generally admitted that his character and ability was of the highest order, the ticket upon which he was named was defeated and he shared its misfortune. He is a brother of Bishop Clarkson of the Episcopal Diocese of Nebraska, who is his senior by two years, and who was his school-mate and class-mate throughout his collegiate course. They graduated together. Their father, who died in 1871 at the advanced age of seventy-one years, was the son of a clergyman of the Church of England. He established himself in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and raised a large family, whose name and connections are well known throughout that State.

Mr. Clarkson has a countenance indicative of great intelligence and energy. He has a high reputation as a jurist. He prepares his cases with extreme fidelity to the interests of his clients, regardless of the labor involved or time consumed, and when on trial conducts them carefully and thoroughly. His address is remarkably effective when speaking to a jury, but his chief excellence appears in his arguments delivered to the bench. All his forensic efforts are not only eloquent and rhetorical, but they evince a profound knowledge of the law and its subtleties, and the action of a thoroughly logical mind. He has achieved distinction in carrying to a successful end dramatic and trademark copyright cases, and is the only lawyer in Chicago who has an extensive practice in this line. His business is not narrowed down to any one or a few of the many branches of the legal profession. In all he is largely engaged, and has secured a merited reputation for his varied gifts, his scholastic culture, and his earnestness in prosecuting the issues he is retained to press to a conclusion. In his professional and private life he has the respect and the cordial support of the community in which he resides.

PERRYMAN, JAMES LAFAYETTE, M. D., A. M., was born in Claiborne county, East Tennessee, April 11th, 1831. His ancestors were prominent in the early colonial days of this country; one was secretary to Lord Baltimore, and another secretary of the Colonial Assembly of Virginia; still another participated notably in the early Indian wars. His grandfather fought under General Wayne in the struggle for independence. Both branches of the family are of English extraction, and their residence in North America dates back over two hundred years. His father was Charles Madison Perryman; his mother, Louisa I. (Cullensworth) Perryman, was the daughter of a well-known officer who was actively engaged in the Revolutionary war. He was educated at the McKendree College, Lebanon, Illinois, and at the termination of his course of studies took the degree of A. M. Upon relinquishing his preparatory student life he began the study of medicine under the instructions of Drs. W. W. and I. Roman, of Belleville, and attended the Universities of St. Louis and of the State of Missouri, graduating finally from both of those institutions. He afterward attended lectures at the Jefferson College, Philadelphia, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons at New York city. He then entered at once upon the active practice of his profession at Belleville, St. Clair county, Illinois, in 1853. He devotes his time and attention chiefly to surgery, and for many years past has performed nearly all the surgical operations in this locality. He has always been a Democrat, but pays little attention, however, to political affairs and movements. During the civil war he gave his attendance to all soldiers

brought to Belleville. He has been Secretary to the St. Clair Medical Association, and is an honored member of the Southern Illinois Medical Association. He has been lately engaged in land speculations, in which he has met with great success. He was married in 1857 to Virginia A. Bradsby, a former resident of Lebanon, Illinois, whose father, Judge Richard Bradsby, was among the first settlers of the State of Illinois.

CRAWFORD, HON. JOSEPH, Surveyor and Banker, was born, May 19th, 1811, in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, his parents being John and Catherine (Cassidy) Crawford. At the age of eleven years he removed with the family to Huntington, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the common schools of that section, and afterwards by continued study and constant self-application made such thorough progress that in 1831 he commenced teaching, and was employed as a teacher for four years. In the meantime he applied himself to the study and acquirement of the theory and practice of surveying, and on the 4th of April, 1835, he started for the "far West," which at that time was considered an extremely adventurous undertaking. In due time he reached Illinois, passing through Chicago and Dixon to Galena, and finally returned to Dixon's Ferry, and located on a farm in the valley of Rock river, between Dixon and Grand Detour, in May, 1835. In addition to his farming, he immediately commenced business as a surveyor, and has actively followed it up to the present time. He has been very successful in this civil profession, which required not only the nicest precision and skill but also a large share of physical stamina, ability and endurance. His employment in making surveys and locations for individuals and corporations, and officially for the government, has been varied and important, he having made the original surveys for all the towns and villages on Rock river between Rockford and Rock Island. In 1836 he was appointed Deputy County Surveyor for all the north-western part of Illinois, especially for the location of roads and the laying out of village plats. In the same year he was elected County Surveyor of Ogle County, which then included Whitesides and Lee also, which latter county was organized and set off from Ogle in 1839; and in 1841 he was elected and served as one of the three County Commissioners of the new county. He was elected County Surveyor of Lee County at the time of its organization, and acted in that capacity for some eighteen years. He was twice elected to the Legislature of Illinois, representing with distinction the counties of Lee and Whitesides during the sessions of 1849, 1850, 1853 and 1854. On the 16th day of September, 1852, he married Mrs. Huldah (Bowman) Culver, and has since resided in the town and city of Dixon. In connection with his profession as surveyor, he was for many years engaged as a land agent and dealer in

real estate, principally farming lands, and operated extensively for himself and others in the location, purchase, sale and settlement of lands in northern Illinois and throughout Iowa, and this has given him great prominence in that section, where he is widely known as a man of enterprise, of unusual business sagacity, and of exact and unimpeachable honesty and integrity. His surveys, made at an early day, are so remarkable for their accuracy that they are accepted as indisputable and the acknowledged standard in their locality. He was one of the principal promoters of the Lee County National Bank, which was organized in 1865, and became its President, which responsible position he still holds. He was elected Mayor of the city of Dixon in 1873 and 1874, and again in 1875, just forty years after his first settlement at "Dixon's Ferry," which then consisted of only a log-cabin and a flatboat, and he still retains the confidence and respect of the people among whom he has so long lived and labored. He early appreciated the advantages and the possibilities of development of the fertile prairies of Illinois and Iowa, and to his sound judgment and foresight, and his timely aid and encouragement, many prosperous men of that region owe the foundation of their success and fortune.

HETLAIN, AUGUSTUS L., General United States Army and United States Consul, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, December 26th, 1824, of Franco-Swiss parentage. His parents two years previous to his birth had emigrated from Neuchâtel, Switzerland, the place of their nativity, to St. Louis. In 1826 his father moved to the lead mines, in the vicinity of what is now the city of Galena, Illinois, and engaged in mining and smelting lead ore, following at the same time, to some extent, agricultural pursuits. He received a liberal education from his parents, and rewarded their generosity by a close attention to his studies, in which he soon became proficient. In 1850 he engaged in mercantile business in Galena, and was prosperous in all his mercantile enterprises. He sold out in 1859 and went to Europe, where he remained one year. Upon his return he entered actively into the exciting campaign of 1860, as an earnest and eloquent supporter of Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency. He was a ready debater, with the rare ability of presenting the grave issues involved in that canvass in a clear and intelligent manner, and he did much to secure the election of Mr. Lincoln. He was tendered by the latter the appointment as Consul to Leipsic, but the breaking out of the war induced him to decline this honor and enlist as a soldier. He aided in raising a company, being elected its Captain, and when the 12th Illinois Infantry was organized he was commissioned by Governor Yates as its Lieutenant-Colonel. In September, 1861, he was placed by General C. F. Smith in command of Smithland, Kentucky, where he was stationed until January, 1862, when he re-

joined his regiment, and accompanied it with General Smith in the campaign of the Tennessee river. He led the 12th at Fort Donelson, and that regiment held the extreme right of the line. It acquitted itself with great valor, and sustained a heavy loss in dead and wounded in that battle. For gallantry displayed in this action Lieutenant-Colonel Chetlain was promoted to the Colonelcy of the regiment, and commanded it at Shiloh, where it was in the very thickest of the fight, and lost about one-fourth its number in killed and wounded, including several officers. At Corinth his command made a brilliant assault upon a much larger force of the enemy, and received very honorable mention from its brigade commander, General Oglesby. Colonel Chetlain was placed in charge of Corinth, and remained there until May, 1863, and upon being relieved was complimented by General G. M. Dodge in general orders for his faithfulness and efficiency. While there he assisted actively in raising the first regiment of colored troops organized in the West, north of New Orleans. This was afterwards known as the 55th Regiment United States Colored Troops. He was early convinced that the black men could fight, and of necessity must fight before the Rebellion was crushed. In December, 1863, he received his well-earned promotion to the position of Brigadier-General, and, at the suggestion of General Grant, the War Department placed him in charge of the movement for the organization of colored volunteers in Tennessee. In 1864 his labors in the fulfilment of this responsible duty extended over the State of Kentucky, and in January, 1865, he had under his command 17,000 colored troops. Of this force one brigade did heroic fighting at Nashville, and put to flight the doubts of many that the blacks had the capacity for a martial career. For his efficiency in this service Brigadier-General Chetlain received the rank of Major-General by brevet. General Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant-General of the United States Army, in the summer of 1865, when making his general report to the War Department, speaks of General Chetlain as follows: "Brigadier-General Chetlain reported to me, and I assigned him as Superintendent of Recruiting Service in West Tennessee, and afterward in the entire State. He proved a most valuable officer, for I found him to possess both intelligence and zeal, with a rare qualification for the organization of troops. He never failed in any duty he was assigned, either as Superintendent or as an Inspector, to which latter duty I assigned him, and I am gratified that he was subsequently rewarded by a Brevet Major-General." From January to October, 1865, General Chetlain commanded the post and defences of Memphis. From October, 1865, to February, 1866, he commanded the District of Talladega, Alabama, and closed here an honorable and highly meritorious service under the national flag. In the spring of 1867 he received the appointment of Assessor of Internal Revenue for the District of Utah, with head-quarters at Salt Lake City. After filling this office for two years he was appointed by President Grant as United

States Consul to Brussels, Belgium, repairing thither in May, 1869. He remained in Brussels three years, and then resigned the consulate. Returning home, he took up his residence in Chicago. In the autumn of 1872 the "Home National Bank" of Chicago was organized, and commenced business with General Chetlain as its President. His career has been a remarkably varied and honorable one. His soldierly qualities, his ability as a brilliant tactician, his valor in action, his excellence as a disciplinarian and an administrator, could not fail to achieve for him a high distinction in the profession of arms. He is a gentleman of fine culture, and of the most pleasing address. He is not alone a leading military man, but a leading civilian, who gives no inconsiderable part of his attention to those matters which most intimately concern the material and moral interests of the community.

NORRIS, RALPH S., Mining Operator, Farmer, Cattle Breeder, etc., was born in Harford county, Maryland, February 16th, 1817. His father, Edward Norris, was a farmer; his mother was Rebecca (Lee) Norris. His education was acquired at the common schools in the neighborhood of his home, and at the termination of his allotted course of studies he secured employment as a clerk in a country store at Hampstead, Baltimore county, Maryland. In 1834 he removed to Baltimore, and was similarly occupied in a wholesale grocery store. In 1837 he left the latter city, and settling in Galena, Illinois, entered the Galena Branch of the State Bank of Illinois as bookkeeper. In 1838 he relinquished his position in that institution, and engaged as bookkeeper in the store of G. W. Fuller. In 1840 he established himself on his own account in the mining and smelting business—which formed the chief occupation of the majority of the early settlers in Galena and the lead-mine district—and in this business still retains an interest. In 1846 he was appointed one of a Board of Arbitration to hear and determine claims in a part of the lead-mining district, where many conflicting claims had grown up, owing to the lands having been withheld from market and leased by the government for mining purposes, thus conflicting with the agricultural interests, and assuming a threatening attitude in the approaching land sale in April, 1847. In 1854 he purchased a farm, and since then has continued his farming and agricultural operations. In 1862 he was elected to the County Treasuryship, and still officiates in this capacity. Prior to that time he was also an Alderman from 1846 to 1852. He is a Director in the Galena & Southern Wisconsin Railroad, known as the narrow-gauge road, and was interested in the formation of the "Merchants' National Bank of Galena." In 1864 he became Cashier of the "Bank of Galena," and during his retention of the treasuryship performed the duties of the County Treasuryship through his son, William E. Norris,

who died in the army during the civil war. At the present time he is also Secretary and Treasurer of the Galena Turnpike Company, and is an extensive breeder of short-horn stock at his Walnut Ridge stock farm. He was married in 1843 to Phoebe S. Wood, a resident of Galena.

LEAMING, JEREMIAH, Lawyer, was born, January 20th, 1831, in Dennisville, Cape May county, New Jersey. His father was Jeremiah Leaming, a merchant of Cape May county. He fitted himself for a collegiate career at the High Schools, at West Chester, Pennsylvania, Mount Holly and Bordentown, New Jersey, passing through all the grades in their respective courses, and securing a broad and liberal academic training before entering college, which very few have attained. In 1850 he entered the sophomore class of Princeton College, and, taking the full course, graduated with honor with the class of 1853. Having early shown an inclination for the profession of the law, he now commenced its earnest study, reading with Garret S. Cannon, of Bordentown, New Jersey, with whom he remained until his admission to the bar in June, 1856. In August of that year he was married to Miss Scovel, daughter of Rev. Alden Scovel, of Bordentown, and during the ensuing fall removed to Bloomington, Illinois, where he commenced the practice of his profession, and continued it alone until 1867, when he changed his residence to Chicago, where he formed a law partnership with Colonel R. S. Thompson, present member of the Illinois State Senate from Hyde Parke District, the firm-name being Leaming & Thompson. Their practice is a very large and lucrative one, covering cases in all the State and Federal courts, and is constantly increasing. Mr. Leaming is a prominent member of the Bar Association of Chicago, and takes high rank in the profession as a man of scholarly attainments, legal ability and uncompromising integrity.

JONES, SAMUEL J., A. M., M. D., was born in Bainbridge, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, March 22d, 1836. His father, Dr. Robert H. Jones, was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, practised many years with skill and success, and died in 1863. His mother, whose maiden name was Sarah M. Ekel, came from Lebanon, Pennsylvania. In 1853 he entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and graduated from it with distinguished honors in 1857. He soon commenced the study of medicine, and in 1858 became a matriculant in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, taking his degree of M. D. from that institution in 1860. In the same year he entered the United States Navy as Assistant Surgeon; was attached to the United States steamer

Minnesota, the flag-ship of the Atlantic Squadron, upon which he remained for two years, when he was promoted to the grade of Surgeon. He continued in the naval service of the country until 1868, when he resigned. During the same year he was chosen as a delegate from the American Medical Association to the European Medical Association, which held meetings at Oxford, Heidelberg and Dresden (in connection with Dr. Samuel D. Gross, and Dr. Goodman, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Barker, of New York). Upon his return from Europe he located in Chicago and commenced practice. In 1870 he became Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology in the Chicago Medical College, and still holds this chair. He is also connected with Mercy Hospital, St. Luke's Hospital, and the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. For the past five years he has confined his practice exclusively to diseases of the eye and of the ear, and his rare skill, both in his medical and surgical treatment of cases, has won him not only celebrity as an oculist and aurist, but has secured to him a very extensive and lucrative practice. He has closely applied himself to the development of knowledge pertaining to his special department of the profession, and is an authority generally accepted in questions concerning ophthalmology and otology.

WARNER, EDWARD BATES, Merchant, ex-Mayor of Morrison, Illinois, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, May 26th, 1826. His parents were Jabez Warner and Elizabeth (Conner) Warner. He was the recipient of a common school education. In 1838 he removed with his family to Prophetstown, Whitesides county, Illinois, and, his father being a farmer, was until he had attained his twenty-sixth year irregularly occupied in farming and agricultural pursuits, and also in operations in land and improved real estate. Upon leaving school he entered a store as clerk, and was employed in that capacity during the ensuing five years, prosecuting in the interim the study of surveying, which science he also practised in a limited degree. In 1851 he established himself in business on his own account in Prophetstown, and continued in it until 1857, when he was elected County Treasurer of Whitesides County, and in consequence removed to Morrison. To that office he was continuously re-elected six times, serving with fidelity and ability until 1869. In 1847 he was elected a member of the Board of Education, and still officiates in that capacity. In 1872 he was elected a member of the State Board of Equalization, for equalizing State assessments, and assessing railroads for taxation, and this position also is still retained by him. From 1873 till 1875 he was Mayor of Morrison. In the course of the latter year he engaged in the grain commission business in Chicago, and has since prosecuted that venture with energy and success. He is one of the leading spirits of Morrison, and is



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Sam^l. J. Jones

an active and valuable member of the community amid which he resides, an esteemed and honored citizen. In all movements relating to the welfare of his adopted State and county he is a vigorous and an efficient mover and coadjutor; while all measures and enterprises having for their end the advancement of their interests have his warm and liberal support. He was married in 1852 to Elizabeth C. Bryant, formerly a resident of Jefferson county, Missouri.

HALL, THOMAS, Physician, was born at Murcell Park, Derbyshire, England, on the 12th day of March, 1805. His ancestors, on the mother's side, were Cockaynes, who came over with the Conqueror from Normandy. On his father's side his ancestry is not so clearly traceable. When eight years of age he commenced going to school at Hlland, and continued there until he was ten years old. For the next two years he attended the Weston Grammar School. Then he went to Brailsford School for two years longer; and from the time he was fourteen until he was sixteen years old he went to school at Quardon. All these schools are in Derby, and at the two last Greek, Latin and French, with the higher branches of mathematics, were the chief studies. Immediately after leaving school in Derbyshire he commenced the study of medicine and surgery at Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, and finished his apprenticeship in 1826, when he was twenty-one years of age. On the expiration of his apprenticeship he entered as a pupil of Guy's Hospital. This renowned institution was then in its full glory. Cooper, Key and Morgan occupied the chair of surgery, Bright in the chair of medicine, and Addison in the chair of materia medica. Under the instruction of such men as these he studied and worked until he graduated in 1828; and we may be sure that, with the natural powers and the faculty for hard work which the young man possessed, and such teaching as these men gave, when he left the institution he left it master of his profession. Incidental proof of this is the fact that he is entitled to write not only "M. D." but "M. R. C. S. and L. A. C., London," after his name. After graduating he commenced practice in Hlland, October 8th, 1828. He soon established a good and lucrative practice there. On the 14th of May, 1829, he married Matilda Manifold, of Derby, and continued to reside in Hlland in the practice of his profession until March 31st, 1837. In 1837 he left England for America, and on the 8th of July of the same year established himself as a resident in what is now Stark county, Illinois. He was the first Coroner the county had, and has held the office two terms, and was for a time First Surgeon of the Board of Enrolment for the Fifth Congressional District of Illinois. This position he resigned, because, as he said, "it compelled him to witness acts at which his heart and soul revolted." He was also Examining Surgeon

for Pensions in Stark County, which position he held for eleven years, resigning it last year. His services in this capacity were so acceptably performed that he was highly complimented by the Pension Commissioner for the care, fidelity and ability with which he had performed his duties. He has no political record, a fact for which he expresses himself devoutly thankful. His chief aspiration seems to have been to do his duty, and this he has done faithfully and well. Especially has he striven to give relief to the sick poor, and of these many will bear him in grateful remembrance so long as memory has power.

LEMENTS, HON. ISAAC, Lawyer, was born in Franklin county, Indiana, March 31st, 1837. His parents were residents of Maryland, and, moving to Indiana at a very early date, were numbered among the pioneers and settlers of that State. His grandfather was an active participant in the war of the Revolution, and his father was a soldier in the war of 1812. His education was acquired at the Asbury University, Greencastle, Indiana, and he graduated second in his class from that institution in 1859. The current expenses attendant on his collegiate course he met by employing his leisure time in teaching school. While thus doubly occupied he resolved to embrace the legal profession, and accordingly began also the study of law under the preceptorship of Judge John A. Matson. At the termination of his sojourn in the University, so diligently and profitably had he applied his attention to the acquisition of legal knowledge, he was admitted to the bar. He then during the ensuing six months continued his avocation as teacher, and with the money acquired in this manner purchased law and text books. In the summer of 1860 he commenced the active practice of his profession at Carbondale, where he has since, with a few exceptions, permanently resided. In this place he was professionally and successfully engaged until the breaking out of the Southern Rebellion, when he entered the United States service as Second Lieutenant of the 9th Illinois Infantry. With that body he served efficiently and valiantly until August, 1864; participated actively in various engagements; was three times wounded and twice promoted before he was mustered out as Captain. Upon returning from the field he resumed the practice of his profession, and, as before, was soon the possessor of an extensive business. In 1867 he was appointed Register in Bankruptcy, acting in that capacity until 1872, when he was elected to Congress from the Eighteenth District of Illinois. That office he filled with energy and marked ability until the expiration of his term, March 4th, 1875, securing universal esteem by the vigorous and fruitful exercise of his talents, his uprightness and his statesmanlike moderation. In the fall of 1874 he was re-nominated as a candidate for the same position, and though

failing to secure a re-election, led the State ticket by about one thousand votes. Warmly interested in all that relates to the welfare and progress, social and political, of his adopted State and county, he has, while acting in both a private and a public capacity, been effectively instrumental in contributing to their propulsion. Alike as a legal practitioner and a legislator he has evinced the possession of notable talents, and kept his record pure and unblemished. He was married, in November, 1864, to Josephine V. Nutt, daughter of Rev. Cyrus Nutt, D. D., LL. D., President of the Indiana State University from 1860 to 1875, a well-known clergyman, scholar and educator.



WALKER, CYRUS, Lawyer, was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, May 6th, 1791. His ancestry on the paternal side came to America from Scotland in the seventeenth century, and cast in their lot with the earlier pioneers and colonists of Pennsylvania. On the maternal side his forefathers, leaving their native country, Wales, at about the same period, settled also in the same colony in Chester county. From the latter place his grandfathers on both sides of the family removed subsequently, during the eighteenth century, to the region then called the Valley of Virginia, making their respective homes in Augusta and Rockbridge counties. His father, Alexander Walker, was married in Staunton, Virginia, early in the year 1790 to Mary M. Hamon, and settled in Rockbridge county, where their first child, Cyrus Walker, was born. From that locality they removed in 1793 to Kentucky, locating themselves in Woodford county, where they remained until 1797, when a fresh removal placed them in Adair county. Here were passed his earlier years, and here also he secured such an elementary education as was attainable in the schools of that time and place. Under the preceptorship of James Raper, of Columbia, he acquired some knowledge of Latin, and afterward under the instruction of Samuel Brent, of Greensburg, Kentucky, entered upon a course of legal studies, supporting himself in the meantime by teaching school and assisting his father in the many labors and occupations attendant on farming operations. At the completion of his probationary term, he was licensed in 1813 to practise law in the courts of Kentucky. He then repaired to Columbia, where he established himself as a legal practitioner, and soon secured an extensive and lucrative clientele, his practice embracing not only Columbia county but also a wide area in the adjoining sections of the State. In 1833 he removed to McDonough county, Illinois, where he has since permanently resided, continuing the practice of law until 1859, when, owing to advanced age and the infirmities inseparable from it, he retired from active business life to pass in privacy and tranquil repose his remaining years. He was twice successively elected a member of the Legis-

lature of Kentucky, but the precise date of his entry into public life—between 1820 and 1830—as a legislator is not now positively known. In 1835 he was living on his farm, situated on Camp creek, about seven miles south of Macomb, Illinois, and, as Hon. T. Lyle Dickey states, “was then forty-three years old, and in his prime, physically and mentally.” He was a valued and prominent member and elder of the Presbyterian Church of that section, and acted zealously and efficiently as a promoter of the cause of temperance; he was also an ardent supporter of every other class of institutions and movements which promised to develop a higher standard in morals and thought amid the community which loved and esteemed him as an honorable and useful citizen. Although, in general, residing on his farm, he became engaged later in an extensive legal practice, attending, in addition to the neighboring courts, the courts in Springfield and Jacksonville, occasionally also the courts in Iowa. His fame as a talented and skilful lawyer was widely spread throughout the States of Iowa and Illinois, and as a *nisi prius* lawyer he was, confessedly, equalled by but few, excelled by none. With a mind well stored with the elementary philosophy of the common law; a judgment matured by long and varied practice and experience; endowed with a quick, keen and comprehensive power of perception in regard to men and character; possessing a fine address, courtly manners, and clear and forcible diction, he was ever master of the situation in court, whatever might be the character of the point, question or issue under consideration. His most notable and peculiar gifts and characteristics were exhibited in their strongest guise only when called into action by the most formidable and apparently most inflexible opposition; at such times his abilities and resources seemed to grow at his bidding, and adapt themselves with surprising celerity and effectiveness to the pressing needs of the hour. On one occasion, in Lewistown, Fulton county, he was defending a client against whom the tide of public feeling ran very high; his adversaries in the case were Hon. O. H. Browning and Hon. C. D. Baker, both men recognized as skilful and talented practitioners. During the opening argument of the first named associate the all-pervading general sentiment was repeatedly manifested by frequent and prolonged applause from the audience, exhibitions called forth by the assertions and denunciations of Hon. O. H. Browning, and which were suppressed with difficulty by the court. Upon rising to address the jury his first utterances were greeted with hissings from all parts of the house, coupled with other strong and unmistakable evidences of bitter ill will and disapprobation. For an instant he was silent; then, fired by the unjust revilings and tumult of the opposition, turned upon the hooting crowd, and during the ensuing hour “delivered the most terrible rebuke to the people for its unbecoming conduct in a court of justice” ever heard in the State. In the earlier part of this memorable discourse the hisses were frequently repeated, but in the end the most boisterous slunk back, and all seemed to become ashamed

of their ill-advised and unwarrantable deportment. He conquered, sweeping all before him with a resistless flow of eloquence, irony mingling with earnest denunciation, sarcasm with rebuke. He then, amid profound silence, took up the subject of the suit, and long before the close of his argument occasional murmurs of applause rose from the enviroing listeners. So powerful was this address that Hon. C. D. Baker, who followed him in his closing argument, was unable to rouse the sympathies of the audience or jury, and, in fact, labored under such a disadvantage, in being obliged to combat his fiery antagonist, whose fullest powers had been called into play, that his efforts on the occasion fell far short of the ability which he usually portrayed. By reason of an unfortunate disagreement between him and Judge Douglas while he was on the bench, he subsequently abandoned his practice in Illinois, and, without changing his residence, built up an extensive business in the courts of the eastern section of Iowa, which he maintained with honor and *éclat* until his final retirement from the bar. His properties as an orator were remarkably versatile, his reasoning was always close and cogent, and his illustrations were abundant and happy; he was the possessor also of overwhelming powers of ridicule, and in the gravest moments, while retaining intact his line of argument, could weave into his stirring sentences a veit of pathetic humor that evoked at once a smile and a tear. At the present time, secluded from the turmoil of professional life, and bowed by the weaknesses of old age, he is the owner of the love and veneration of a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and to the younger members of the bar his past achievements are looked upon with admiration, and cited as brilliant models and examples.

WENGER, ELIAS, M.D., was born near Mount Crawford, Rockingham county, Virginia, April 16th, 1821. He is a son of Abraham and Mary Wenger, natives of Virginia, but of German origin. In 1832 he removed with his parents to Long Meadows, Augusta county, Virginia, where he acquired a common English education in the schools of that county. In 1840 he commenced teaching school and continued in that business until 1843, when he was married to Eliza J. Smith, of Roanoke county, Virginia, after which he removed to Washington, Tazewell county, Illinois, where he tried farming for two years. Not being able to prosecute that business successfully he engaged in the drug business and study of medicine under the direction of Dr. G. P. Wood, and graduated at Rush Medical College, in Chicago, in 1855, and has been engaged in the practice of his profession to the present time, having acquired some reputation as a surgeon. During his residence in Washington he served as Justice of the Peace for many years, having been elected to that office three times. In 1852 he was elected

to the State Legislature on the Democratic ticket. Being a peace man he believed the war to be wrong, and that the difficulties between the two sections could have been amicably settled without the shedding of blood had it not been for ambitious aspirants for power on both sides. In 1865 he removed to Gilman, in Iroquois county, Illinois, which was then a very small place, containing but few inhabitants, mostly employés of the railroad companies. The surrounding country was a vast open prairie, with but few inhabitants for many miles. He improved the first farms adjoining the town, and erected a number of the best buildings in the place, and through his energy induced many people to settle in the town and surrounding country, and thus reclaim a wild and almost valueless marsh. It now ranks with the best lands in the county, supporting a thriving and populous town.

HAY, JOHN B., Lawyer, was born on the 8th of January, 1834, in Belleville, Illinois, which has ever since been his place of residence. His father, Andrew Hay, was also a native Illinoisan, and was born in St. Clair county. Andrew's father, John Hay, came from Canada, his father being Governor of Lower Canada. So it will be seen that John B. Hay comes of a lineage quite ancient for this young country. His mother was born in Kaskaskia, Illinois. His education was obtained at the common school in Belleville, and on a farm. Until the age of sixteen he worked on a farm, attending school at intervals, and making the most of his time in both places. Afterwards he became a printer, working at that business for three years; part of the time on the *Belleville Advocate*, and part of the time on the *St. Louis Republican*. Then for a short time he taught school in St. Clair county, and then began the study of law in the office of Judge Niles. In 1851 he was licensed as an attorney, and thenceforward devoted his time and attention to his profession. In the fall of 1860 he was elected State's Attorney for the Twenty-fourth Judicial District for a term of eight years. In September, 1863, he entered the army as Adjutant of the 130th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and was mustered out at the end of one year's service. At the expiration of his military term he resumed the practice of his profession, and in the fall of 1868 was elected by the Republicans to Congress from the Twelfth Congressional District. He was re-elected to Congress in the fall of 1870, and served until March, 1873. He was again nominated for election to the Forty-third Congress, but was defeated by the affiliation of the Liberal Republicans with the Democrats. At the expiration of his second Congressional term he again resumed his professional practice, and this now occupies his time and abilities. In Congress he took an active part in the debates on the revenue tariff reform, and on land reform. He was opposed to our high pro-

protective tariff, and to land grants to railroads—to grants of all kinds, in fact. He was an active debater on all questions involving the interests of the people, and strongly advocated the principle that all Government officers, such as postmasters, marshals, etc., should be elected by the people, to hold the office during good behavior. His experience as a printer has been alluded to. In 1850 that experience was supplemented by a term of editorial service, when he acted as editor of the *St. Clair Tribune*, and this experience, no doubt, by the peculiar training and discipline it afforded, influenced and moulded his future career in no small degree. He was married in October, 1857, to Maria Hinckley, of Belleville.

UNDERWOOD, WILLIAM H., Lawyer, was born on the 21st of February, 1818, at Schoharie Court House, New York, and in his boyhood laid the foundation, in a good common school education, for the busy and honorable manhood that was to follow. After he had done with the common schools he took an academical course of three years at the Schoharie Academy and Hudson River Seminary, and that finished his school experience. He had made good use of his time and opportunities, however, and the common school and academy counted far more with him than does a full college course with many a young man. He read law at Schoharie Court House, finishing his course of reading on the 4th of June, 1840, and immediately thereafter removed to Belleville, Illinois, where he has ever since resided. Almost from the first of his residence here he met with marked success. In February, 1841, he was elected State's Attorney for the circuit then including St. Clair county, a position which he filled so acceptably that he was re-elected to it in January, 1843. In 1844 he was elected a member of the lower House of the Illinois Legislature from St. Clair. Honors came to him fast and frequently, and in September, 1848, he was elected Circuit Judge for six and a half years, which position he filled to the end of his term. The duties of this office he was peculiarly fitted to perform, and his service on the bench was one of the utmost ability and honor, his decisions testifying in the strongest manner to his uprightness and ability. In 1856 he was elected to the State Senate for a term of four years, and on the expiration of his term he was again returned to the Senate. In 1869 he was a delegate from St. Clair to the convention to amend the State Constitution, and in 1870 he was again elected a State Senator from St. Clair and Madison counties. He found time in the midst of all these numerous and varied official labors for other labors which in themselves might well be considered enough to occupy the time and strength of a man, without the pressure of official duties in addition; and in 1873 he completed a work on which he had been long engaged—"Underwood's Construed and Annotated Statutes of Illi-

nois"—a work very highly valued by the legal profession. The brief intervals when he has not been fulfilling official duties in one capacity or another have been devoted to the practice of his profession—a practice which he has made largely successful. He was married on the 21st of December, 1841, and his wife still lives to share her husband's honors and labors. Eleven children have blessed the union, but of these five only are now living.

HENDERSON THOMAS J., Lawyer, was born in Brownsville, Tennessee, November 29th, 1824, being the son of William H. Henderson, a prominent citizen. His early years were spent in the common schools and academy of his native town, and by diligence, aiding a naturally bright talent, he soon acquired a substantial education. When twelve years of age he removed with his father's family to Putnam, subsequently Stark county, Illinois, and worked at home, on their farm, until he attained his majority, with the exception of about one year at different times, during which he taught school. His father became a prominent citizen of that section, and took a leading position, not only in politics, but in movements for the advantage of the general public. He served two terms in the State Legislature, and at one time was the Whig candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. When twenty-one years of age Thomas J. went with his father's family to Iowa, and entered the Iowa University, at Iowa City, where he studied for six months, and then returned to his old home in Illinois, where he assumed a clerkship in a store, and taught school for a year and a half. In 1847 he was elected Clerk of the County Commissioner's Court, and in 1849 was re-elected, but then as Clerk of the County Court of Stark county, the office having been changed, and served in the capacity of Clerk of these courts for six years, fulfilling his duties with satisfaction to the public. He had commenced the study of law during this incumbency, and in 1852 was admitted to practice. In the following year he opened an office in Toulon, Stark county, and entered upon the duties of his profession. He was married in 1849 to Miss Henrietta Butler, of Wyoming, Stark county. He became a representative man in his section, and in 1854 was elected to the lower House of the State Legislature; and in 1856 to the State Senate. He served with such men as N. B. Judd, B. C. Cook, W. C. Goudy, and other distinguished men, being himself at that time the junior member of the Senate. In 1862 he temporarily abandoned his practice to enter the Union army, and on the 22d day of September of that year was mustered into service as Colonel of the 112th Illinois Infantry Volunteers, with which he remained until the close of the war. He served conspicuously in the campaigns of Georgia and Tennessee in 1864, and for gallant and meritorious services in those campaigns, and especially at the battle of Franklin,

Tennessee, was in February, 1865, promoted, by brevet, to the rank of Brigadier-General. He was severely wounded at the battle of Resaca, Georgia, May 14th, 1864, but returned to the field as soon as he was able to do so. Upon his return to the field, in the July following, the 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 23d Army Corps, was organized and placed under his command, and so continued until the end of the war. Upon his return home at the close of the war he resumed the practice of his profession at Toulon, where he continued it until March, 1867, when he removed to Princeton, Illinois (Bureau county), where he formed a law partnership with Joseph I. Taylor, which continued until 1871, when he was appointed by President Grant United States Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth Collection District of Illinois. He held that office for two years, and during that time collected nearly nine millions of dollars for the government. In 1873 he entered into partnership with Harvey M. Trimble, and now practises his profession at Princeton, Illinois. He has won a leading position in the profession as a learned and brilliant advocate and able counsellor. In 1868 he was elected one of the Presidential electors for the State of Illinois at large; and in November, 1874, he was elected as member of the Forty-fourth Congress for the Sixth District of Illinois for a term of two years. He is a gentleman of fine culture and elevated tastes, forcible in argument and winning as a rhetorician. He is very popular in his section, not alone for his public spirit and rank as a barrister, but for his many high social qualities as well. His personal acquaintance is very extensive, and the number of his warm personal friends very great.

DENSER, SAMUEL H., Professor of Latin and History in McKendree College, was born on the 20th of December, 1835, in St. Clair county, Illinois. His father was the Rev. William L. Denser, of the Southern Illinois Conference. After receiving a good home and common school education he entered McKendree College, at Lebanon, Illinois, where he went through the collegiate course with honor, and graduated in 1854. During the fall and winter of the year in which he left college he taught school, and the next year, 1855, he returned to McKendree College as Classical Tutor. He held this position until 1858. In that year he was made Adjunct Professor of Languages, and worked in the college in that capacity until 1862. In that year he was elected Professor of Latin in the institution. In August, 1862, he forsook the peaceful paths of collegiate instruction and went where so many thousands of his countrymen went about that time—into the army. He enlisted in the 117th Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was soon made Adjutant of the regiment. In the year 1864 he was appointed Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 16th Army Corps, under the com-

mand of Major-General A. J. Smith. He took part in all the battles and skirmishes of the Meridian Expedition, under General Sherman; was at the storming and capture of Fort De Russey, and at Pleasant Hill, on the 9th of April, 1864, and all the subsequent skirmishes and battles of the expedition; as well as at the battle of Lake Chicote, Arkansas, and Tupelo, Mississippi. In November, 1864, he was mustered out of the military service, receiving an honorable discharge, on account of sickness. He returned home, and in 1865 he was again appointed Professor of Latin and History in McKendree College, which position he continues to hold. In addition to his duties in this capacity he discharges those of Fiscal Agent of the college, and Historian of the Alumni Association. He was married in January, 1859, to Mary Ashley, of Lebanon.

FARWELL, WILLIAM W., Judge of Cook County Circuit Court, and son of John Farwell, an old time innkeeper and farmer, was born in Morrisville, Madison county, New York, January 5th, 1817. He passed through the usual preliminary education in common school, private school, and academy, and entered Hamilton College, at Clinton, New York, where he graduated, after a full course, in 1837. He next taught various academics for a year and a half. For a short period, in 1839, he was engaged in the engineering department of the Black River Canal. He then returned to Morrisville and studied law with O. B. Granger, the County Surrogate Judge, then with J. R. Lawrence, of Syracuse, and afterwards with Potter & Spaulding, of Buffalo, where he remained until 1841. He was then admitted to the bar of New York, and opened practice in Morrisville, which he continued until 1848. He then went to Chicago and began practice with Calvin De Wolf. In the spring of the next year, at the time of the gold excitement, Mr. Farwell went overland to California, for his health; the journey occupying five months. The next summer he returned by the Isthmus to his old home; and here, at Morrisville, he speedily regained the health he has sought in vain by travel. He therefore concluded to remain there and resume the practice of his profession. February 12th, 1851, he was married to Mary E. Granger, daughter of the judge with whom he at first studied. He remained there until December, 1854, when he returned to Chicago, and practised law with Grant Goodrich and George Scoville. In 1856 Mr. Scoville withdrew, and Sidney Smith replaced him as a member of the firm, which copartnership continued until 1870. He was then elected Judge of Cook County Circuit Court, and after two years service was re-elected for a term of six years. As a lawyer he stood well before the bar, his attention being more particularly directed to chancery cases. In the discharge of his present judicial functions he has the general respect and esteem of the

community, as one who means to do what is right, and tries to do well whatever he has to do. He has long been connected with the First Congregational Church of the city, and is a man of high integrity. He was among the first to advocate Abolitionism in his native section, and has been a steady friend of that cause. His family consists of himself, wife, and two sons, one just entering Yale College.

BALDWIN, WILLIAM A., Merchant and Real Estate Operator, was born, January 20th, 1808, in Columbia county, New York, being the fourth of a family of eleven children. His father was a farmer; and during his early years he assisted him in the labor incident to carrying on quite a limited estate, attending the district schools in the winter seasons and at other intervals during the year. When fifteen he engaged with Harry Backus, of the same county, to learn the wool-carding, fulling, and cloth dressing business, and remained with this gentleman three years; and subsequently worked for a time as a journeyman at this business, during those periods when carding and fulling was done. On attaining his majority he rented a mill and carried on the same business on his sole account for two years. At this time the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods experienced a revolution in its processes, by the introduction of modern appliances and improvements, which lessened manual labor while it improved the quality of the products. Large establishments, fully equipped by all these inventions, were erected; and farmers, instead of having their own raw material worked up for their own use, sold it to these manufactories and purchased from them what they required. Mr. Baldwin anticipated these changes, and with excellent foresight sold out his establishment, after he had profitably run it for two years, and embarked in a mercantile career. He set out in the general country store trade in Columbia county, and in a short time formed a copartnership, but at the expiration of three years he was forced to the conclusion that his choice of a business associate had been unfortunate, and sold out his interest. He then removed to Oxford, Chenango county, New York, where he opened a store in the same line of business. Here, in October, 1835, he was married to Lucy G. Williams, of Oxford. In consequence of a close competition in this trade in that village, he determined to seek a wider sphere, and in the spring of 1836 he shipped his stock of goods, together with additional purchases, in New York city, to Chicago. In this enterprise he encountered a misfortune which would have discouraged men of less energy and perseverance. His goods, while *en route*, were rendered nearly valueless from contact with water while in the hands of different transportation companies. What was equally

of the latter, and Mr. Baldwin was compelled to sustain his heavy loss without redress of any kind. To recuperate, he changed his purpose of doing business in Chicago, which was then but a mere village, and shipped his goods to La Salle, Illinois, where he opened a store, becoming at the same time interested in a contract on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, then in the course of construction by the State of Illinois. He remained at La Salle three years, losing during this period his wife and child. After fulfilling his contract, he disposed of his stock of goods and removed to Ottawa, Illinois, where he also completed a short contract on the same canal. In the fall of 1839 he removed to Lockport, Illinois, and purchased a half interest in the contract for building the basin and half a mile of the Illinois & Michigan Canal at that point. Here he worked for nearly four months, when the depression which existed in all branches of trade and commerce began to seriously affect the financial resources of the State, and the monthly estimates due the contractors on the public works could no longer be met. Mr. Baldwin and his partner, instead of yielding to the pressure as others in like circumstances had done, bravely kept on with their work, paying their employes and their current expenses from their own private means, relying upon an early resumption of payments by the State. But they were disappointed. They struggled on for one year, anxious that this grand public improvement should be rendered practical by completion, but were compelled then to cease, having exhausted their funds, and having failed to secure any money from the State government, which was indebted to them nearly \$50,000. Of this amount they received only \$3000, which was paid to them in 1860. Mr. Baldwin remained some time at Lockport after this financial disaster, endeavoring to close up the business in the most satisfactory manner. In 1844 he returned to Chicago, which had, during his absence, grown into the proportions of a flourishing city of 10,000 inhabitants, and entered the general store business with John B. Parsons as his partner. Comparatively large as Chicago was then, she had not outgrown the old country store system in which one establishment sold, not simply groceries, but a general assortment of dry goods, hardware, etc. In 1847 he withdrew from this enterprise, which did not fully meet his expectations, and turned his attention to operations in real estate. In 1852 he entered into partnership with E. R. Bay, in the wholesale drug trade, at No. 139 Lake street, the firm-name being Bay & Baldwin, the latter contributing to the capital \$7000 in money and \$10,000 in real estate. For seven years this business was continued, Mr. Baldwin meanwhile purchasing and selling real estate. In 1860 Mr. Bay's health failed, and they sold a half interest in the establishment to Thomas Lord, who became the general manager of the firm, Messrs. Bay and Baldwin being "special partners." Before the expiration of the limited partnership, they sold their united interests to Mr. Smith. Since this time Mr. Baldwin has retired,



S. Van Meter M. D.

so far as it is possible for a man of his wealth to retire, from the active cares of business. Since his first residence in Chicago, that place has grown from a mere village by the side of the lake, to be one of the most important of our inter-continental cities. He has shared in its varying fortunes, and has participated in its great afflictions; but lives to see it, after its terrible purification by the fire of 1871, grow up daily in more stately grandeur than ever it did before. He is a man of cultivated tastes, and passes no inconsiderable part of his time in a large and choicely filled library. His original collection, embracing very many rare and invaluable works, was destroyed by the great fire. He has always taken a deep interest in the intellectual development of the community in which he resides, and has given his time, attention and means to the conservation of the best popular systems of education. He is warm in his friendships, genial in all his relations, whether business or social, and is liberal from impulse, giving generously to whatever appeals to his sympathy. Politically, he was originally a Henry Clay Whig, but became a member of the Republican party upon its formation in Illinois. He has taken little interest in politics since the successful anti-slavery campaigns, and is without party affiliations or prejudices. He does not belong to any religious sect, though a strong believer and great contributor to building and supporting all evangelical churches. He passes his days in the enjoyment of the ample fortune which is the reward of his many years of arduous labor, and shares its benefits with his friends. He stands irreproachable in public estimation, and is an honored citizen of Chicago.

GUYER, SAMUEL S., Lawyer and Judge, was born in Lewistown, Pennsylvania, December 26th, 1814. His parents were Samuel Guyer and Elizabeth (Levy) Guyer. His early years were passed during the summer season in laboring on a farm, and during the winter months in attending the daily sessions of a neighboring school. In 1834, being then but twenty years of age, he was successful in his efforts to obtain a contract for constructing the northern branch of the Susquehanna canal. In June, 1839, he removed to Peoria, Illinois, and there associated himself in partnership with his brother, the proprietor of a general store in Brimfield. He engaged also in the produce business, loading boats with produce and taking them annually to Natchez, where he disposed of his cargoes. In December, 1841, deciding to embrace the legal profession, he entered upon the study of law at Peoria, and at the termination of his course of studies was admitted to the bar, in 1843. In 1844 he removed to Rock Island, and was there professionally and successfully occupied during the ensuing two and a half years. He was then elected Sheriff, and served one term of four years with noted

energy and efficiency. He subsequently interested himself in land speculations, and in buying and selling real estate, continuing thus employed for a period of six or seven years. In 1856, in conjunction with other capitalists, he secured a charter for the building of the Rock Island and Peoria Railroad, now known as the Peoria and Rock Island Railroad. Of that road he was a prominent and valued Director for six years. He then, again in co-operation with others, purchased the coal lands known as Coal Valley, and constructed the Coal Valley Railroad, designed as a means of transportation for the coal from this place to Rock Island, and thence to other allotted points. In 1862 the property of that road, built almost entirely for the furtherance and more profitable development of the coal traffic, was sold to P. L. Cable, who has since been its owner and controller. In 1870, after dissolving his connections with railroad enterprises, he was elected County Judge, a position which he still retains, performing its attendant functions with zeal and efficiency. Enterprise and entire capability to bring to successful endings all affairs undertaken have characterized his career, and while widely respected for his business tact, he is esteemed also for his unswerving rectitude and many admirable acquirements as a lawyer. He was married in 1847 to Annetta Holmes, daughter of Hon. George Holmes, State Senator and Judge of Vermont, favorably known as a skillful practitioner and expounder of the law, and also as a useful citizen and statesman.

VAN METER, SAMUEL, M. D., was born in Greyson county, Kentucky, in 1824. His parents were John Van Meter and Catherine (Keller) Van Meter, both Kentuckians. Left fatherless when but three years of age, he moved, with his mother, from the old homestead to Illinois, settling eventually in Kickapoo, Peoria county, situated at a distance of about eight miles from Charleston. His preliminary education was such as was obtainable in the primitive log school houses of the time and place. While in his seventeenth year he became a pupil of Dr. T. B. Trower, of Charleston, Coles county, Illinois. Previous to his connection with this practitioner, however, he had been apprenticed to learn the trade of tanner. He remained under the guidance and instructions of his medical preceptor for a period of eight years, pursuing his studies with diligence and profit, and fitting himself thoroughly for the practice of that profession in which he has since attained such enviable celebrity. Owing to a lack of time, he was unable to attend any course or courses at a medical college, but, ultimately, more than indemnified himself for this by close and continuous application to his studies, and the constant and fruitful exercise of an unusually acute power of mental conception and digestion. On the completion of his course of probationary research,

he entered upon the active practice of his profession on his own account, and rapidly became possessed of an extensive round of business. Making a special study of diseases of the throat and lungs in connection with the affections and diseases of women, he has acquired, in this department of medical treatment, a reputation second to none in the State. Within a circuit of fifteen hundred miles he has a large and important practice, his patients coming to him from all parts of the West, from North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, and various other sections in the South and Southeast. In 1857 he established the Charleston Infirmary, an institution of great and recognized value and usefulness, of which he is still the conductor. In this infirmary he treats, annually, thousands of patients from all parts of the enviroing country, thus performing a work whose results, direct and indirect, entitle him to the highest praise as a benefactor of his land and species. He proposes to establish branches of a similar kind in North Carolina or Tennessee, and also, probably, in New York. He attributes his notable success in the treatment of the many cases, aggravated or peculiar, not to any patent medicinal application, but simply and purely to the well-considered use of the accepted scientific remedies as promulgated in the *materia medica*. A close and persevering student from boyhood to the present time, he has, through an experience of the most varied description, and a wise selection of appropriate studies, been enabled to assume a leading position among the more prominent members of the medical fraternity. He was married, in 1843, to Fannie Hutchinson, formerly a resident of Greensburg, Greene county, Kentucky, and the issue of that union has been three children.

KNOTT, CHRISTOPHER W., M. D., was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, July 18th, 1821. His parents were Sylvanus Knott and Martha (Kelly) Knott, both of Massachusetts. His father's demise occurring when Christopher was in his fifth year, he was sent to Ohio to live with his relatives. While residing there he acquired the rudiments of an elementary education, and availed himself, to the greatest extent possible, of the limited advantages offered by the country schools of that day. Subsequently he moved to Illinois, resolved to depend upon his own unaided exertions for a livelihood, and, locating himself in Joliet, now a thriving and prosperous town, secured employment as a school teacher. In the meantime, deciding to embrace the medical profession, he zealously pursued the requisite studies, and devoted every available moment to reading medicine. In 1849 he matriculated at the Rush Medical College, of Chicago, and, graduating in the spring of 1852, at once commenced the active practice of his profession in the neighborhood of Joliet and Ottawa.

He remained there, however, for but a limited space of time, afterward moving to a French settlement situated along the banks of the Kankakee river, about two miles below the town of Kankakee, and known as Bourbonais Grove. Here he resided about eight years, possessing an extensive and remunerative practice, and winning the esteem and affection of the surrounding country. Upon leaving Bourbonais Grove, he established himself in Kankakee, where he has since permanently resided. For the past three or four years, owing to his prominent and active identification with the railroad interests of the vicinity, he has been unable to devote much time to the practice of his profession. In 1872 he superintended and ordered the construction of the Kankakee & Indiana Railroad, eleven miles in length, running from Kankakee to St. Ann's, and at that point, connecting with the road to Lafayette, Indiana; of this road he was appointed President, and while acting in that capacity evinced the possession of unerring discriminative powers and praiseworthy administrative abilities. He now fills the office of President of the Illinois West Extension Railroad, of which he is at present prosecuting the construction. This needed road is to extend from Kankakee to Mendota, in La Salle county, Illinois, and will have a total length of about eighty-five miles. To the vigorous enterprise of Dr. Knott this road owes its existence; twenty-five miles of it are already completed, and the completion of the remaining sixty miles is but a question of time. He was married, March 22d, 1847, to Altay Scott, from New York, whose demise occurred in 1854.

ANKIN, HON. JAMES, Member of the Illinois Legislature, was born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, September 9th, 1817. His father was of Irish birth; his mother, a native of Pennsylvania, was of German extraction. His education was acquired at Blairsville, Indiana county, Pennsylvania. Upon relinquishing school life he removed to Illinois, settling in Carlyle, Clinton county, where he became engaged in the tanner's and currier's trade, at which he worked constantly during the ensuing fifteen years, primarily as a journeyman, ultimately as proprietor and conductor of a business established and operated on his own account. During the latter portion of his time, he acted also, for a period of three or four years, as constable of his section. He was subsequently elected a Justice of the Peace, and served ably in that capacity, and also as Police Magistrate for twenty-two years. At the expiration of the fifth year after his first removal to Carlyle, he fixed upon Lebanon as his permanent place of residence, and has since continued to make that place his home. Previous to the outbreak of the Rebellion, he was engaged in farming and agricultural pursuits. In 1874 he received the Democratic nomination for the Legislature, and in the fall



James F. Smith

John Deere

of the same year was elected a member of that body. At an early day his sentiments and principles inclined him toward the Democratic party, and he has brought to its support during many years, some of prosperity, others of ill-fortune, abilities of no mean order. He has officiated as Town Trustee, and for thirteen years was ex-officio President of the Board of Trustees. Also during several years he served with fidelity and zeal as a Director of the School Board of his town. Energetic and public-spirited, he has worked efficiently in the fostering of his fellow-townsmen's dearest interests, and throughout his whole career, both in public and in private life, has been noted for his many admirable qualities both of mind and heart. He was married, January 9th, 1841, to Elizabeth J. Phelps, of Northville, Pennsylvania, who died December 16th, 1844. He was again married, May 6th, 1847, to Mrs. Elizabeth Hull, of Lebanon, Illinois.

DEERE, JOHN, Plough Manufacturer, was born in Rutland, Vermont, February 7th, 1804. His parents were William Rynald Deere, an Englishman, who emigrated from his native country to Canada, where he lived for several years in Montreal; and Sarah (Yates) Deere, also a native of England. He was the recipient of a common school education, acquired at Middlebury, Vermont. In 1820, when sixteen years of age, he hired himself to a blacksmith in the last named town, and in a short time made himself master of his trade. He worked in this shop continuously for five years, and at the expiration of that time, having attained his majority, decided to establish himself in business on his own account. In 1825, accordingly, he removed to Leicester, Vermont, and opened a smithy, whose business he carried on until 1830. He then removed to Royalton, in the same State, where he pursued his former calling, continuing constantly occupied until 1837. In that year he went to Grand Detour, Illinois, where he again began business as a blacksmith. At first, in order to obviate the difficulty of procuring good steel for the large ploughs or "breakers" used to break prairie sod, he bought saws from saw-mills and cut them up for ploughshares and mold boards, a mold board being the upper part of the share. The West was about this time assuming a more settled condition; pioneers were daily arriving in large numbers, and a pressing demand arose for more ploughs, and ploughs of a better class. Those which they possessed were of an inferior kind, and clogged rapidly with dirt and earth, in this manner becoming almost useless. The great object was to secure a plough which would work without becoming clogged, or, as the farmers express it, which could scour properly. He became interested in this matter, of high importance in a country whose profitable development depended primarily on agricultural labor, and the immediate benefits to be derived from farming, and invented a plough

which scoured in the most satisfactory manner. This implement, answering to a great extent the needs of the community, soon became an object of admiration, and he manufactured and sold several of them to his neighbors. His attention was thus gradually concentrated on the manufacture of ploughs, and finding it a profitable business, he by degrees relinquished all other operations, and confined himself exclusively to his new occupation. The first year thus employed produced three ploughs; in the following twelve months he manufactured seven, from this time forward rapidly increasing the annual production, and learning, by repeated experiments, how to abridge his labor and increase the value of his time and implements. In 1847, the year in which he left Grand Detour, he had fifty men constantly employed, and turned out 1400 finished ploughs. He bestowed the most careful attention upon even the slightest and apparently most trivial details connected with his business, and would permit no plough to leave his establishment until thoroughly finished and perfected. He experienced constantly great difficulty in procuring desirable steel, and it being a prime and absolute necessity to obtain that, he was obliged originally to import it from England, while using also the steel saws before mentioned, which he could purchase from the various mills. The steel made in this country at that time was of a very poor quality, and unfit to be used for the purposes to which he might have applied it, but for its excessive pooriness. At the present time he, as one of the firm of Deere & Co., procures the needed steel principally from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which is pronounced to be equal to any produced in Great Britain or on the Continent. He was the founder and promoter of the establishment known as the Grand Detour Plough Works, and with his partner, Mr. Lemuel Andras, under the firm-name of Andras & Deere, imported from England the first cast-steel cut into mold boards. In 1847 he removed to Moline, on the Mississippi river, being attracted to this locality by the convenient water-power easily available, the proximity to coal, and the valuable facilities for cheap river transportation. Here he established new works of a more extended and thorough character, and at once met with great and merited prosperity. During the first year in Moline he manufactured 1000 ploughs, while with each succeeding year the annual product increased immensely. In 1868 his business was incorporated into a joint stock company, with the following officers: President, John Deere; Vice-President, Charles H. Deere; Secretary and Treasurer, Stephen H. Velie. The Moline Plough Works of to-day employ 500 hands, and the annual production is from 60,000 to 65,000 ploughs and cultivators, all of steel, which, it is computed on reliable and accepted data, is equivalent to 150,000 cast-iron ploughs. Some of these are the Gang ploughs, a pattern which combines, in fact, two ploughs united, is drawn by four horses, and is used to break very heavy ground. The premises cover a section 400 by 300 feet, which is almost entirely covered with buildings three

stories in height. The whole of the work is performed on the company's ground, from the seasoning of the timber to the final painting and adorning. The blacksmith shop contains thirty-six forges and twelve tilt-hammers, water-power being used to operate the machinery. The consumption of steel is 700 tons per annum; that of lumber—ash and oak—2,000,000 feet per annum; that of coal, 1200 tons per annum; that of wrought-iron, 1600 tons per annum; that of cast-iron, 250 tons per annum. Two hundred and fifty grind-stones, weighing one ton each, are in constant use; and ten tons of emery are consumed annually in polishing the surface of the shares, which, with the mold boards, must be hardened and polished to the last degree in order to prevent them from clogging. In this particular the greatest care is exercised, the ultimate polish being as fine as that bestowed upon good cutlery. In the competition for prizes at the Vienna Exposition of 1873 Deere & Co. secured the first premium, a bronze medal, and at other exhibitions also have won prizes of various kinds and values. In 1863–1864 John Deere officiated as Mayor of Moline, and also in 1873–1875. He was married in 1827 to Demarius Lamb, a former resident of Granville, Vermont. His son, Charles Henry Deere, born March 18th, 1837, at Hancock, Vermont, was educated at the Iowa Academy, Davenport, Iowa, and subsequently in Chicago. Upon abandoning school life he became book-keeper in the office of his father's plough works at Moline. In 1859 he was admitted into the concern as a partner, the firm-style adopted being Deere & Co. In 1868, the date of the incorporation of the business into a joint stock company, he became its Vice-President and Treasurer. He is at the present time Vice-President also of the Moline Water Power Company, and Director of the First National Bank, and of Dimock, Gould & Co. He was married in 1862 to Mary Little Dickinson, of Chicago, Illinois.

YDER, REV. WILLIAM HENRY, D. D., Pastor of St. Paul's Universalist Church of Chicago, was born in Provincetown, Barnstable county, Massachusetts, July 13th, 1822. His father, Godfrey Ryder, still living, at the age of seventy-eight, was then a sea-faring man, and became afterward, as he is now, justice of the peace, recorder of deeds, and town magistrate. The mother is also still living. The son, the fifth generation of that name and family in Provincetown, began his education in the public schools; and at the age of fifteen, being of a very studious turn of mind, he entered upon a regular course of study with the intention of becoming a minister. He had made one or two trips on the ocean with his father upon whaling and fishing voyages, but not much to his liking. With this plan for life, he went to Pembroke, New Hampshire, and spent two years in study; after which he went to Clinton, New York, and studied Greek and Hebrew under Dr. Clowes. By these

efforts he fitted himself for college; but, owing to the preference of his parents that he should not enter, he refrained from doing so. He had, even before this time, and when not more than eighteen years old, begun preaching as a student, and from the age of nineteen supported himself by this means. When twenty he was licensed by the Universalists, and when but twenty-one years of age he took charge of the Universalist Society at Concord, New Hampshire, to which parish he had preached when a student at Pembroke. He began his ministry here at a salary of four hundred and fifty dollars, and labored among them for two years and a half. He then went to the Universalist Church at Nashua, New Hampshire, where he also was pastor for a similar period. By this time he began to see that he needed change and some cessation of labor, as, if he continued working as hard as he had begun to do, he would soon lose his health; and, more than all, he saw that he had entered upon the work of the ministry without the thorough training and preparation that was necessary. He accordingly relinquished his pastorate and went abroad, attended the University of Berlin, became a special student under Neander, and afterward pursued his travels through into Egypt, Syria, Palestine and up the Black Sea; making in all a tour of study and observation of a year and a half. He then returned and became pastor of the First Universalist Church of Roxbury, Massachusetts, now called Boston Highlands. Here he remained for ten years, a very useful pastor, and much endeared to his people. While there he was interested in educational matters, and for some time chairman of the Board of Education. He also took strong ground against slavery and intemperance, and in a measure his life there foreshadowed his general and public usefulness at the West. January 1st, 1860, he went to Chicago, at the call of the First Universalist Church of that city, usually called St. Paul's Church. Here he entered upon a career of activity, success and usefulness, not only with regard to the interests of his church and denomination, but those of the community at large, that has not been excelled perhaps by any clergyman of the city, and which is still in a full tide of power and influence. The church at that time was neither large nor strong, and embarrassed by dissensions; he harmonized these elements, and under his ministry it has grown steadily and evenly up, until now it is the largest and most powerful church of that denomination at the West. It has given liberally for charitable and religious purposes for many years, and when, in connection with others, he wished to raise \$100,000 for the Northwestern (Universalist) Conference, in furtherance of missionary and educational purposes, and to endow Lombard University at Galesburg, Illinois, his church itself gave one-fourth of that sum. He was one of the founders of this conference, which has been in existence for ten years, and is now its President. He is also President of the Board of Trustees of Lombard University. He is frequently called to installations, ordinations, and other church assemblies, from St. Paul to Phila-

delphia. Dr. Ryder—for he has received the degree of Master of Arts from Harvard in 1860, and of Doctor of Divinity from Lombard University in 1864—came to Chicago at an important era in its history, and in that of the country at large. The rebellion, and the times that tried men's patriotism and faithfulness, came soon after; his voice from the first gave no uncertain sound on the question of the country's needs and peril. He ardently supported the government, and became an energetic and capable officer of the Sanitary Commission, and with his church labored abundantly and generously for the welfare of the army. Just before Sherman's march he visited the front at Chattanooga to meet his brother, a colonel of a Massachusetts regiment, and to render service for the Sanitary Commission. He was by them also sent to Richmond, immediately after the news of its evacuation, to gather trophies and matters of interest for the Sanitary Fair about to be held in Chicago, and to confer with President Lincoln and engage his presence at the opening of the same. He made the arrangement with Mr. Lincoln, and went forward to Richmond, where he secured many objects of great interest and value, among which was the famous letter used by the government in the assassination trial. On his return to Washington a week later he found Mr. Lincoln dead, and made arrangement with General Sherman to be present at the opening of the fair. He was for four months Chaplain of the 69th Illinois Regiment, stationed on guard at Camp Douglas. In 1869 he became quite sick, and when sufficiently recovered, at the advice of physicians, went abroad for his health, travelling with his family through Europe, and making a stay of a year; during all which time his church continued to pay his salary. At the great fire his church and residence were destroyed, and the congregation was seriously crippled by their losses. He then went East and solicited funds to help rebuild the church, for which purpose he gathered \$40,000, a sum remarkable in amount, considering the smallness of the denomination to which he now especially appealed. They built a far better church than the former one, which was not ready for use until 1874. The doctor has been identified with very many of the charitable and other public institutions of the city for years. He is the only clergyman who has ever been upon the Chicago Board of Education. They learned of his experience in this department at the East, and knowing of his thorough scholastic training abroad, sought his acceptance of this position, which he held for five years, until he declined further service. His associates during that period pronounce his course as remarkably wise, energetic, candid and impartial, and highly beneficial to the public interests. He was also, with a few other Universalist and Unitarian ministers, mainly instrumental in securing the organization of the Chicago Christian Union, whose object was to turn the distribution of public charities from the channels of a more sectarian association to those of one which should more fully and truly represent the whole public at large,

from whom the means came. This was the parent of the Chicago Relief Association, which had been in operation at the time of the fire just long enough to have the requisite experience, and the unlimited confidence of the community, and into whose management came the generous gifts of a world's sympathies. He was married, November 5th, 1843, to Caroline Frances Adams, of Provincetown. They have one child, a daughter grown. Dr. Ryder is also Vice-President of the Women's Hospital of Chicago, and connected in an official capacity with the Old People's Home of that city. His parish has always evinced great liberality and generosity toward him, and is deeply attached to its pastor. As a preacher he stands among the foremost of the day. His topics are those of the age and the hour, handled vigorously and effectively. His delivery is steady, strong, forceful and impressive. And his sermons, most of which are extemporaneously delivered, are frequently selected for publication in the papers of the city. He has also at times been a contributor to the *Universalist Quarterly*, and other denominational publications; but his life has been one more of practical activity than of literary effects.

LOCKE, REV. JOHN WESLEY, President of the McKendree College, Lebanon, Illinois, was born in Paris, Kentucky, February 12th, 1822. His father, Rev. George Locke, a prominent minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in 1834. (For an extended sketch of this divine see Sprague's "Pulpit Annals.") His mother, Elizabeth B. McReynolds, was the originator of the first ladies' boarding school at Terre Haute, Indiana. He was educated at the Augusta College, Kentucky, and graduated from that institution in 1843. Upon the completion of his collegiate course he became engaged in teaching school, an avocation at which he continued for one year. He then joined the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and continued in the ministry of that State until 1850. While associated with this body he travelled successively the Bainbridge, West Union, Jacksonville and Deer Creek Circuits, each for a period of twelve months. Returning subsequently to Bainbridge, he travelled that circuit for a further period of two years; removed thence to West Jefferson, where he remained for one year, and in 1850 was transferred to the Indiana Conference, being stationed for two years at Vevay, Switzerland county. Rising Sun was then the scene of his labors for one year, at the expiration of which time he was elected President of the Brookville College, and served in that capacity during the following four years. He was then appointed to the Connersville district, and travelled that section for a further period of four years, filling through the initiatory year of his labors in this district the presidential chair of the institution above mentioned. He was afterward elected to the chair of mathematics of As-

bury University, at Greencastle, Indiana, serving with admirable efficiency in that capacity for a term of twelve years. At the termination of this period he resigned the chair, and was appointed to the Wall Street Church, Jeffersonville, Indiana, officiating as pastor of that church until elected President of the McKendree College in August, 1874. In 1860 he represented the Southeastern Indiana Conference in the General Conference at Buffalo, and again in 1868 filled the same responsible position at Chicago, in both instances conducting himself with fruitful zeal and earnestness. At the present time he is a delegate-elect of the Southern Illinois Conference to the General Conference to be held in May, 1876. He is widely recognized as one of the most gifted and forcible pulpit orators in the State, and also as a theologian endowed with remarkable powers of persuasion and reasoning. His sermons when delivered are generally printed for publication, and many of them may be cited as masterpieces of Christian exhortation. McKendree College, so favorably known to the supporters of the Methodist Church, has an attendance usually of about two hundred students, and is under the special patronage of the Conferences of Southern Illinois, St. Louis and Missouri. He was married in June, 1846, to Matilda Wood, daughter of Colonel Samuel R. Wood, an active and noted participant in the war of 1812.

GOODWIN, REV. EDWARD PAYSON, D. D., was born, July 31st, 1832, in Rome, Oneida county, New York. His father was Solomon Goodwin, a carpenter by trade. He attended the common schools and academies, then taught an academy at Rome, and then entered Amherst College in 1852, took a full course, and graduated in 1856. He then entered Union Theological Seminary of New York, where he pursued theological training for three years, was licensed to preach, and graduated therefrom in 1859. In the same year he was ordained as a minister of the gospel, and became a home missionary in Vermont for one year. He was married, September 27th, 1860, to Ellen M. Chamberlain, of East Burke, Vermont. They have one child living, and have lost two. In 1860 he received a call to the First Congregational Church of Columbus, Ohio, over which he continued pastor until 1868. During the war he was an officer of both the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and labored energetically to promote these great interests. He was appointed an army chaplain, but declined the position. Near the close of the war he spent nine weeks at the front in connection with the above work. He was also at one time appointed chairman of a committee selected by the United States government, and sent into Wyoming Territory to investigate into the murder of several savages, supposed to have been killed by white men, and at a time when government feared a general outbreak on the slightest pretext. He repaired to the scene, interviewed Red Cloud

and other noted chiefs, accompanied by his wife, the first white woman who had ever ventured so far into the haunts of these Indians, and investigated the affair, with the result of proving the falsity of the charge. In January, 1868, Dr. Goodwin received a call to the First Congregational Church of Chicago, as successor of Dr. Patton, who had become editor of *The Advance*. After a while their church became too small for them, and they built a finer and larger one; one of the most completely fitted and furnished, with all modern conveniences, in the city. During this time he was advised by physicians to go abroad for his health, and he thus visited Italy, Egypt and Palestine, returning at the dedication of the church. When the great fire of 1871 swept away the business and much of the residence portion of the city, they and their church escaped, and here in the basement of this beautiful new sanctuary, the most extensive accommodations attainable, the Mayor and city officials met to consider what could be done; here the very first of those grand telegrams, charged with the sympathy of a world, were received and read aloud to the few there gathered; here the city departments of fire, police, justice, etc., were set up, and housed themselves for some time; and here the grand Relief Association met and carried on its work. It is needless to add that Dr. Goodwin was a leading man in these trying times, and an efficient worker upon the Relief Association. But a little more than a year afterward their church was itself burnt, in January, 1873. It was immediately rebuilt, as finely as before. He is still pastor of this church, which has grown steadily under his ministrations, and is now the second or third largest Congregational Church in the United States, numbering 976 members. He is a man of sound views, of ability as a preacher, and highly endeared to his people. He received, almost at the same time, the title of Doctor in Divinity from two colleges, his *Alma Mater* and Western Reserve College, of Ohio. His sermons are frequently printed in the papers of the city, and he has at times been a contributor to the religious papers of the day.

MARSH, EBENEZER, President of the Alton, Illinois, National Bank, was born in Worcester county, Massachusetts, in 1806, his parents being Eliab and Fannie (Edmunds) Marsh. He was instructed at an academy near his home, and in 1829 removed to Illinois, where he remained a short time. The two subsequent years he spent in Ohio and Kentucky, acting in Louisville as agent for the Hartford Insurance Company. In 1832 he located at Alton, Illinois, and there engaged in the drug business, which he successfully conducted for ten years. In 1845 he relinquished this pursuit, and determined to embark in the banking business, which up to that time had been exclusively carried on in Alton by a branch of the old State Bank at Springfield. He entered at once into this field of enterprise, which

exacted the greatest experience, tact and discernment to secure success, using the banking privileges that had been granted to the Alton Marine and Fire Insurance Company. Under that name, and invested with that authority, he carried on a large and growing banking business until the free banking law of the State of Illinois went into effect, which took place in 1852, when he established the Alton Bank and assumed its Presidency. In 1865 it ceased to operate under the old State system, and under the enactments of Congress was erected into a national bank. He has always been at the head of this institution, which under his masterly management has passed safely through all the financial crises that have occurred during the past thirty years. It has never yet failed to meet an obligation, and when merely a State bank, and at a time when financial operations were recklessly conducted, the notes of the Alton Bank were always accepted by the people without any apprehension of their becoming worthless. The bank of to-day is one of the soundest in the country, and transacts a very large and flourishing business. Confidence in it has never yet been shaken; on the contrary, it has grown into daily-increasing popularity, its management being regarded as both prudent and able. Mr. Marsh was among the early settlers of Alton, and was prominent in all those public enterprises which tended towards its rapid growth. He is a man of the most irreproachable character, a keen and cautious financier, and is held in high respect for his qualifications as a business man and as a private citizen. He was married in 1832 to Ann Cox, of Ohio, who died in 1836. He was married again in 1840 to Mary S. Caldwell, of Massachusetts, who still lives.

PARKER, GEORGE W., Lawyer, Vice President and General Manager of St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, was born in Springfield, Illinois, August 12th, 1836. His father, Leonard B. Parker, was a cabinet-maker, formerly of Kentucky, who died when George W. was quite young, and, like most of the Western pioneers at that early day, left very little property. His mother, Elizabeth A. Fairleigh, belonged to a prominent Kentucky family, who were among the pioneers of that State. At the decease of her husband she returned to her native State with her two little boys, George and Andrew, and settled in Elizabethtown. At the academy in that town George W. received the preliminary education it afforded, and then entered the office of the *Elizabethtown Register* to learn the printer's trade. After a service of four years, and by the assistance of friends, he became proprietor of the paper, and, changing its name to the *Intelligencer*, successfully conducted it for two years. He then closed out his interest, and removing to Glasgow, Kentucky, established there the *Glasgow Free Press*. This paper he conducted for one year, and having put it on a firm basis, sold out to an advantage. As an

editor he acquired considerable reputation as a vigorous writer. Having thus by his own exertions and industry accumulated some means, he was enabled to commence the study of law, which profession he had decided to follow. Accordingly he entered the office of Colonel Thomas B. Fairleigh, at Brandenburg, Kentucky, in 1859 (now a prominent practitioner at the bar of Louisville, Kentucky). Here he remained for two years, at the same time attending the Law Department of the University at Louisville, graduating therefrom in March, 1861; and being then admitted to the bar, located at once in Charleston, Illinois. He associated himself with Eli Wiley, his present partner, and has since been in active practice, and is among the acknowledged leaders of the bar in central Illinois. In 1865 Mr. Parker was appointed chief counsel for the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, which position he filled until 1867, when he became Vice-President of the road, and subsequently, appreciating his executive ability, he was also chosen Treasurer and General Manager of that company. His numerous duties in these positions require most of his time, but he still holds his legal connection with Mr. Wiley, appearing in the courts when necessary. In 1868 Mr. Parker was elected on the Republican ticket to the Legislature (receiving the largest Republican majority given in the county at that time), where he served one term of two years. Since that time he has eschewed politics almost entirely. Originally a Whig, on coming to Illinois he allied himself with the Republican party, being a strong Union man. During 1871 and 1872 he acted as Mayor of Charleston, Illinois; was for several years a member of the Executive Committee of the Republican party of Illinois. He was married in 1863 to Nellie, daughter of Dr. Aaron Ferguson, the pioneer physician of Charleston. Her mother, *née* Susan P. Morton, was the daughter of Charles Morton, the founder of the town, and from him it derives its name.

WILKINSON, WINFIELD SCOTT, Civil Engineer, Surveyor and Farmer, was born in Skaneateles, Onondaga county, New York, September 11th, 1812. His parents were Alfred Wilkinson and Susan (Smith) Wilkinson. In 1836 he removed to Jacksonville, Illinois, and was employed by the State as engineer on the State railroads for three years. In 1839 he moved to Como, Whitesides county, where he remained for several years. In 1856 he went to Sterling, and in 1858 settled in Morrison, constantly engaged in the interim in surveying and farming. In 1844-1845 he was an active and prominent member of the Illinois Legislature, where he served with ability and rectitude. He was also a member of the Illinois State Senate from 1870 to 1872. He has been Surveyor of Whitesides county four terms, and County Clerk three terms, from 1857 to 1869. He was also for one term Associate

Justice. In 1855 he surveyed the town of Morrison, in Whitesides county. He is a leading and influential citizen of his county, and his many estimable characteristics have won for him the respect and esteem of the community amid which he is an honored member. He was married in 1841 to Frances C. Sampson, formerly a resident of Duxbury, Massachusetts; a lineal descendant on the paternal side of the famous Captain Miles Standish, the hero of that band of pilgrims who crossed the ocean in the "Mayflower," and landed on Plymouth Rock.

WINETTE, ARTHUR W., Lawyer, was born, 1828, near the ancient cathedral city of Norwich, Norfolk county, England. He is of Huguenot descent, his ancestors having left France during the persecutions of that church, and found a refuge in the British Isles. His father, John Windette, emigrated to the United States in 1836, and settled on Fox river, about fifty miles from Chicago. He selected some fine lands in this locality, which he cultivated, and this splendid property is still in possession of the family. Previous to his leaving his native country, Arthur had acquired the rudiments of an English education, and he received thorough academical instruction in the classics and mathematics, in the seminary presided over by Rev. A. M. Stuart, in Chicago, where a class of young men, of whom he was one, were specially trained in the higher branches of the mathematics and classical literature. On attaining his majority he entered the office of John J. Brar, then a leading practitioner, as a student-at-law, where he remained until his admission to the bar, in July, 1850. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession, and from the first was engaged in very important cases, involving large private interests. His first leading case was that of *The People vs. Thurber*, in which he took the plaintiffs' side, and won it, which was his first important success in the Supreme Court. He was next engaged, also for the plaintiff, in the suit of *Stow vs. Yawood*, which was twice before the Supreme Court, and in both cases he carried the litigation to a successful termination for his client. To this succeeded the case of *Link vs. The Architectural Iron Works, of New York*, where he again was interested in the plaintiff's behalf, and which he gained. In the case of *Curtis vs. Brown*, he appeared for the defendant, whose case he so ably argued, and though he was opposed by an array of the ablest legal talent of the State, he gained the day, and his client's causes. This case of *Curtis vs. Brown* is remarkable as turning on the question as to the power of the High Court of Chancery, in England, to sell a trust estate belonging to a married woman in violation of the terms of the deed creating the trust. The power had been exercised in England, but no discussion of the point, nor formal decision upon

it, could be found in any of the authorities. These cases are cited, not only because they involved peculiar points of law, but for the reason that they are widely known and quoted as precedents. His practice, which has extended through a fourth of a century, has won for him an extended reputation, and which is second to none in the State. Whether in the preparation of a case or in arguing it before a court or jury he is equally efficient, having the faculty of presenting it with clearness, force, and effect, while, avoiding all extraneous matters, he proceeds directly to the point at issue. In his arguments, he invariably leaves the impression that he thoroughly understands his case in all its bearings and phases, and can present the salient points clearly and logically. He had the misfortune to lose, during the great fire of October, 1871, his fine legal and private libraries; the former containing, among other choice and valuable works, a complete set of volumes on Roman Jurisprudence, not easily attainable; while in the latter were fine Oxford editions of the classics. He has fortunately since succeeded in replacing a majority of them. He is largely interested in real estate, being the owner of some of the finest property in Chicago and its suburbs. In his business transactions as well as in his law practice, he is possessed of unusual discernment and foresight. In political matters he is a Republican by conviction, but is no politician, never having held nor sought office. He was married in 1852 to Marcia D., daughter of the late Hon. Jesse Kimball, of Bradford, Massachusetts, who died within a year after their union. He was again married in 1856 to Eliza Duncan, youngest daughter of the late James Duncan, the founder and resident of Massillon, Ohio.

MYTLE, FRANCIS W., Physician, was born in Ligonier Valley, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on the 21st of October, 1819. His father was a native of Ireland, from which country he was brought when but six months old; and his mother was a native of Pennsylvania, but was of Scotch descent, having been nearly related to Robert Pollock, the author of the "Course of Time." Francis attended the common schools at his native place, and on leaving school was employed for four years in a mercantile establishment. On leaving this he engaged in teaching school, which engaged his time and attention for a year. He then emigrated to Kentucky, and there he resumed school teaching, and continued it for two years. At the expiration of that time he commenced the study of medicine, studying with Dr. John W. Hood, the father of General John W. Hood, of the Confederate army. For two years he continued his studies, and then he began the practice of his profession in Henry county, Kentucky. At the expiration of two years he

removed from Kentucky to Tennessee, and in that State he resumed the practice of medicine and continued it for a year and a half. Then he returned to Kentucky, establishing himself at Lexington. Here he resumed and completed his medical studies, graduating from the Medical Department of the Transylvania University in 1847. This accomplished, he moved to Troy, Madison county, Illinois, and entered upon the practice of his profession in that place. He remained here until 1862, when he entered the army as Assistant Surgeon of the 51st Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. In April, 1863, he was promoted to the rank of Surgeon in the 36th Regiment Illinois Infantry, which position he held until 1865. In the month of May, in that year, he was mustered out of the service. During his term of military service he took part in many engagements; among them were the battles of Stone River, Chattanooga, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge. At this place he had charge of General Sheridan's field hospital, and in the succeeding summer he had charge of the same division in the field until the army reached Atlanta. From this place he went to Nashville, and was there placed in charge of the officers' hospital. Returning home after leaving the army he remained in Troy but six months, when he moved to Lebanon, where he has remained ever since in the active practice of his profession. He is now in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice there. He was married in 1845 to Florida M. Routt, of Tennessee. His business prosperity has not been without its drawbacks. While in Troy he was interested in a carriage factory, but the venture proved unlucky, and he had to make up the losses in this direction out of the profits arising from his profession.

HORNER, HENRY H., Lawyer, was born on the 22d of February, 1821, in Lebanon, Illinois. His father was Nathan Horner, who was a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and his mother was a native of Virginia. They were married in Xenia, Ohio, in 1817, and removed to Illinois soon after their marriage. Henry received his collegiate education at McKendree College, Illinois, and on graduating he was made a tutor in the institution. At the expiration of six months he was made Professor of Ancient Languages, and filled that position for a year, when he began the study of law, and at the expiration of three years was admitted to the bar; and immediately thereafter he commenced the practice of his profession in St. Clair county, where he has continued ever since. In 1866 he was elected to the position of Professor in the Law Department of McKendree College, which position he still fills. In the year 1874 he was elected Mayor of Lebanon, and in 1875 he was re-elected to the office. Aside from this he has steadfastly declined to hold any public office; and his

acceptance of the Mayoralty was due entirely to the strong interest he takes in his native place. He was the first to hold the office of Mayor in Lebanon. Aside from his extensive law practice, he is kept constantly engaged in superintending his large landed estate. He was married in 1858 to Helen M. Danforth, of St. Albans, Vermont.

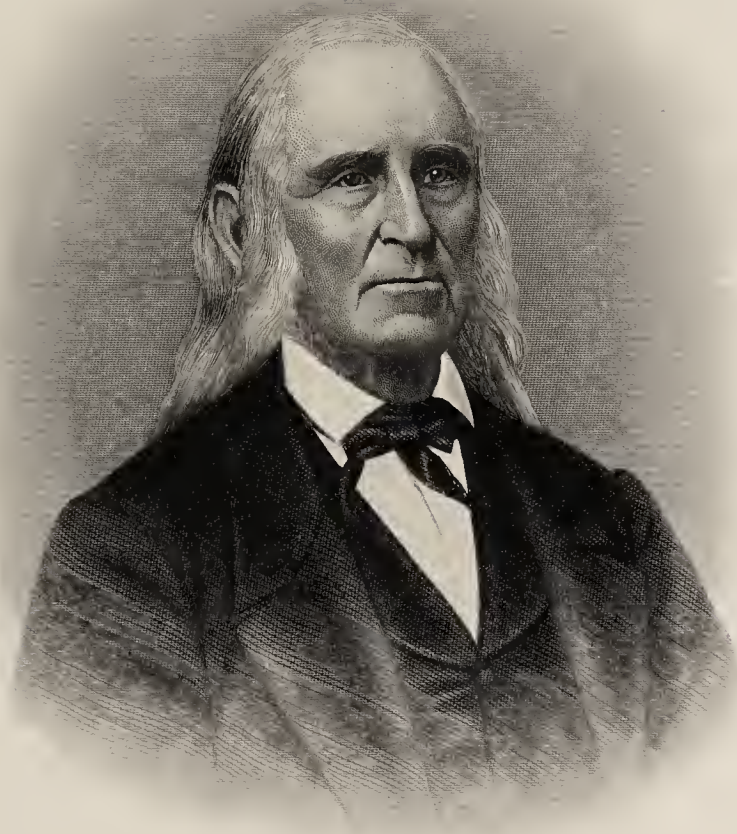
MILLER, AMBROSE MARSHALL, M. D., was born in Baltimore, Maryland, October 6th, 1829. His parents were Henry G. Miller and Anna (Smith) Miller, both residents of Baltimore. His paternal grandfather, Henry Miller, was a well-known citizen of Millerstown, Pennsylvania; his maternal grandfather, James L. Smith, of Baltimore, Maryland, was a descendant of one of the oldest families of Maryland. His great-grandfather was an active and noted participant in the Revolutionary war, having served efficiently in Smallwood's Battalion. At a yet remoter period, his ancestors were men of mark and influence, respected by their contemporaries and favorably known for talents and acquirements of a diversified nature. His preparatory education was acquired at an excellent private school located in his native city, where, in addition to a regular course of study in the elementary, practical, and literary branches, he made advances also toward the acquisition of a knowledge of the science of medicine. He subsequently completed his professional training at the Washington University, of Baltimore, from which institution he eventually graduated. Upon the relinquishment of school life, he was placed in the Chemical Laboratory of his cousin, Dr. C. P. Stevenson; this event occurring previous to his actual entry upon the study of medicine, his connection with the above-named scientist being considered in the light of a preparatory examen. While in his seventeenth year he entered the office of his cousin, Dr. James S. Stevenson, a talented and distinguished physician of Baltimore, and there, under the preceptorship of this able tutor, completed his medical education. He afterward practised his profession for a brief period in Baltimore; then, in 1853, removed to the West, and settled in Illinois. There he entered energetically upon the active practice of his profession, primarily at Milton, Pike county, then at Winchester, Scott county, establishing himself ultimately in Lincoln, Logan county, where he has permanently resided during the past eighteen years. He has held the office of Attending Physician to the Northeastern Dispensary of Baltimore; and while officiating in this capacity was also appointed by Mayor Hollins, Vaccine Physician for the Eighth Ward of Baltimore. During the years 1866, 1867, and 1868, he was President of the Logan County Medical Society; and while performing the functions of that position elicited numerous encomiums from his colleagues for his tact and

effective administration. In politics he is an old school Democrat, and despite his extensive practice and the attendant cares and duties, has found time to devote to the consideration of public matters in their relations to the interests of his adopted State and city. In 1862 he was elected to the Legislature of Illinois, and in 1864 secured a re-election, the merited award of a constituency grateful for valuable services performed with loyalty and ability at an important period. His clearly defined States' rights views were incessantly and bitterly denounced by his political enemies; but those who were familiar with his sentiments and principles never, for an instant, doubted his patriotism or his motives. He is notable for the power he wields in conventions, and is widely recognized as an honorable and powerful political ally. He has been a constant contributor of prose and poetry to the Lincoln papers, and in 1860 wrote an essay, entitled "The Alpha and Omega of Art," which was published in the *Logan County Democrat*, and subsequently widely copied in whole or in part. He is a liberal patron of literature and the arts, is the possessor of an extensive and varied store of learning, and, in regard to scholarly attainments, is not excelled in the State of Illinois. He is President of the Board of Education of the city of Lincoln, an office which he has occupied during the past ten years. He was the originator and promoter of most of the public enterprises of the city and county, and has always been a prime mover in all matters relating to the well-being of his fellow-townsmen. He is Secretary and Treasurer of the Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railroad Company, and a Director and stockholder in the Lincoln Gas Company, of which institution he is Secretary. He was married, in December, 1854, to a daughter of Captain Peygrane, a former resident of Petersburg, Virginia.

BALDWIN, HON. ELMER, Agriculturalist, Justice of the Peace, and Member of the Legislature, was born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, March 8th, 1806, being the son of Noble and Mary (Hinman) Baldwin. His father was a farmer, and his mother was a woman of great industry and sincere piety. Although the only educational facilities he enjoyed were those afforded in the common schools he became so proficient in the various branches of learning by self-application that at sixteen he commenced to teach, and continued in this capacity until twenty-two years of age, passing his summers in work upon his father's farm. He then started a store in New Milford, which he managed for three years, selling out then on account of ill-health, occasioned by too close confinement. He purchased a farm, and worked it for five years, entirely recovering his health by the physical exercise which it required. In 1831 he was married to Adaline Benson, of New Milford. In 1835 he journeyed West, and took up a tract of govern-

ment land in La Salle county, Illinois, where the town of Farm Ridge is now located, and in the following year removed to it with his family. The land was then wild and unbroken, but by his individual energy he soon placed it in fine condition for cultivation, and in a short time made it one of the finest estates in that section. He was elected Justice of the Peace of Vermillion Precinct, and retained that office for fourteen consecutive years. In 1837 his wife died from consumption, and he was married to Adeline O. Field, of West Brookfield, Massachusetts, in 1838. Farm Ridge, the town which soon grew up at the locality where he had settled, advanced steadily into prosperity. He was chosen its Postmaster, and for twenty years exercised the functions of that office. On the organization of the county into townships he was elected Town Supervisor, and held that position six years, for two years of this period being Chairman of the Board. In 1857 he was elected to a seat in the House of Representatives of Illinois for two years, and was again chosen in 1867 for the same term. He was a member, and for five years Chairman, of the State Board of Charities, and in this capacity did a great work in ameliorating the condition of those who became inmates in charitable or correctional institutions. In 1872 he was elected to the State Senate from La Salle county for two years. He was one of the originators and a Trustee of Farm Ridge Seminary, a very fine educational enterprise. He is a thorough adherent to temperance principles, and in diet is nearly a strict vegetarian, having at an early day adopted this habit in consequence of poor health. He still maintains this dietary system from the fact that since he first adopted it, over thirty years ago, he has not been prostrated by sickness for one day. This is a remarkable record, which goes far to support the theory of vegetarians. Mr. Baldwin is a gentleman of many acquirements, and has been active in promoting public works, and in securing the highest possible forms of intellectual and material prosperity for the section in which he resides.

DIXON, JOHN, Pioneer, was born in the village of Rye, Westchester county, New York, October 9th, 1784. At an early age he removed to New York city, where for about fifteen years he was the proprietor of a clothing store and merchant tailoring establishment. In addition to the successful prosecution of business he was untiring in his efforts for the promotion of temperance and religious interests, and in this connection became one of the active members and Directors of the first Bible Society organized in the United States. This was organized February 16th, 1809, under the name of "The Young Men's Bible Society of the City of New York." While thus engaged premonitory symptoms of pulmonary disease manifested themselves, making a change of climate necessary. Under the advice



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John Dixon

of his physician he disposed of his interests in the city, and in 1820, in company with Mrs. Dixon and children, and his brother-in-law, Charles S. Boyd, and family (now of Princeton, Illinois), set out for the then Great West—the western prairies. In those primitive times the best mode of conveyance for a journey of such magnitude was the slow-going ox-team and covered lumber wagon. This mode was adopted; and the two families, with all needed appliances for comfort, moved west to Pittsburgh, where a flat-boat was procured. With this arrangement the two families descended the Ohio to Shawneetown, Illinois, from which point they struck across the country to Sangamon county, and settled on Fancy Creek, nine miles from the present site of Springfield, just seventy-two days after leaving New York. It may be remarked that these gentlemen, in looking over the vast undulating plains of the Northwest, dotted here and there with groves, and traversed by streams, little thought of ever witnessing in the same region a teeming population, railroads, telegraph lines, bridges, manufactories, cities, and vast agricultural improvements. But such have been the changes. In 1825 Judge Sawyer, whose circuit nominally embraced northwestern Illinois, requested Mr. Dixon to take the appointment of Circuit Clerk, and remove to the then village of Peoria, which he did, receiving also from Governor Cowles the appointment of Recorder. While thus engaged the government decided upon giving Galena mail facilities once in two weeks, and Mr. Dixon threw in a bid which was accepted. In order to secure a passage for the mails over Rock river he induced a man by the name of Ogee—a French and Indian half-breed—to establish a ferry at the point now known as Dixon. This done, the travel to and from the lead mines so rapidly increased that Ogee's coffers became full—too full indeed for his moral powers to bear; the result was constant inebriation. To avoid the delays in the transmission of the mails which these irregularities entailed, Mr. Dixon bought the ferry from Ogee, and, in April, 1830, removed his family to that point. From that date the place, as a point for crossing the river, became known as Dixon's Ferry. At that time a large portion of the Winnebago tribe of Indians occupied this part of the Rock river country. Mr. Dixon so managed his business relations with them as to secure their entire confidence and friendship, which, on the return of the Sauks and Foxes, under their war-chief, Black Hawk, in 1832, proved to be of inestimable benefit to himself and family. He was recognized by them as the "red man's friend," and in accordance with the universal practice of the race, who always give names to persons and places descriptive of some incident or attribute pertaining to them, called him "Nadah-Churah-Sah"—"head-hair-white," in allusion to his flowing white hair. It is also their custom to run compound words or sentences together, as in the case of this name, pronounced by them "Na-chu-sah." Mr. Dixon's influence upon the moral habits of the Indians in

the Rock river valley seriously curtailed the profits of the few Indian traders who had established posts there. They found but a poor market for the whiskey with which they were wont to defraud the Indians out of their furs and other pelts. Owanica, or "Jahro," the Winnebago chief, who claimed and proved to be the "fast friend" of Mr. Dixon and family, became an active and energetic disciple of temperance. The advent of Black Hawk with his six hundred warriors, who were marching from the Des Moines river, in Iowa, up this valley, and who encamped at a spring a few hundred yards above the ferry, gave the Winnebago chiefs abundant opportunity to manifest their "fast friendship" to the family of Mr. Dixon. The former tribe were intending to take forcible possession of some territory on the upper Rock, embracing the Kishwaukie country, claimed to have been given them by the Pottawatomies. They were followed from Rock Island by General Atkinson with an army of regulars and volunteers, which compelled them to move north. Leaving the Rock at Fort Atkinson, in Wisconsin, they struck across the country to the Wisconsin, thence to the Mississippi, intending to recross that stream near the mouth of the Bodax, and return to Iowa. But at that point they were overtaken and severely punished. During the campaign Mr. Dixon's intimate knowledge of the country, and of the character and habits of the Indian race, enabled him to render important services to the country. This seems to have been appreciated, and to have gained for him the personal friendship and esteem of some gentlemen whose subsequent career has given them a world-wide reputation. Amongst these were Colonel Baker, who was killed in the early part of the rebellion; Albert Sidney Johnston, Zachary Taylor, Robert Anderson (afterwards the hero of Sumter), Jefferson Davis, Abraham Lincoln, General Winfield Scott, and others. He entered the land upon which the most valuable part of the (now) city of Dixon stands, and in 1835 laid it off into town lots. In this connection it may not be improper to say that all the lands thus subdivided were disposed of from time to time, and the avails, instead of being hoarded for individual use, have gone to build up the general interests of the city. In 1838, when the general system of internal improvements in the State was adopted by the Legislature, and a vacancy, occasioned by the death of Colonel Stevenson, occurred in the State Board of Commissioners, he was appointed by Governor Duncan to fill the vacancy, and subsequently elected by the Legislature a permanent member of the Board; and although subsequent experience showed that the State had undertaken too much, resulting in failure, careful investigation manifested the fact that the business of the State Board had been honestly and faithfully executed. In 1840 Mr. Dixon visited Washington with an application for the removal of the land office from Galena to Dixon, and General Scott, and perhaps other army officers, personal friends of Mr. Dixon, who had become familiar with the topography of the country during

the Black Hawk war, promptly interested themselves in his behalf, and introduced him to President Van Buren, who at once signed the order for its removal. Of his domestic life it is becoming to make but bare mention here. His wife, formerly Rebecca Sherwood, of New York, a lady of superior mental capacity and energy, shared with her husband the toils and privations incident to frontier life, and exerted a moral and religious influence which will be felt in that region for all time. She, with all her children, ten in number, has passed away. Mr. Dixon has now living thirty grandchildren and great-grandchildren, has lived to the age of ninety-one, is in good health, has witnessed the growth of the "Ferry" from a condition of wild grass and shrubbery to that of a busy city of five thousand inhabitants, bearing his own honored name, is happy in the society of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. John W. Dixon, and her family and in the esteem of his fellow-citizens.

BARNES, IRA NORTON, M. D., of Decatur, Illinois, was born at Claremont, New Hampshire, on the 19th of December, 1829. His father, Ira Norton Barnes, was a representative New England farmer, and being industrious and closely attentive to his business, he managed to draw from among the rocks of his native State a comfortable support for his large family. The mother of Dr. Barnes, Harriet Eastman Barnes, was a member of the old Eastman family from which sprung Daniel Webster and other distinguished characters. When Dr. Barnes was only three months of age, his father received a severe scald while boiling maple syrup, which resulted in his death after a few days. The early years in the life of Dr. Barnes were spent at Claremont. After obtaining a good education in the academies of his native town and of Springfield, Vermont, he began the study of medicine and pharmacy with W. M. Ladd, M. D., of Claremont. He remained in the drug store of Dr. Ladd several years, and then he determined upon a collegiate course of study. After two years spent in preparation at Kimball Union Academy, he entered Dartmouth College in 1851, and graduated therefrom in 1855, with the degree of A. B. The following year was spent in the drug business with his brother, Dr. W. A. Barnes, at Decatur, Illinois. He then removed to Jackson, Mississippi, where he taught a select school and read medicine with Dr. S. C. Farrar. In 1858 he received the degree of A. M. from Dartmouth College, and attended his first course of medical lectures at Hanover, New Hampshire, and continued his medical studies under the tuition of Prof. Dixie Crosby. He spent the summer of 1859 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, attending the clinics at the various hospitals, and in the autumn of the same year he matriculated at the Jefferson Medical College. In 1861 he returned to Philadelphia and attended his last course of lectures, and gradu-

ated at the Jefferson school in March, 1862. Immediately after graduation, he located at Decatur, Illinois, and formed a partnership with Dr. E. W. Moore. His business grew rapidly, and was already in a flourishing condition when, in 1863, he was appointed and commissioned as Surgeon of the 116th Regiment Illinois Volunteers. In 1864 he was appointed Surgeon-in-Chief of the 2d Division, 15th Army Corps, and in 1865 was placed in charge of the Division Hospital. He was with his regiment when, as part of the army of the Tennessee, it participated in the battles around Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Atlanta, and in the various other engagements of that section of the country. After marching with Sherman to the sea, and thence through the Carolinas and Virginia to Washington, District of Columbia, he was mustered out with his regiment near the latter city. After the close of the war Dr. Barnes resumed his practice in Decatur with his former partner, Dr. E. W. Moore. The business of this firm has steadily increased, until now they are the acknowledged leaders of the medical fraternity in the section in which they practise. Dr. Barnes is a member of the State Medical Society, and also of the medical societies of the county and city in which he resides. His genial and buoyant temperament renders him peculiarly acceptable in the sick-room. He seems to infuse some of his own heartiness into his patients, and these are often heard to remark that his encouraging smile seems to begin the cure even before medicine is administered. On the 25th of September, 1861, he was married to Diantha G. Sargent, of Claremont, New Hampshire.

DUFF, ANDREW D., Judge, Lawyer, was born in Bond county, Illinois, January 24th, 1820. His father, a native of Georgia, and his mother, a native of South Carolina, were among the pioneers and settlers of Illinois, having emigrated to this State, then a Territory, in 1809. His earlier education was acquired in the common schools of his native State. His first essay in life was in the capacity of school-teacher, and he was occupied at this vocation during 1842-43. In the following year he turned his attention to farming and agricultural pursuits, and remained thus employed until 1847. He then, at the instance of Judge Denning, moved to Benton, Illinois, and there, having decided to embrace the legal profession, began the study of law. In May, 1847, his county failing to raise a quota of soldiers for assistance in the prosecution of the war with Mexico, he went to a neighboring county, and enlisted as a private, serving in the ranks until the final termination of the conflict. On his return from the field he resumed the study of law, and, under the supervision and able guidance of Judge Denning, rapidly fitted himself to pass the required examination, and in 1850 was admitted to the bar. Prior to this, in 1849, he was elected County Judge of Franklin county, being the first elected to that office under the constitution

of 1848. That position he filled during the ensuing four years, conducting himself with impartiality and marked ability. At the expiration of his term of service, he entered upon the active practice of his profession, and in the possession of an extensive and remunerative clientage continued professionally occupied until June, 1861. At this date he was elected to the judgeship of the Twenty-sixth Circuit, composed of the counties of Franklin, Johnson, Saline and Williamson, which position was occupied by him during the following six years. In November, 1861, he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention from the district composed of the counties of Jackson and Franklin, and served as Chairman of the Committee on Judicial Circuits with that body until its dissolution, assuming a prominent and leading position, and evincing the possession of sterling abilities and an inflexible resolution to carry his principles and designs to speedy and successful issues. In June, 1867, he was re-elected Judge of the Twenty-sixth Circuit, then extended by the addition of the counties of Gallatin and Hardin. His term of service expiring in 1873, he removed to Carbondale, which is now his home, although the regret attending his departure from Benton, previously his home for twenty-six years, was widespread and sincere. In politics, from the date of the attainment of his majority until 1871, he was a zealous and valued supporter of the Democratic party, and upon every available occasion devoted his energy and talents to the furtherance of its prosperity. Since the latter date, however, he has freed himself from that attachment to his party, acknowledges the influence of no special political organization, and casts his vote only for those who he believes will, irrespective of party interests, labor well and honestly for the public good. At an early date he espoused the cause of temperance, and notwithstanding that his course interfered with his advancement as a public man—for at that time temperance advocates were looked upon with great disfavor throughout southern Illinois—he never hesitated to avow openly his views on the liquor question, and sustain the cause now become so popular. Upon the proposed organization of a Law Department of the Southern Illinois Normal University, the chair in that institution was tendered to him, but this honor he declined. In all that relates to the advancement, social and political, of his State and county, he is an efficient coadjutor, and has aided importantly in the work of developing their resources, natural and acquired. He was married in 1845 to Mary Eliza Powell.

BROWN, JAMES B., Editor and Proprietor of the *Galena* (Illinois) *Gazette*, was born in Gilmanton, Belknap county, New Hampshire, September 1st, 1833. His parents were Jonathan Brown and Mary Ann (Clough) Brown. His father was for two terms representative in the Legislature of New Hampshire, and also chief officer of his town, or

"Selectman," for a period of seven years. He was educated at the Gilmanton Academy, located in his native place, and upon the termination of his preparatory course of studies, studied medicine for some time, under the preceptorship of the celebrated anatomist, Dr. Wight. Eventually, however, he relinquished his medical studies, and did not graduate. In 1857 he removed to the West, and settled in Dunleith, Illinois, where he became Principal of the schools. Subsequently, in 1861, he was elected County Superintendent of Jo Daviess county, serving throughout the term of three years. In 1863 he removed to Galena, and became proprietor of the *Galena Gazette*, a weekly, tri-weekly, and daily newspaper, by purchasing the entire interests in that journal of H. H. Houghton, the present postmaster of Galena. The *Gazette*, established in 1834, has never missed the publication of a single number since its birth, and is now the oldest surviving newspaper in the State of Illinois. Its editor and proprietor is a man of recognized energy and ability, and an honored citizen of Galena. He was married in 1858 to Elizabeth Shannon of Gilmanton, New Hampshire.

BOLTWOOD, REV. PROFESSOR HENRY L., Principal of the Princeton High School, was born in Amherst, Massachusetts, January 17th, 1831. He was the son of William Boltwood, of an old New England family in very humble circumstances, and was brought up on a farm. He worked hard to secure an education, first at Amherst Academy, and then at Amherst College, where he graduated in 1853. He then entered upon the profession of teaching, and taught academies in Limerick, Maine; in Pembroke and Derry, New Hampshire; and the high schools in Palmer and Lawrence, Massachusetts. In 1863 he was in business as a chemist, in New York city, from which he went into the service of the United States Sanitary Commission, and served for about a year in the Department of the Gulf. He had been licensed to preach in 1857, but was not ordained until 1864, while in New Orleans. He expected to become chaplain of the United States Colored Infantry, but the war was drawing to a close, and he was never mustered in. In August, 1865, he took charge of the graded schools in Griggsville, Pike county, Illinois, where he remained for two years. He was then called to take charge of a new High School in Princeton, Bureau county, Illinois, where he is now engaged upon his ninth year's service. The school is distinct and different from the ordinary high school, and has no connection with the other public schools of the place. It has been planned mostly after his own ideas, has been fostered by such citizens as Owen Lovejoy and John H. Bryant, and has prospered greatly. It is an institution of a higher and more select grade than an ordinary high school, and approaches more nearly perhaps to a seminary, its specialty being preparatory

work. He was married to Helen E. Field, of Charlemont, Massachusetts, in 1855. During his long residence at Princeton, and his connection with this school, he has acquired a wide and enviable reputation in all educational matters throughout the State, being called to different points to conduct conventions, etc.; while, as a clergyman, his services are in frequent requisition, both in the home pulpits and in those of the surrounding country, where he is looked upon as an earnest and useful preacher. He is also author of a text book, called "Boltwood's English Grammar."

BURNHAM, EDWIN R., Wholesale Druggist, was born in Woodville, Jefferson county, New York, March 25th, 1833, being the son of Edwin Burnham, who preceded him in the wholesale drug business in Chicago. His mother was Elizabeth K. Weeks, the daughter of a prominent Swedenborgian clergyman from Massachusetts. He has two brothers, Daniel being a leading architect of Chicago, and Lewis being engaged in business with him. His early education was conducted at a select school, and under the supervision of an excellent private tutor in Boston. He entered his father's store, which dealt in general country merchandise, at the age of fourteen years, and acted in the capacity of clerk until nineteen. He then removed to Philadelphia, and engaged for two years with his uncle in laying patent roofing in Philadelphia and the States of Pennsylvania and Delaware. At the expiration of this time he went to Chicago to act as bookkeeper in the firm of Sears, Smith & Co., the oldest drug house in that city, and of which his father had already become a member, having in the meantime removed West. He remained as bookkeeper for eight years, and actually, during the latter portion of this time, became the financial manager of the establishment, in which capacity he gave more conclusive proofs of his business capacity. On May 29th, 1856, he was married to Mary D. Lasscelle, of Alexandria, Jefferson county, New York. In 1863 he was admitted as partner in the firm of Burnham & Smith, and in 1870 this firm was changed to E. Burnham & Son. His wife died in 1869, and on May 18th, 1871, he was married to Susan Wood, niece of ex-Governor John Wood, of Quincy, Illinois. On September 28th, 1874, his father died, the firm having, about three months prior to this event, been changed to its present title of E. Burnham, Son & Co. In 1868 the establishment was burned out, and again by the terrible conflagration of 1871; but with dauntless energy on the part of its managers, was a third time reared into more commanding prominence than ever before. During the first year of his father's partnership in the house, its business amounted to \$150,000. Under the exercise of industrious enterprise, keen business capacity and honorable integrity in all its commercial relations, its

transactions have increased rapidly and most profitably. It is now one of the largest and most reliable drug houses in the West, with business relations which comprise all that section which lies between Detroit and the Rocky Mountains. Its transactions now aggregate in value over \$800,000 a year. Mr. Burnham has one son by his first wife, who is now learning the business with him, and a daughter and son by his second wife. He is a man of sound judgment, of irreproachable integrity, whose fine executive ability has built up for his establishment the very large and flourishing trade it now enjoys. He is a man of much public spirit, and of social qualities, and is esteemed by the community in which he resides.

DALE, JUDGE M. G., Lawyer, was born in Lancaster City, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, November 30th, 1814. His grandfather, Hon. Samuel Dale, known as a prominent and active advocate of colonial rights, enjoyed successively a seat as representative and as senator of the State of Pennsylvania for twenty successive years. His father, also Samuel Dale, was a noted member of the representative body of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, served efficiently in the capacity of colonel in the war of 1814, and was a judge of the Courts of Common Pleas and Oyer and Terminer of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, from 1819 to 1842. His mother was daughter of Michael Gundaker, a well-known merchant-prince of Lancaster City, in the same State. He was the recipient of a thorough general and classical education, acquired at the Pennsylvania College, from which institution he graduated in 1835, delivering the Latin salutatory of that year. Subsequently deciding to embrace the legal profession, he entered upon a course of studies in the law office of Judge Champneys, completed his professional education under the able preceptorship of that legislator, and in 1837 was admitted a member of the Lancaster bar. In 1838, while travelling in Illinois, he was employed as counsel in various suits in Bond county, in the southwestern central part of the State, and eventually opened a law office in this section. In the course of the ensuing year he was elected Probate Judge, and subsequently County Judge, the duties of which offices he attended to, sustaining also his general practice of law, during his fourteen years' residence in that county. In 1844 he was elected and commissioned Major of militia, a post whose functions he performed with tact and efficiency. In 1846-47, the era of bank failures, scarcity of money, and financial disasters, when the State of Illinois was hampered with an overwhelming debt, the result of her extensive operations and investments in railroad enterprises, the repudiation of the State debt was earnestly and skilfully advocated in many quarters, and by men of acknowledged financial skill and

discernment. He, however, foreseeing the ultimate disasters and demoralization that would, sooner or later, arise from such a lamentable measure, warmly and powerfully denounced the system of repudiation as suicidal, unnecessary and dishonorable, exposed the sophistry and fallacious reasonings of his adversaries on that vital point, and contended that, great as was the debt, a fitting system of reform and retrenchment could be successfully inaugurated, which would assure the payment of the entire sum, and accomplish this, also, with light taxation. In 1847 a State Constitutional Convention was called, of which he was elected a member. While co-operating with that body, he labored zealously and effectively to secure the adoption of those reform measures, which finally enabled the State of Illinois to discharge her large indebtedness within a remarkably short space of time. He was a member of the Legislative Committee, also, later, of the Committee on Internal Improvements, and, at the close of the session, was appointed one of the committee to prepare the address of the convention to the people of the State. In 1853 he resigned the office of county judge, to accept that of Register of the United States Land Office at Edwardsville, Madison county, to which he had been appointed by President Pierce. In 1857 he was elected County Judge of Madison county, and filled this position for a term of eight years. He was afterward appointed by Judge Breese Master in Chancery, continuing in that office during the terms of Judge Breese, and also of his successor, Judge Snyder. For more than thirty successive years he has been an officer under the common school law of the State of Illinois, and is now President of the Board of Education of the city of Edwardsville, Madison county. He was married in May, 1849, at Vandalia, Fayette county, Illinois, to Margaret M. Ewing, whose father, General L. D. Ewing, had been governor of the State of Illinois, and also senator from the same State to the Senate of the United States. Her grandfathers, Finis Ewing and Colonel E. C. Berry, were respectively one of the founders and most prominent supporters of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and auditor of the State. His family consists of three sons, all living; his eldest son, Ewing Dale, a physician of talent and promise, died in 1873.

ROSKOTEN, ROBERT, M. D., was born in Mettmann, Prussia, February 5th, 1816. His father, George Roskoten, was a manufacturer. While in his childhood, he removed, with his family, to a central part of Germany, and there acquired his education in a neighboring classical school. At the completion of his allotted course of studies, he left that establishment, and after devoting most of his time to private literary pursuits for several years, became a student at the University of Jena, where he prosecuted the study of medicine, graduating in 1848. He was subsequently engaged in

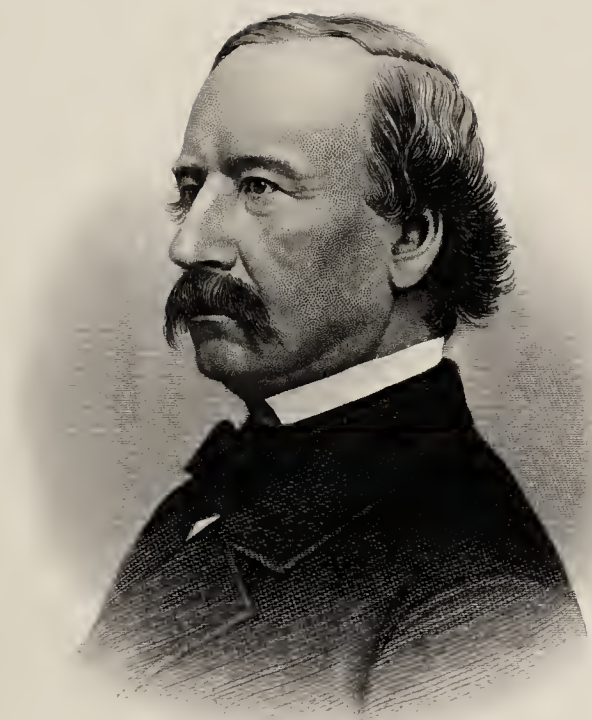
the active practice of his profession in Germany for one year, and at the expiration of that time came to the United States in 1849. He was there professionally occupied until 1850, when he left New York, and, proceeding westward, settled in Peoria, Illinois. He is an honored member of the Peoria City Medical Association, also of the Illinois State Medical Association, and of the American Medical Association. He has been a School Director of Peoria, and at the present time officiates as President of the Peoria Free German School. For some time also he was a member of the Board of Medical Examiners of the State of Illinois, and was afterwards promoted and commissioned by the United States government as Brigade-Surgeon, went into the field and served actively and efficiently for a period of twelve months. In the battle of Shiloh a horse was killed under him, and the concomitant shock brought on a hemorrhage of the lungs, which, affecting his health seriously, was the direct cause of his resignation and resumption of civil functions. With the exception of the space of time thus spent in a medico-military capacity, he has practised continuously and with great success in Peoria for nearly twenty-five years.

REDDICK, HON. WILLIAM, Merchant, Capitalist, Farmer, etc., was born in the county of Down, Ireland, in October, 1811, on Hallow Eve. In his second year his parents emigrated to America, settling in Zanesville, Ohio, where his father engaged in the salt works. The latter, James Reddick, was a north-of-Ireland Presbyterian, of the most excellent character, and was earnest in securing for his children not only a sound moral training, but as thorough an education as his means would permit. To his instruction and blameless life may be ascribed the principles of probity, industry and temperance which have been the distinguishing traits of his son's career, and to which his success is due. When William was nine years of age his father died, and the family were very soon placed in straitened circumstances. He was apprenticed in the business of glass-blowing in Zanesville, beginning with a compensation of four dollars a month. He continued steadily at this vocation, and when twenty years of age was married to Eliza C. Collins, of Brownsville, Pennsylvania, where he had some time before gone to finish his trade. He resided here two years, and then removed to Washington, District of Columbia, where he engaged in glass-blowing for two years. While at work in Washington, he made a sturdy effort to acquire a substantial education. He studied during the evenings and during the long period when the fires of the glass works remained extinguished. He was an apt scholar, making rapid progress in his laudable efforts, and attaining, for the period of his application, an unusual degree of proficiency. Having followed his trade without interruption for fourteen years, he relinquished it at last in 1835, when he re-

moved to La Salle county, Illinois, and commenced farming. He did not abate, any further than was absolutely necessary, his application to his books, and has, ever since his first self-suggested efforts, continued reading the productions of the very best authors, and has acquired a very comprehensive and practical knowledge of the arts and sciences, and a thorough insight into history and the progress of civil affairs. In 1838 he was elected Sheriff of La Salle county, and moved into Ottawa, the county-seat. For eight years he was successively re-elected to this office. In 1846 he was elected to the Senate of Illinois from his district, on the Democratic ticket, serving a term of two years, when, upon its expiration, he was re-elected for a term of four years. In 1854 he opened a store for the sale of general merchandise in Ottawa, under the firm-name of Reddick & Hurlbut. After a continuance of this partnership business for three years, Mr. Hurlbut withdrew, and Mr. Reddick carried it on alone for eleven years, then took into partnership H. J. Gillen, and in 1872 sold out his interest to this gentleman. In 1870 the Democrats of his section, who had never been able to elect their candidates since Mr. Reddick had withdrawn from politics and engaged exclusively in private pursuits, now cast about for a standard-bearer whom it was possible to place in office. The temperance people, likewise in the minority, were looking about for the same purpose. Mr. Reddick, a plain, hard-working, upright citizen, grounded firmly in the principles of temperance and standing in the very best repute in the county, was the only man who could successfully lead a forlorn hope against the strong opposition. He, indeed, was the only man who could carry the Irish vote, in which that section was particularly strong. He consented to become again a candidate, and entered the fight, carrying the strongholds of the liquor interest, notwithstanding his anti-liquor sentiments, and securing his return to his old seat in the State Senate. With consistency to his often-announced declarations, he now set about framing a State Temperance Law, based upon that in vogue in Ohio, which limited the sale of liquor under heavy restrictions and penalties. This was passed in the Senate by his arguments and influence, and became what is now popularly known as Reddick's Temperance Law. When his term of service was concluded, he returned to his extensive private business at Ottawa. He is now, as he has ever been since his advent in La Salle county, an agriculturalist on a very large scale, owning and conducting several large and very fine farms in various townships. He was supervisor of Ottawa for several years, and in 1848 was appointed by the State authorities as one of the Canal appraisers. He was one of the originators of the Ottawa Glass Works, and was the first President of the Illinois River Bridge Company, whose office is in Ottawa, and superintended the construction of that great public improvement. He has been identified all along with the leading public enterprises of that section, and has earned the sincere respect and commendation of a community which, in various capacities, he has

devotedly served. He is a plain and unpretentious citizen, with remarkably fine ability both as a merchant and general business man, and as a representative of the people. He has amassed a very large fortune, and has attained by his energy and probity in all departments of his individual career a position in the rank of leading men of the State.

RAINARD, DANIEL, was born May 15th, 1812, at Whitesboro', Oneida county, New York. He was a descendant of the Daniel Brainard who from England settled at Haddam, Connecticut, about the year 1662. Daniel Brainard received his early education at the academy or high school of Whitesboro', where, as well as at Rome, New York, he undertook his first medical studies. Shortly afterwards he attended courses of lectures at Fairfield and at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, and graduated at the latter in the spring of 1834. After spending two years in private study, he was engaged to deliver a course of lectures on anatomy and physiology at the Oneida Institute, after which, in August, 1836, he came to Chicago to establish himself permanently. In 1839 he went to Paris, where he studied at the medical school for three years, after which he resumed his practice in Chicago. After giving a course of lectures at St. Louis, he, together with other prominent physicians, founded Rush Medical College at Chicago, of which Dr. Brainard remained President and Professor of Surgery until his death. He married Evelyn Height, February 6th, 1845. In 1852 he again visited Paris, where he obtained permission to use the poisonous serpents in the museum of the *Jardin des Plantes*, for the purpose of experimenting on the cure of poisoned wounds. The result of his experiments was his advocacy of the treatment of poisoned wounds or unhealthy inflammation by alterative injections, by which he acquired considerable reputation, and was made a member of the Society of Surgery of Paris, and a corresponding member of the Medical Society of the Canton of Geneva. After his return to America, he rose rapidly to prominence in his profession, and soon occupied a position as a surgeon second to none in the Northwest. In 1854 he received the prize at the meeting of the Medical Society at St. Louis for his essay on the treatment of ununited fractures for the cure of false joint by subcutaneous perforation. He died of cholera at Chicago on the 10th of October, 1866. He left two children, Julia and Edwin Brainard. Daniel Brainard was gifted with remarkable energy and perseverance, which, supported by an iron constitution and powerful frame, enabled him to undertake and execute his most laborious course of study and practice. His acquirements were not limited to the knowledge of his own profession. He was known as well for his mastery of other branches of science. In geology and botany he was well versed. In literature and art he was accomplished, and to them his leisure was



Wm. H. P. H. 1857

Daniel B. H. 1857.

especially devoted. As a lecturer of great method and clearness he acquired a wide reputation, and taking an active interest in all public events he became well known as a public speaker. His manner was dignified and measured. In appearance he was tall and heavily built; his head was large and finely shaped, and his eye keen and penetrating. In thoroughness and profundity of knowledge in his profession, and in the various departments of science which he pursued; in his comprehensive grasp of all questions which came under his observation; in clearness of thought and of expression; in liberality of views and diversity of accomplishments, Daniel Brainard stood perhaps without a rival in the Northwest. He was respected as an eminent and competent authority on any matter which fell within the range of his most varied attainments.

PENCER, JOHN WINCHELL, a Pioneer Settler of Illinois, was born in Vergennes, Addison county, Vermont, July 25th, 1801. His parents were Calvin Spencer and Ruth (Hopkins) Spencer. He received a common school education and was raised on a farm. Having passed his early years at home he started, on September 4th, 1820, for Illinois, driving a two-horse team for a gentleman named Brush. Having an uncle in St. Louis, Missouri, he crossed the Mississippi river and arrived in that city on October 25th of the same year. This city had then only about 25,000 inhabitants. By reason of the fact of Missouri having become a slave State, his uncle and a number of the other early settlers were then on the point of leaving it for free soil. Early in the fall of 1820 he and a number of his neighbors had visited the Illinois river country, and had made selections of farms about thirty miles from that river's mouth, at a settlement which is now known as Bluffdale; and in order to hold these lands they were compelled to improve them, which they did, and then returned to Missouri. On December 1st, 1820, in company with his cousin, Mr. Spencer started for the Illinois river, where these claims had been entered under the land laws of the State, and upon arriving there they completed a log cabin on one of the tracts which was only half built. They were compelled to turn their horses loose at night, and in hunting for them one morning he encountered a bear, and chased him over the prairie bottom, driving him up to the cabin, where he was shot. This is only a sample of the adventures which were common in that then newly opened country. About 1826 there was great excitement in regard to the lead mines of the Upper Mississippi, and in 1827, with the intention of trying his fortune in that mineral region, he made his way to them, returning late in the summer. In the fall of 1828 he removed to Morgan county, twelve miles from Jacksonville, and soon after started out to ascertain if the Indians under the celebrated

Black Hawk had gone away from Rock Island, where they had established a village, and found that they had left for their usual winter's hunt. On the 20th of December of the same year he arranged to carry the mail to Galena, where the military on frontier service were stationed, for five dollars. He started on foot, carrying skates to increase the rapidity of his progress on the rivers, and during the day fell in with a party of Winnebagoes while skating over a large pond. The savages were highly pleased with this manner of locomotion. He was overtaken by darkness while out on the prairie, and in trying to start a fire to thaw out his nearly frozen limbs, with powder, narrowly escaped losing the sight of both eyes by the explosion. He eventually, after many mishaps and adventures, reached the fort at Rock Island, bringing with him the news of the election of General Jackson to the Presidency, and during the same night witnessed an Indian war dance by a band that had just executed vengeance on their enemies, the Omahas. He executed this postal mission according to his agreement, which compensated him more by the experience it gave him than it did pecuniarily. In the fall of 1828 he made a selection of a farm at Rock Island, and moved from Morgan county, meeting upon his arrival at the former place Black Hawk and a brother warrior. The Indians settled in the vicinity and commenced the peaceful pursuit of agriculture. Mr. Spencer soon after became well acquainted with Black Hawk, whom he describes as having been a strict temperance man, and relates that on one occasion he and a few of his braves visited a log-cabin saloon in the settlement and stove in all the barrels of whiskey. The Indians in the vicinity were the Sauks and Foxes, and in his "Reminiscences" Mr. Spencer gives an interesting description of pioneer life, which includes sketches of the battles between these savages and the Sioux and Menominees. Differences occurred between the whites and the various tribes, but the time up to the close of 1830 passed off with comparative tranquillity. The year 1831 opened a new era. The Indians, who had gone off on their winter hunts, returned in large numbers with less of that pacific spirit to the settlers which they had previously shown, and Black Hawk gave the latter to understand that after the ensuing season they must move south of Rock river, or above Pleasant Valley, declaring that the district between these two points should be exclusively occupied by his brethren. This offensive move made it necessary for Mr. Spencer and his friends to cast about for protection. They had, in vain, petitioned the Governor of the State for aid in 1829, and they now again tried an appeal of the same nature. It was effectual this time, and "old General Gaines," then at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, was summoned to drive the Indians out of the State of Illinois. General Gaines arrived at Rock Island with a force of only five hundred men, and to him Mr. Spencer proposed raising a company of "Rock River Rangers," and the proposition was readily accepted. The company, numbering fifty-eight men, was

mustered into service June 5th, 1831, Mr. Spencer being First Lieutenant. Gaines' troops increased by sixteen hundred men, who rendezvoused at Beardstown, and the steamboat "Winnebago" was fitted up, a cannon on its bow, and manned by a company. This additional force was raised by the Governor, and it soon joined Gaines' troops at Rock Island. This mobilized command under that officer inaugurated the war against Black Hawk. The men encamped near Mr. Spencer's farm, carried off the rails which surrounded his farm for fuel, and caused him the loss of his crop of corn and potatoes for that year. In a short time a treaty was concluded with Black Hawk that the Indians should stay on the west side of the Mississippi, and that the government should give them as much corn as they could have raised that year if not disturbed from their lands on the other side. Mr. Spencer and Rinnah Wells were commissioned to make this estimate, which amounted to several thousand bushels. Thus ended this season's operations. In 1833 the Indians violated their agreement by crossing the river to the Illinois side, and General Atkinson was sent from Jefferson Barracks to drive them back. Mr. Spencer went scouting for the savages, and met Seoskuk, Black Hawk's son, who spoke to him, but refused to declare his intentions regarding the further movement of the tribe. Upon his return General Atkinson sent him with a despatch to the frontier settlements, warning them of an impending conflict, and he safely executed this dangerous mission. The regiment, reinforced by eighteen hundred mounted men collected by the Governor, commenced their offensive march up Rock river. These troops were officered by General Atkinson, Colonel Zachary Taylor, afterwards President of the United States, Captain Abraham Lincoln, who filled and by an assassin's blow died in the same high office, Captain, and subsequently Major-General, Harney and others. Then succeeded the most sanguinary period of the Black Hawk War, the result being that the Sauks and Foxes were forced far up into the northwest, where they fell into the clutches of their merciless enemies, the Sioux, and large numbers were massacred. The final battle of the war was fought at Bad Axe, on the Mississippi, and Black Hawk surrendered to the Winnebagoes, who brought him a prisoner to Prairie du Chien. Mr. Spencer obtained a good deal of the land on which the city of Rock Island is now built, and as the place advanced disposed of it to considerable advantage. When the county of Rock Island was organized, in 1833, he became one of the first Board of County Commissioners, a body now known as the Board of Supervisors. In 1841 he built the first dam at Moline; in the same year he also started a saw and a flour mill at that place. He was elected a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1847, and in 1849 the County Judge, being the first appointed. In 1852 he became chief proprietor and manager of the ferry between Rock Island and Davenport, on the Mississippi, which in those days, before the bridge was

built across the river, was a very valuable property. He is still part owner of it, but it is now a very different property. As may be inferred from what has thus far been said, he was one of the prominent pioneer settlers in the northwestern section of Illinois. His indomitable bravery and daring spirit made him conspicuous in the border wars, and earned him that high esteem which he has always retained. He has ever since these early seasons of Indian war, and their exciting episodes, confined himself to agricultural pursuits, cultivating a large farm and amassing a competence. He supported many schemes for public improvements, and took no common interest in educational affairs. In all matters relating to himself as a business man and private citizen, he secured the respect of all who knew him for his affable demeanor and sterling integrity. He has been married twice; in 1828 to Louisa Case, of Morgan county, who died in 1833; in 1834 to Eliza Wilson, of Greene county.

PFRANGLE, GUSTAVUS A., Postmaster of Aurora, was born, March 22d, 1845, near Freiburg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden. After the Revolution of 1848, when that country failed in its efforts to become a republic, many of the inhabitants who had been identified with the movement to throw off the monarchical yoke, and had become obnoxious to the ruling powers, found it necessary to leave. Among them was the father of Gustavus, Sebastian Pfrangle, principal of a school, who emigrated to the United States, and landed at New York in 1853. He soon after obtained a position in one of the select schools as Professor of German, where he continued for two years. He then removed to Chicago, where he obtained similar employment in an academy of that city, and in the autumn of 1856 became the Professor of German and of Music in the college at Wheaton, where he remained until the fall of 1858. He next effected an engagement with what was then the Clark Seminary, at Aurora, to perform the same duties, and removed to that town, but prior to the commencement of his engagement was taken sick and died. His son, Gustavus, had been in the meantime under the immediate instruction of his father, and had acquired much useful information, including a knowledge of the country where he was sojourning. After his father's death he attended the public school in Aurora for about six months, at the expiration of which time he entered the printing office of the *Aurora Beacon*, with a view of learning the printing business; but in 1861 one of the proprietors, George S. Bangs, now occupying the important position of Superintendent of Railway Mail Service of the United States, was appointed Postmaster, and took Gustavus, then sixteen years of age, with him as clerk, where, by his strict attention to his duties and his uniform politeness, he soon won the respect and confidence of his employer and of the public generally. In 1863, when but

eighteen years old, he was made Assistant Postmaster, and retained that position until May 2d, 1873, when he was commissioned Postmaster, which office he still retains. He was one of the originators in the organization known as the Aurora Lecture Association, and is the President of the same. He is also a Director of the Aurora Library Association, and was one of the early officers of the Aurora Soldiers' Monument Association. A Republican by natural instinct, he has for years been an efficient man in the ranks of the Republican party, doing faithful and important work for the same. He was at an early age one of the active workers in the leading temperance organization of the city, and ever has been a leading spirit in all enterprises calculated in any way to benefit the people or enhance the interests of his city. Though a young man yet, he has thus early, through his industry, sobriety, perseverance, and fidelity, been promoted to one of the most important local offices in the gift of the general government; a position to which he was called by the unanimous voice of his townsmen, as expressed at an election. This office he now holds to the entire satisfaction of the people.

JONES, WILLIAM, Merchant, was born on the 22d of October, 1789, in Charlemont, Franklin county, Massachusetts. At the age of nine years he removed with his parents to Greenfield, Saratoga county, New York, where his father died five years later. At the age of nineteen he undertook to learn the trade of millwright, but he soon decided that he was not of a mechanical turn of mind, and resolved to go West. He walked to Hanover, Chautauqua county, New York, purchased a piece of new land, and earnestly went to work as a farmer. For five years he continued at this, and then his health failed him and he had to abandon his farm. While living in Chautauqua county he married Anna Gregory. While there, also, he was made Constable, Collector, and Deputy Sheriff. In 1824 he removed to Buffalo and tried the grocery business. This was not successful, however, and he accepted the position of light-house keeper at the mouth of Buffalo creek. This position he held until Buffalo was incorporated as a city, and then he was put at the head of the police force. He was also the first Collector of Buffalo, and held the position for three years. Then he started West again. He went, in the summer of 1831, by steamboat to Detroit, thence by stage to Ann Arbor, and thence by wagon to Kalamazoo. There he took passage with a small party in a skiff for the mouth of the St. Joseph, and from there the party went by a borrowed conveyance to Elkhart, and thence Mr. Jones, accompanied by a friend, went on horseback to Chicago, arriving on the 1st of August, 1831. Chicago was then a little huddle of shanties, populated by about three hundred Frenchmen, Indians, and half-breeds. He stayed but a

short time, but made up his mind this little huddle was going to be a great city, so he returned in February, 1832, and purchased two lots. These are now on Lake and South Water streets, midway between Dearborn and Clark streets. Then he returned to Buffalo and remained there until the spring of 1834, when he again visited Chicago and built a store, and in 1835 went into business there, continuing to invest in real estate to the extent of his ability. In 1836 came the panic; but although he suffered severely, pluck and sagacity enabled him to win prosperity again, and as the town grew he increased in wealth. He was one of the first Justices of the Peace in Chicago, and was afterwards a member of the Common Council. In the second canvass for Mayor he was the Democratic candidate for that office; but his bold, uncompromising advocacy of the temperance reform defeated him. His faith in Chicago was unflinching from the first. He was the first man to go there with the sole purpose of buying real estate. He was laughed at by the inhabitants for telling them that their settlement would in twenty-five years be a city of fifty thousand inhabitants. He induced his friends to "buy lots in Chicago and hold on to them," and was derided at a public dinner in Buffalo for asserting that in twenty-five years Chicago would have a greater population than Buffalo. From the first he was identified with the best and most substantial business interests of the city he helped to found. He was one of the founders of the Chicago Orphan Asylum, and a pioneer in the work of establishing the public school system, while he might almost be called the founder of the University there. His characteristics have always been calm deliberation, unflinching perseverance, solid energy, unblemished integrity, judicious kindliness, and substantial public spirit. He has known affliction, for of his ten children two died in infancy and five others died of consumption just as they reached maturity; while his brave, faithful, and loving wife died in 1854; but his trials were borne with the patient fortitude that so strongly characterized him.

REED, REV. JAMES ARMSTRONG, D. D., was born in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, May 22d, 1830. His parents are John Reed, attorney-at-law of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, and Eliza (Donnelly) Reed, of Yellow Springs, Blair county, Pennsylvania. He graduated at the Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, in 1856, and in 1859 at the Allegheny Theological Seminary. After leaving the latter institution he resided for a period of six months at Cedar Rapids, Linn county, Iowa. In 1860 he was called to the First Presbyterian Church of Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio. In addition to pastoral labors of a very arduous nature in this field, he was a prominent mover and active co-operator in the founding of the University of Wooster, and an enfeeblement of health resulting from the consequent severe

strain on his energies, mental and physical, obliged him to resign his pastorate in 1868. He was then called to take charge of the New York Avenue Church, at Washington city, District of Columbia, during the last and ultimately fatal illness of its excellent pastor, Dr. Gurley. He remained in the capital during the progress of the trial for the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, and later was called to Danville, Pennsylvania, and also to Dubuque, Iowa; not locating himself, however, until he received a call to the First Presbyterian Church of Springfield, Illinois, in November, 1869. A recent lecture delivered by him in reply to Lamont's "Life of Lincoln," attracted considerable attention and elicited many comments and encomiums from all parts of the country. It was eventually repeated, as a concession to pressing instances, in Washington, District of Columbia, and at different places in the various States. This lecture, masterly in construction, able in detail, and powerful as a whole, was published finally in July, 1873, in "Seribner's Magazine." The title of D. D. he received in August, 1874, from the Wooster University. He is a scholar of very considerable acquirements, and as a clergyman takes high rank, being distinguished by the liberality of his views, the earnestness and ability of his pulpit efforts, and the zeal and success with which all his clerical duties are performed. He was married in May, 1859, to Cornelia M. Ker, daughter of Hon. John Ker, of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania.

FREW, HON. CALVIN H., Lawyer, was born in Cleveland, Ohio. While in his early boyhood he removed with his parents, Robert Frew and Anna S. Frew, exemplary Presbyterians, to Northfield, then to Putnam county, Ohio, and settled on a farm, which was ultimately paid for by the aid of his and his brother's labor. During the winter months he attended the public school, and in the summer season was employed in laboring on the farm. Upon attaining his seventeenth year he engaged in teaching, and rapidly secured the esteem of his fellow-townsmen by his studious habits, his energy, and his efficiency. By teaching in the winters he earned money to defray his educational expenses during the summers at the Findley, Ohio, High School, and Beaver Academy, Pennsylvania, except the last year, which was spent in the Vermillion Institute, Ohio. In 1862 he became the Principal of the High School of Kalida, by means of which he paid his school indebtedness. There he commenced the study of law with Hon. I. Budd. In 1863 and 1864 he continued his legal studies with the firm of Hon. Jas. Strain & A. Kidder, of Monmouth, Illinois, officiating part of the same time as Principal of the Union School at Young America. In the spring of 1865 he removed to Paxton, and in the same year was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Illinois, securing within a remarkably short period of time an extensive and lucrative

practice, and operating also in real estate. Early in 1868 he was urged to be a candidate for the Legislature of Illinois for the district composed of Ford and Iroquois counties. He at first declined the proffered honor, but finally was induced to acquiesce in the expressed and earnest wishes of a large number of the leading Republicans of that day, and was put forward against B. F. Dye, an able man and prominent farmer residing near Paxton. His opponent employed every means to secure the delegates from Ford, who were chosen by ballot at the primary election held by the Republicans of Ford for that purpose. A full vote was out, and he won by three hundred and ninety-four to one hundred and eighty-six. The campaign was then carried into Iroquois county, and here again he was successful in securing the delegates, and on July 27th was nominated at Gilman, in convention, by twenty-three votes to one for Michael L. Sullivant, the great farmer of Ford county. The opposition was not satisfied, and calling a people's convention, nominated M. L. Sullivant, while the Democrats put into the field Micajah Stanley, of Watseka, thus making a triangular conflict. Both of the opponents were men of wealth and influence. The final result of the campaign was his election by a large majority over both Sullivant and Stanley. Upon the assembling of the Legislature he was appointed Chairman of the Committee of Enrolled and Engrossed Bills of the House, and also Chairman of the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of the same, and a member of the Judiciary and Education Committee. In speaking of his course while connected with those committees, the *Republican* of Watseka said: "The Hon. C. H. Frew shows all the ingenuity and skill as a legislator of an old member, goes ahead of them all in industry, attending promptly to the business before the house, and working early and late on the several committees of which he is a member. No young man in that body has a more promising future before him." While the *Gilman Journal*, April 14th, 1869, says: "His energetic and faithful labors in the interests of his constituency have secured for him the approbation and confidence of his constituents." The *Paxton Record* thus strongly endorses him: "One fact is recognized by the people of this legislative district: that no member acquitted himself with more credit to his constituents or more ability, taking into consideration his experience in bodies of that kind, nor filled so many places of responsibility with perfect fidelity to his trusts. His votes will be found in every instance in the interests of the people against monopolies and in favor of the right. 'Well done, good and faithful servant.'" The *Legal News* also paid him a high compliment for his efficiency. He was subsequently the choice of his district for the Constitutional Convention. Concerning events and matters relating to that convention and its attendant campaign, the remarks of *The Record*, of November 6th, 1869, will throw much light: "The brief time elapsing between the nomination and election left no time for Mr. Frew to devote to his own, and but a slight



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Calvin H. Frew.

canvass could be made in Iroquois county, he having no opportunity to visit only one-half of the township of that county; but every town in which meetings were held, at which he and his opponents spoke, went for Frew. And it is a fair proposition that a similar result would have followed in most of the others." Before the nomination—August 6th, 1869—the *Chicago Tribune* said: "Frew is urged by his friends to become a candidate for the Constitutional Convention. . . . During the long and trying session of last winter he discharged the duties of his position with marked fidelity and intelligence." He was subsequently re-elected to the Legislature from the counties of Ford and Kankakee as re-districted. The events connected with this affair furnished proofs of the most incontestable nature that his defeat of the previous year was occasioned, not by disinclination on the part of the people to assure his election, but to manifold troubles arising out of the confusion attendant on the short campaign, convention bolting, and his inability through inevitable obstacles to stem the torrent of unfair proceedings brought into play by unscrupulous opponents, who availed themselves of every means to prevent the people from becoming thoroughly acquainted with his sterling traits and characteristics. It will be remembered that when a candidate for the Constitutional Convention Ford county gave him but a light vote; while in the succeeding year, grown cognizant of his worth, it gave him nearly a unanimous vote of both parties, and Kankakee was carried over the regular nominee by a surprisingly large majority. Under the new Constitution Ford and Iroquois counties were primarily put by the Governor into one district, while Kankakee formed a district of itself, both districts being allowed two members. After the nomination by Kankakee of both her representatives, Ford county was detached from Iroquois, and, without her knowledge, attached to Kankakee county, with no change in the number of her representatives. This procedure, not unnaturally, produced great confusion, resulting in the running by Kankakee of two Republican candidates, Ford county having but one; the Democrats, as a party, supporting their own candidate. Here then was presented a favorable opportunity for his adversaries to strike him effectively; yet despite every effort made by them, and the unfavorable position necessarily occupied by him, he ultimately vanquished every element of resistance, and, supported by the love and esteem of his fellow-citizens, was crowned triumphantly with the laurel of success. In the second term he was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Retrenchments, and on the Committee of Judiciary and Insurance. Regarding these matters the *Momence Reporter*, January 19th, 1871, said: "His well-known energy and working talent is the only recommendation he needs to satisfy all that the duties allotted to him will be promptly attended to, and his frank and fearless independence will at once place his disapproving hand on the throat of any sneaking trickster designing to rob the public treasury." The general

character of his course may again be gathered from contemporary notices in various organs, friendly and hostile. Says the *Chicago Post*, April 8th, 1871, an opposition journal: "The measures under consideration have called out every conceivable style of elocution, from the twanging nasality of Nelson, of Macon, to the Websterian thunderbolts of Frew, of Ford. The latter gentleman is altogether a man who should be considered by himself. If Frew is not a thorough genius, the fault should be laid at nature's door. He seldom fails; in fact, in the vocabulary of Frew there is no such word as 'phail.'" The *Chicago Times*, January 27th, 1872, classed him "among the young men who have decided opinions on civil service and other isms." January 29th in the same year this journal said: "The young muscle element represented by the rising men Frew and others outmanœuvred and outgeneralled the old ring corruptionists at every turn." He procured the passage of the bill giving to women the right to control their own earnings, and increased rights and control in the estate of the deceased husband. His amendment gave to the widow absolutely a one-half interest in all the property of her deceased husband. He secured also the passage of the liberal exemption law to debtors in 1871, and the insurance law which placed salutary and needed checks on the movements of insurance companies. His speeches referring to that measure, and also to his actions in favor of increasing the jurisdiction of the county courts, were eloquent, masterly, and convincing. He has always been a Republican, but has been frequently supported, not only by the members of the Democratic party, but also by its most faithful organs. Thus the *Gilman Star* of January, 1872, remarks: "We often regret having opposed Mr. Frew, because after he got to Springfield he was determined that his constituents should know what was going on." Later, the *Ford County Journal*, an opposition paper, said after the election: "Now they have the consolation of knowing that they have squandered their energies in playing tail to the kite sent up by Hon. C. H. Frew as a punishment. Such is the way. Lesser lights frequently get fooled by tilting against men of tact, shrewdness, and talent. . . . He is the head and shoulders of his party," etc. At a time when he was prominently named for the United States District Attorneyship for the Southern District of Illinois, the above journal said: "Frew is a man of fine legal attainments and a perfect gentleman, and has faithfully served his party. We hope they will recognize his eminent services." But he declined the candidature, preferring, as he remarked, the people's appointment. In July, 1873, he was, without his knowledge, put forward by the general press as one likely to be appointed one of the Railroad Commissioners, and was consulted on that subject. "We believe he is peculiarly fitted for the position," said the *Record* of January 9th, 1873; but he declined the honor firmly and positively. Prior to this he had been waited upon by a committee appointed to solicit his consent to be named as a candidate for Congress, and this

also was met by him with a courteous but inflexible refusal. In 1873, also, a committee of gentlemen from McLean county in the most urgent manner solicited him to be a candidate for Judge of the Judicial District of McLean and Ford counties, and were met in the same manner. Again, in 1874, he was urged to be a candidate for Congress, and was assured of the support of the grangers. *The Anti-Monopolist*, of Bloomington, February 18th, said: "He is one of the rising men of the State, talented and full of sunshine. It is no wonder that he is popular at home and has a reputation as extensive as the State." But he insisted that the then present member should by courtesy be returned, and would not permit his name to be used against him. He was made Chairman of the Republican Congressional Convention, which met at Fairbury in the same year, and in his address of thanks spoke strongly in favor of the re-election of the sitting member of Congress. He is a firm believer in the value and efficacy of religion, and is a liberal supporter of churches and benevolent enterprises. Within the past ten years, by his remunerative legal practice, he has accumulated a large amount of valuable lands and lots and other city property, including several good improved farms, one of which is used solely for stock-raising purposes. He is still unmarried, and a self-made man who has the respect and affection of the entire community, and undoubtedly is destined to be one of the distinguished citizens and statesmen of his State and country.

WINTER, JOHN S., Journalist, Merchant, and County Clerk, was born August 9th, 1822, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. His father, John Winter, is a Baptist minister, who came from Bradford, England, in 1818, and settled in Pittsburgh, where he still resides. His mother was a native of New Castle, her maiden name having been Eliza Wilson. His education was obtained in the public schools of his native city, and at his home under the tuition of his father. When twenty-three years of age he travelled West, settling in Fulton county, Illinois, and establishing himself in the printing business, having acquired his qualifications for this pursuit in Wheeling, West Virginia. After the Mormon troubles, which for so long a time had excited Illinois, he went to Nauvoo, where he edited a paper for nearly a year. He then removed to Knox county, settling in Knoxville in 1849, where he commenced the publication of the *Knoxville Journal*. His management of this sheet covered a period of six years. It took a leading position as a representative paper, and obtained a high and popular reputation for its fearless opinions, literary merit, and enterprise. For a short time after his withdrawal from its management he engaged in mercantile pursuits. During the stirring campaign of 1856 he established the *Knoxville Republican*, a live and newsy paper which is still issued, and in 1857 was

elected to the position of County Clerk of Knox county. With the exception of an interval of one term, he has continued in that office, and has fulfilled all its responsible duties with integrity and ability, and to the fullest acceptance of the people. When the county seat was removed to Galesburg his office was transferred to that place, whither he followed. Although he has filled no other political positions, he has been an active partisan, and has obtained large influence as a leading citizen of that county, not simply by party zeal, but by his public spirit, which has made him an energetic worker in all movements, whether material or political, for the public weal. In 1847 he was married to Mary M. Brewer.

GREEN, WILLIS DUFF, M. D., was born in Danville, Kentucky, January 18th, 1821. His father, Dr. Duff Green, an eminent physician of that place, was the eldest son of Willis Green, who emigrated to Kentucky from the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia about the year 1780. He is a brother of Judge W. H. Green, of Cairo, Illinois. He was educated primarily at Centre College, in his native town, and was a classmate of General John C. Breckenridge. Upon relinquishing college life he began the study of medicine with his father, remaining under his preceptorship for a period of two years. He then, at the expiration of this time, attended the Medical Department of the Transylvania University, and graduated from the Medical College of Ohio. He then began the practice of his profession at Hartford, Kentucky, where he resided for a year and a half. He afterward practised for two years in Pulaski, Tennessee, removing subsequently, in 1846, to Mount Vernon, Illinois, which has since been his home, and where he has been constantly and successfully occupied in the practice of his profession, which extends over the entire southern portion of the State. In politics he has invariably and consistently supported the principles and platforms of the Democratic party, and as the Breckenridge candidate for Congress was defeated with the head of the ticket. He is a prominent member of the order of Odd Fellows of Illinois, and has officiated as Grand Master, also as Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States. He is noted for his generosity in charitable enterprises, and has always been an active and a zealous member of benevolent societies and organizations. He was President of the Mount Vernon Railroad Company until it was merged in the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, and in the performance of the important functions attendant on that office evinced the possession of admirable administrative powers. He is a man of scholarly attainments, a skilful and reliable physician, and a useful member of the community amid which he is an esteemed and loved townsman. He was married in 1844 to Corinne L. Morton, of Hartford, Kentucky.

HARRIS, BENJAMIN F., Bank President, was born in Frederick county, Virginia, being the son of William H. and Elizabeth (Payne) Harris. His early education was limited. His father was a farmer, and he was engaged constantly in assisting in the laborious work of cultivating quite a large tract of land. During the winters he attended poorly supplied country schools, and from these picked up the rudiments of an education. In the summer of 1835 he removed to Illinois. In 1841 he located in Champaign county of that State, and engaged in farming, and is still indirectly connected with the development of a rich tract of land. His industry in agricultural pursuits netted him considerable means, which he invested profitably. In 1863 he became one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Champaign County, and in the following year was chosen its President. This responsible station he still fills, bringing to the execution of its duties a ripe judgment, and an intimate knowledge of the intricacies of financiering. He has been throughout his life a hard-working, temperate and economical man, and has acquired not only a fortune but the high respect of the community in which he has resided for so long a time. In 1841 he married Elizabeth Sage, of Ohio, who died in 1845. In 1847 he married Mary J. Heath, of Ross county, Ohio.

TANNER, TAZEWELL B., Lawyer, Judge of the Twenty-fourth Judicial District of Illinois, was born in Danville, Virginia, November 6th, 1821. His father, Allen C. Tanner, a merchant, and connected with many of the best families of Virginia, emigrated to Missouri in 1824, and there engaged in frontier trading. His mother, Martha Bates, was of a highly respectable family. His education was acquired at the McKendree College, located at Lebanon, Illinois, although his home was in St. Louis. After leaving college he engaged in school teaching, and continued at that avocation during the ensuing four years. He then went to California in search of gold, remaining on the Pacific slope for one year. Upon his return to Illinois he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, serving two years, at the expiration of which time he resigned his position. He was subsequently elected to the lower House of the Illinois Legislature, and in the following year conducted the *Jeffersonian* newspaper, a journal intended to educate the people upon the question as to the propriety of donating swamp lands to aid in the construction of a railway, a mission which it ultimately accomplished. In the meantime he studied law with the Hon. William H. Bissell, and later under the supervision of Judge Scates. While conducting the *Jeffersonian* he was occupied also in practising law, meeting with much success. At the end of fifteen months he sold out his interest in the newspaper, and devoted himself exclusively to the increasing calls of

his profession. In 1862 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, and served prominently and ably with that body until its dissolution. He was while thus engaged Chairman of the Committee of Revision and Adjustment, and while officiating in this capacity elicited the praise and encomiums of all concerned, and was especially complimented for the masterly manner in which bills were revised and adjusted, and redeemed from bareness by the elegant language in which they were expressed. In 1873 he was elected Judge of the Twenty-fourth Judicial District, which position he still retains, performing its functions with capability and dignity. He has always been associated with the Democratic party, and is one of its most esteemed supporters. His skill and judgment as a legal practitioner, and as an expounder and definer of the law, is unimpeachable; he enjoys the confidence and respect of the entire bar, and has been highly commended for the fairness and soundness of his decisions. He was married, May 22d, 1851, to Sarah E. Anderson, daughter of the late Governor Anderson, of Illinois.

DUNLAP, COLONEL JAMES, Merchant, Railroad Constructor, Farmer and Real-Estate Operator, was born, October 30th, 1802, in Fleming county, Kentucky, and is a son of the late Rev. James Dunlap. The latter was a native of Augusta county, Virginia, who was born July 10th, 1773, and removed to Kentucky when eleven years of age, where he lived for many years, subsequently going to Champaign county, Ohio, in 1812; ultimately to Jacksonville, Illinois, in 1844, where he passed the remainder of his life, and died February 28th, 1866, in the ninety-third year of his age. His father was a soldier of the Revolution, serving throughout that conflict to the date of Cornwallis' surrender in October, 1781. Mrs. Rebecca Dunlap, mother of Rev. James Dunlap, lived to the great age of ninety-nine years, and died near Lexington, Kentucky, November 7th, 1849. Colonel James Dunlap removed from Ohio and settled in Morgan county, Illinois, in July, 1830. He then entered into business as a country merchant in Jacksonville, and devoted his energies to this business until 1838, when, in company with Thomas T. January, he contracted to build the first railroad in the State, which was to connect the city of Springfield with Meredosia, on the Illinois river, a distance of fifty-six miles. The firm of January & Dunlap completed this line, ready for the rolling stock, in 1845. He was a large operator and dealer in real estate; and was also a prominent farmer and stock dealer until 1860. At the outbreak of the great Rebellion he resolved to embark in the cause of the Union, and exert his business talents in that direction. He was commissioned by President Lincoln as Chief Quartermaster of the 13th Army Corps, and gave his entire attention to this important trust until 1864, when he returned to the peaceful avocations of civil life. Among

the many achievements of an active life of over forty years was the erection in 1856 of the "Dunlap House," which appropriately bears the name of its founder. This is one of the best and most capacious hotels in central Illinois, and is an ornament to the city, being a most inviting and home-like hostelry for boarders and travellers. He has never solicited or courted any political notoriety, though he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1847, which had for its object the amendment of the State constitution. He is one of the substantial and useful citizens of Morgan county, who has a most extensive acquaintance, and whose character is duly appreciated by the community where he has passed nearly a half century of active life. Although he has passed the age of three-score years and ten he has preserved his mental and bodily faculties to a good degree, and is healthy and robust in appearance. He was married, November 19th, 1823, to Elizabeth Fruman, in Greene county, Ohio. She is a woman of amiable and sterling qualities, which render her loved and respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Both the Colonel and his wife have been members of the Baptist denomination for over twenty-eight years. They had a family of eleven children, of whom seven are living.

WAHLEN, WILLIAM FLETCHER, Professor of the Greek and German Languages and Literatures in McKendree College, Lebanon, Illinois, was born in Wheeling, Ohio county, Virginia, April 19th, 1840. His father, John Swahlen, a native of Switzerland, was one of the more prominent and influential pioneers and zealous upholders of the German Methodist Episcopal Church. He left his native country and came to the United States in 1832, settling in Cincinnati, Ohio. His initiatory field of labor was Wheeling, Virginia, where he built the first German Methodist Episcopal Church ever erected. Subsequently he travelled in Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, leaving everywhere traces of his zeal and Christianly virtues. His mother, Ann (Taylor) Swahlen, was the daughter of John Gibbons, one of the early Quaker pioneers and settlers of Pennsylvania. His preliminary and elementary education was acquired at the Light Street Institute, located in Baltimore, Maryland, where he was prepared for college, and also in the Grammar School of Columbia College, New York city. In September, 1858, he entered the freshman class of the Troy University, New York, and in September, 1860, the sophomore class of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he remained until he graduated in July, 1863. In the course of the same year he was elected to an adjunct professorship in McKendree College, Lebanon, Illinois, and entered at once upon the performance of the duties attached to that office. In 1867, his unusual talents

and varied store of learning winning for him the favorable attention of all with whom he was brought into contact, he was elected to the Professorship of the Greek and German Languages and Literatures in the same institution, which position he still holds. In September, 1870, he was admitted to deacon's orders in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is an earnest and a valued member. He is for the current year a member of the State Board of Examiners for State Teachers' Certificates, in which body he is esteemed and admired as a colleague of sterling capabilities and unerring judgment. He is a classical scholar of brilliant attainments, and is unexcelled in his acquaintance with the literature of ancient Greece and modern Germany. He was married, June 26th, 1873, to Carrie V. Hyper, of Lebanon, Illinois.

ABEND, EDWARD, President of the Belleville, Illinois, Savings Bank, was born in the province of Bavaria, Germany, in 1822. His parents, Henry Abend and Margaret Abend, were among the earliest pioneers and settlers of St. Clair county, Illinois, having located themselves in that section of the State in 1833. His elementary education was acquired in the schools of Belleville, whence he was transferred to the McKendree College, in Lebanon. Upon relinquishing school life he decided to embrace the legal profession, and began the study of law under the instructions of George Trumbull, a brother of Lyman Trumbull, under whose able tutorship he completed his professional education. In 1842, at the termination of his probationary course of studies, being then in his twenty-first year, he passed the required examination and was admitted to the bar. He subsequently entered upon the active practice of his profession, in which, however, he continued but for a few years. In 1847 he was elected to the Legislature on the Democratic ticket. Having voted for the Wilmot proviso, and against what was then called the Black Law, he was at the ensuing session of 1849 "read out" of the Democratic party. He became an earnest opponent of slavery, and during the troublous times of the Rebellion, and prior to the actual outbreak of hostilities, was a warm supporter of the government, and an able advocate and supporter also of the contested war measures. During the following ten years he was busily and continuously engaged in transacting his private business, consisting chiefly of operations in the leading stock and manufacturing concerns then in movement. In 1860 he was elected President of the Belleville Savings Bank, which position he still occupies. This institution is widely known as a carefully conducted and prosperous establishment, while its officers are men who command the esteem and confidence of the entire community. He has been five times elected Mayor of the city of Belleville; and while serving in that important capacity has abundantly testified to his energy and capacity.

He was married in 1852 to Miss Westerman of Weisbaden, Germany, in which country he was temporarily sojourning at that time. She died in Belleville, Illinois, in 1854. In 1856 he was again married to Miss Hilgard, of Belleville, daughter of a leading citizen of that county.

EDWARDS, NINIAN, elected Governor of Illinois in 1826, was born in Montgomery county, Maryland, in 1775. His parents were wealthy and respectable, and his education was commenced under favorable auspices. He was a companion at school of the celebrated William Wirt, and prepared for college under the tuition of Rev. Mr. Hunt. He was sent to college at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He did not graduate, but left the college and his home at the age of nineteen years for Kentucky. Nature bestowed on him many of her rarest gifts. He possessed a mind of extraordinary compass, and an industry that brought forth every spark of talent with which nature had gifted him. He was bred to the legal profession, and became Attorney-General of Kentucky at an early age. In his twenty-eighth year he was appointed Chief-Justice of the High Court of Appeals. He held this office when Chief-Justice Boyle of Kentucky was appointed the first Governor of the Illinois Territory, in 1809. Mr. Edwards preferred to be Governor of the Territory, and Mr. Boyle preferred to be Chief-Justice, so in the end they exchanged offices. President Madison sent Edwards out as the first Governor of the Territory, and Boyle was made Chief-Justice by the Governor of Kentucky. Edwards was but thirty-four years of age when he took this office, which he continued by subsequent appointments to hold until 1818. Governor Edwards, by proclamation, established, in 1812, the counties of Madison, Johnson, Pope and Gallatin, and having had a vote of the Territory in favor of the second grade of territorial government, he ordered, on the 16th of September of the same year, an election for members of the Legislature. By his proclamation, this assembly was convened at Kaskaskia on the 25th of November, 1812. This was the first legislative body elected by the people that ever assembled in Illinois. During the war of 1812, the settlements in this State were constantly disturbed by Indians, who were assisted by their allies, the English. Governor Edwards attended to their defence in person, and was present in all the important transactions, guiding and directing the whole. He remained at home with his family a very small portion of his time during the whole war. At its close he was appointed a commissioner to treat with the Indians, and in 1815 many humane and equitable treaties were concluded with them. In 1818 he was elected to the United States Senate, and was shortly after re-elected, as his term soon expired. In this office he showed an extensive knowledge of public affairs, and became distinguished as a man of fine talents

throughout the Union. Whilst in the Senate he was appointed by Mr. Monroe to be Minister to Mexico. In the year 1826 he was elected Governor of the State of Illinois, and gave to this high trust his best energies. While the cholera was raging in Belleville in 1833, he was out attending to the afflicted night and day. Being aged and his constitution somewhat shattered, the epidemic seized upon him, and in a few hours after its seizure it proved fatal. He died in Belleville on July 20th, 1833. The county of Edwards and the town of Edwardsville, Madison county, were named in his honor.

HOYNE, TEMPLE S., A. M., M. D., Physician, was born in Chicago, Illinois, on October 16th, 1841. He is the eldest son of the Hon. Thomas Hoyne, LL. D., one of the oldest members of the Chicago bar. He is the grandson of Dr. John J. Temple of St. Louis, Missouri. He received his education in the University of Chicago, where he graduated in 1862, receiving the three degrees of B. S., M. S., and A. M. On his graduation, he attended two courses of lectures in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, receiving the degree of M. D. in February, 1865. Previously to this, in 1862, he took a partial course in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. His father having expressed a wish that he should pursue the practice of the law, he entered his office, but finding the study exceedingly distasteful, he gave himself to the study of medicine as the profession of his life. Dr. Hoyne's father, impressed with the belief that all boys should be taught a trade, encouraged his son to learn the art of printing. In accordance with this wish, he worked in the printing office of the *Chicago Democrat* half a day while attending school in his boyhood. He then procured a small font of type, and in 1858 printed a volume of one hundred pages—a novel written by his mother—and it was bound by his uncle. The edition numbered one hundred copies, and was printed on a common letter press. The knowledge he thus acquired has always since been of great value to him, besides the recreation it affords him after the arduous labors of his profession. In 1864, during the war, he had charge of a hospital in Fredericksburg, Virginia, in company with Dr. F. H. Hamilton of New York. The hospital contained three hundred men wounded in the Battle of the Wilderness. Resuming his practice at the close of the war, he was elected, in 1869, Professor of Materia Medica in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. This position he still maintains, with credit to himself, and with honor to the college. In addition to his other duties, he has also charge of a section of the Hahnemann Hospital. Dr. Hoyne is also the business manager and registrar of the college. His literary contributions to his profession are a treatise on the use of Carbolic Acid; "Hoyne's Materia Medica Cards;"

and a "Repertory to the New Remedies." He has contributed to the *Hahnemann Monthly*; the *United States Medical and Surgical Journal*; the *Medical Investigator*; and the *American Homœopathic Observer*; and for five years was one of the editors of *Raue's Annual Record*. He was married in 1866.

BINCKLEY, JOHN MILTON, M. D., Journalist, Lawyer, and ex-Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, was born in Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, March 16th, 1831. His father is the descendant of an ancient English family; his mother, a native of Alsace, is the daughter of an Alsatian baron, who, renouncing his title and estate, left his country and came to America before the outbreak of the revolutionary war. Both parents were residents of Maryland, and at one time in possession of considerable wealth. In early boyhood he attended the school of his native village for two terms, and subsequently was prepared for college by his parents and elder brothers. Shortly after the death of his father he left home, July 8th, 1850, taking with him one dollar and sixty-five cents, part of the proceeds from the sale of several landscapes which he had painted. During the ensuing three years, with the exception of intervals of sojourn in the great cities, his home was in the mountain wildernesses from New England to Georgia, residing occasionally in the villages on the road, where he taught the rudiments of drawing in exchange for food and shelter. This errant life in the wilds he sustained without a companion, without a blanket, usually without a gun, but never without one or more books, or portions of a number of books. "He always had at least a portion of the Bible, and some of the writings of Plato." This period, devoid of any projected aim, was alternately a time of most intense and tireless physical action and the most absorbed and concentrated contemplation. In May, 1853, he visited Washington city, where he met many old friends of his father, among them the Congressman from his native Ohio district. He then revisited Virginia and New York city, returning to the capital when Congress met in December. While there he accepted a temporary clerkship in the General Land Office, and, serving in that capacity, was noted for his thoroughness, accuracy, and extraordinary energy. Eventually he was placed in charge of the Bureau of Litigations, and under him were many lawyers, of whom several had, in their day, been eminent practitioners. Owing to these circumstances he applied himself, in 1856, to the study of law, but without purposing to embrace the legal profession. His tutor was often the severe and able Hon. S. S. Baxter, of Virginia. In 1863, having, prior to this date, written hundreds of briefs for Mr. Baxter and other eminent lawyers, he became a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. During his term of service in the Land Office his ardent love for natural scenery led him

to make a suggestion afterwards happily carried into effect by law: viz., to reserve as national property the famous Mariposa trees, the Yosemite Valley, and like things and places of great beauty. He subsequently took a regular medical course at the Georgetown College, with no intention of pursuing the practice of medicine, and graduated from that institution in 1861. In the same year he resigned his office, the new Commissioner tendering to him on this occasion a flattering letter of profound regret at losing his services. With convictions all for the North, with personal ties all in the South, he had, in the war, no heart for the one, no hand for the other. Yet, when the "Trent" affair made war with Great Britain appear inevitable, he instantly made arrangements to enter the army on the staff of a distinguished Federal General, "for one year, or during the war." Also he inserted in the *National Intelligencer* an article on the "changed aspect of the rebellion, if aided by foreign allies," which was quoted by Lord Lyons, the British minister, in his despatches to the British government, as significant of the feeling of American men of principle. The "Trent" troubles being amicably arranged, however, he devoted himself to editorial work concerning the financial problems of the hour, to the revision of the speeches and pamphlets of various political leaders, and to the preparation of law briefs for lawyers practising before the Supreme Court of the United States. Early in 1864 he proposed a national convention, to be called in the manner prescribed by law, for the revision of the Constitution of the United States, and, incidentally, for a settlement of the dispute between the sections. He has since renewed the proposition upon several fitting occasions, and is still in favor of such a convention. At the close of the war he occupied himself zealously as a pacificator, by means of private correspondence, and also of elaborate newspaper articles. Late in 1865 he became the successor of the old editors of the *National Intelligencer*, and in that position evinced perfect competency and admirable judgment. For four years he wrote its leaders—articles never imputed to any journalist, nor to any but the ablest legists of the country, Black, Chase, Curtis, Parsons, Redfield, Reverdy Johnson, Stanbery, Cushing, etc. The series of articles referred to covered the periods of reconstruction and impeachment, and excited much comment and discussion both in the North and South. In October, 1866, his application for the position of Chief Clerk of the General Land Office, the only one ever known to emanate from him, was rejected. Later, however, Hon. Henry Stanbery, then Attorney-General, tendered him another position of greater honor and larger emoluments. After serving for a few months in the then new office of Law Clerk, Mr. Stanbery offered him the post of Assistant Attorney-General, which he accepted finally, May 24th, 1867. In the following June he was regularly appointed by the President Acting Attorney-General during the absence of his superior, and filled his place in the Cabinet. While examining the papers

in a pardon case, he discovered a plot among several great political leaders to suborn witnesses whereby to prove that President Johnson had been leagued with the assassins of Abraham Lincoln for the purpose of securing the succession to his office. This matter he laid wholly before Mr. Johnson in a formal report, which he published. The excitement and frenzied storm that followed this action have since become matters of history. Subsequently, the United States Marshal of North Carolina having reported to him that process of the United States Court was obstructed by arms, under the direction of General Sickles, then commander of that military district, he formally submitted the matter, and, as the law officer of the government, demanded his removal. The President removed him by telegraph. His report in that case also was published, and again also against his desire, he foreseeing clearly the unnecessary hostility likely to be engendered by such publication. In the meantime his political enemies were working for his overthrow, and finally, the office of Assistant Attorney-General was, June 28th, 1868, abolished by Act of Congress. That abolishment was, according to general belief, brought about by the machinations of his alarmed adversaries, and this also was the expressed belief of the late Mr. Fessenden. While holding that office he was, during the major portion of the time, Acting Attorney-General in the Cabinet, was continuously burdened with the attendant patronage and administrative duties, and yet found time to form and write nearly every opinion, nearly all of the briefs for the Supreme Court, and to dispose of the greater part of the office correspondence, to study also the ablest hostile arguments in Congress, and to prepare answers to such for publication the following morning in the *National Intelligencer*. Although frequently obliged, in order to procure confirmation by the Senate, to select political opponents for the positions of Judge, District Attorney, or Marshal, his appointments were invariably characterized by fairness and wisdom. In 1866 he relinquished the editorial chair of the *Intelligencer*, though continuing to write its leaders, on account of the insistence of the proprietors of this journal in inserting a paid editorial article. In July, 1868, he was free of office, and resting from labor. Internal revenue frauds were known to be rife, Johnson had escaped impeachment and lost the nomination of the Democrats, and nothing remained but to glorify his setting sun by a bold reform of political corruption. His plans were radical, broad, and mature, and, in his search for a resolute, faithful, and disinterested colleague, he selected J. M. Binckley. He was accordingly appointed to the Solicitorship of Internal Revenue, and shortly afterward, September 12th, 1868, was sent on his mission to New York. His arrival there caused an intense commotion in the ranks of the revenue officials and "ring-men," and bribe-money was raised and offered in almost fabulous amounts; numerous threats harassed his ears incessantly, and movements, in which men of all parties joined, were concerted to assail him with ridicule and fierce denunciation.

Hourly he received threats or warnings of assassination. Undaunted, however, he formally instituted vigorous proceedings against various high officials, and, on one occasion, when his deputy marshal had been intimidated by an armed posse of law-breakers, went forth in person and secured the arrest of the party accused. Ultimately, however, the President, frightened by the storm evoked, virtually repudiated the projected raid and abandoned the field. He then tendered his resignation, which was refused, with the assurance that, sooner or later, the reform measure should be carried into operation in a much bolder manner. On the day following the accession of General Grant he again tendered his resignation, but the officials whom he had publicly accused, and who shrank from trial, assisted by certain Congressmen since publicly disgraced as bribe-takers, continued to suppress the resignation in order to clothe his departure from office, March 8th, 1869, with the aspect of a removal. April 1st, 1869, he returned to his native village, and there spent a few months in pure relaxation. October 10th, 1869, he removed from Washington to Norfolk, Virginia, purposing to enter upon the practice of law. Later, however, he removed to Chicago, Illinois, where he became connected with the "Lakeside Monthly." His essays on Chicago, powerful and masterly productions, won for him not only the esteem and admiration of the Northwest, but attracted also considerable attention throughout this country and in Europe. He was the originator and earnest promoter of the Chicago Literary Club, so favorably known to the people of Illinois. In the fall of 1870 he was about to settle in Iowa, when he was called to Washington to assist in the conduct of *The Patriot*, a Democratic national organ, behind which were Mr. Corcoran, and other notable men. Finally, he learned that its strongest backer was William Tweed, of New York, then at the height of his power and prosperity. Upon assuring himself of the truthfulness of his discovery he immediately relinquished his connection with *The Patriot*, being unwilling to follow in the lead of one whom he knew to be a public robber. At the present time he is devoted to his profession, and is engaged also in preparing for publication two works of a most interesting and important nature. He was married, September 15th, 1859, to a daughter of Harvey Michel, a well-known resident of Virginia.

PARKS, ROBERT HALL, Owner of the Glen Flora Mineral Springs, at Waukegan, Illinois, is the son of Calvin C. Parks, a pioneer farmer of the State of Michigan, having settled there about 1822, and also subsequently a prominent lawyer, and Harriet (Thomas) Parks; and was born in Auburn, Oakland county, Michigan, February 17th, 1836. In 1849 his father removed with his family to Waukegan, Illinois, and practised his profession there until his death in

1860. On the completion of his school days in 1853 Robert Hall commenced life by entering a general store as clerk, where he remained for one year. In 1854 he went to Chicago, and became clerk in a clothing store, and here, three years later, he established a business of the same kind for himself in the city of Davenport, Iowa, where he continued until 1861. The business was not successful, and he returned to Chicago and engaged in the grain commission business until 1868. In this year he associated himself in partnership with his elder brother, Calvin Chapin Parks, and went to New York city, where the brothers established themselves in the banking business, under the firm-name and style of C. C. Parks & Co. His brother retired from the firm in 1872, but he remained about a year longer, when he closed the business and returned to the family home in Waukegan. In the early part of 1874 he settled permanently there, and with his brother undertook the development of the mineral spring on the family estate, which had long been supposed to possess valuable medicinal properties. He caused the water to be subjected to a thorough analysis, which resulted in establishing its claim to high and important curative qualities. Robert Hall Parks is now engaged in the management of this valuable spring, which in his hands is rapidly assuming great commercial importance. The virtues of this water have been so thoroughly tested as to be beyond dispute, and, aided by the attractive beauty and healthfulness of the situation, it fully warrants the money, time, and care which are being largely expended upon it. Robert Hall Parks was married in 1857 to Isabella H. Erskine, daughter of the late Colonel John Erskine, of Wiscasset, Maine.

EDWARDS, ELIJAH EVAN, Professor of Natural Sciences, at the McKendree College, Lebanon, Illinois, was born in Delaware, Ohio, January 26th, 1831. His father, Rev. John Edwards, a prominent divine of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born in Wales, and at the age of ten years emigrated from his native country to the United States. His mother, Elizabeth Van Horn, born in this country, was formerly a resident of Ohio. His parents were married in this State, and in 1836 moved to Indiana. His education was acquired at the Asbury University, Greencastle, Indiana, from which institution, at the expiration of his allotted term of studies, he graduated. He was then appointed Professor of Ancient Languages, at the Brookville College, in the same State, officiating in that capacity for a term of three years, and eliciting many encomiums for his capabilities and learning. From 1856 to 1858 he was President of the Whitewater College, Centreville, Indiana; and, during the subsequent two years, presided as Professor of Latin, at the Hamlin University, Redwing, Minnesota. Later, he was, for three years, en-

gaged in pastoral work, and resided for twelve months at Lemont, Cook county, Illinois. He afterwards remained for two years at Taylor Falls, Minnesota, and through the following year rested at Hudson, Wisconsin. In 1864 he entered the service of the United States, and was appointed Chaplain of the 7th Minnesota Infantry, serving with noted zeal and efficiency until the termination of the conflict. After the close of the war he was occupied in teaching for one year, at the St. Charles College, St. Charles, Missouri. He then became Assistant Editor of the *Christian Advocate*, published at St. Louis, in this State, and continued his connection with that organ for a period of five years. At the expiration of this time he received the appointment of Professor of Natural Sciences at the McKendree College, Lebanon, Illinois, a position which he still retains, and whose important functions he performs with unsurpassable thoroughness and ability. Endowed naturally with far more than an ordinary share of innate talent, his varied experience as a preceptor in educational institutions of a high class, his studious habits and noteworthy powers of mental digestion and assimilation, have combined to make him a scholar of brilliant and varied attainments. He was married December 25th, 1854, to Alice L. Eddy, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

BRIGHAM, REEDER S., M. D., Physician, is a native of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where he was born on June 16th, 1832. The very moderate means of his father, who was a farmer, would not permit his son's wishes for an early classical education to be followed out, but by dint of the small advantages held out by the common school, supplemented by hard study in leisure hours, he so far prepared himself as to pass a satisfactory examination previous to his admission into Dickinson College, Ohio, at the age of nineteen years. For some time after leaving that seminary he was occupied in teaching school, intending at some future day to devote himself to the study and practice of the law; but upon recognizing the fact that law and politics were almost always inseparably connected as regards a country practitioner, and as this latter adjunct had no charms for him, he changed his plans, and resolved to adopt the profession of medicine. Accordingly, in 1856, he attended a course of lectures in the Ohio Medical College, an allopathic institution. During the war of the rebellion Dr. Brigham was enlisted on the side of the Union, and was promoted to the rank of Acting Assistant Surgeon, serving in the United States navy for the period of one year. Having formed the acquaintance of Dr. L. Grosbeck, of Fort Scott, Kansas, he changed his views, and shortly after entered the Medical and Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, whence he obtained his degree of M. D., and since this time he has been success-

fully engaged in the practice of his profession, mostly in the neighborhood of Cairo, Illinois, to which city he removed in the year 1868. He is strictly temperate in all his habits, and has ever been a hard student, earnestly endeavoring, as far as lay in his power, to extend the sphere of homœopathy. He has occasionally contributed original articles to the several medical journals, etc., which have attracted considerable attention, and for about two years he travelled for the purpose of lecturing on scientific subjects. He was married in 1863 to Mary Goe, of Xenia, Ohio.

ECKERT, THOMAS WILLIAM, Editor and Postmaster, was born on the 6th of November, 1840, in Waterloo, Monroe county, Illinois. His father, John Eckert, settled at Belleville, Illinois, in 1828, where he married Ara Williams, of that place, and subsequently removed to Monroe county. After receiving a common school education, Thomas entered McKendree College, at Lebanon, and remained there until he graduated. After leaving college he began the study of dentistry with Dr. Joseph Payne, of St. Louis. At the expiration of two years he entered into practice with his preceptor. In 1856 he removed to Lebanon, Illinois, and there continued the practice of his profession for six years. He then relinquished his practice and purchased the *Lebanon Journal*, which he has ever since continued to edit. It is now and has been from the beginning a strong and outspoken Republican paper, and its editor has always been an earnest, able member of that party. In August, 1875, he was appointed Postmaster of Lebanon, and continues in that position. He married on the 30th of May, 1860, Viola Calhoun, and two children make his home happier by their presence.

WATERMAN, DANIEL BOWEN, Merchant and Railroad Promoter, was born, April 21st, 1821, in the city of Rochester, Monroe county, State of New York; is a son of Dr. Daniel and Sabra (Pierce) Waterman, and is a lineal descendant of the celebrated Roger Williams, of Rhode Island. His preliminary education was received in the High School of his native city, and completed in the Yates County Academy, which he left in 1840. In that year he went to Aurora, Illinois, where he engaged as clerk to his brother George, who was carrying on the hardware business, and with whom he remained nine years, excepting a portion of one year when he returned East for the benefit of his health. In 1849 he opened a hardware store in West Aurora, investing about \$3000 in the business. He carried this on very successfully for five years, during which time his capital increased six-fold, and when he

disposed of the same, in 1854, it was estimated between \$18,000 and \$20,000. He now removed to Burlington, Iowa, where he purchased an interest in the extensive hardware firm of White & Pierce, which then became known as White, Pierce & Waterman. In 1857 a financial panic occurred, and about the very period when the house had disposed of their entire business to John Craig & Co. Through the dishonest dealings of the last-named firm, everything was lost; the interest of the junior partner, being \$37,000, of course was swallowed up in the wreck, and he returned to Aurora to recuperate his fallen fortunes. Without appearing to be discouraged by this unforeseen accident, he started anew, and in 1859 opened another hardware store under most favorable auspices. The building in which the business was in future to be operated was completed in due time with every prospect of success. He was promised the assistance of Hall Brothers, bankers, of Aurora, and Albert Jewett, a hardware merchant of New York; and these were to be members of the new firm. Scarcely, however, had the business fairly started when the war broke out, in 1861, and Hall Brothers (whose business as bankers was based on Missouri and other Southern State bonds, which all became nearly worthless) collapsed, and carried down their partner with them. Jewett not having actually joined the copartnership escaped the misfortune. Thus again were Mr. Waterman's hopes frustrated, but he remained in the business until he had liquidated all the debts of the concern, dollar for dollar, but he was nearly ruined. In 1867 he closed out his business, and turned his attention to farming. In 1869 a charter was granted to the Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company, and he was selected by the management General Agent of the road. He immediately gave it his personal attention, and in August, 1870, completed the business by disposing of a sufficient amount of stock to warrant the commencement of its construction, the amount raised being \$8000 per mile. He is a Director and still continues in the position of General Agent of that road, and which, through his energy and perseverance, has been nearly completed, and is in a most prosperous condition. He is also a Director and President of the Chicago, Rockford & Northern Railroad Company, and is indirectly connected with the Chicago & Pekin, and the Chicago & Paducah Railways. The town of Waterman, De Kalb county, was named after him; and, in many other ways, the community has shown its appreciation of his value as a public benefactor. He has been engaged quite extensively, on his own account, in real estate transactions, which have proved pecuniarily beneficial, and he ranks among the wealthiest of the citizens of Aurora. He is emphatically a self-made man, and where many others would have failed, he has, by his strong will and determination to overcome all obstacles, shown himself to be possessed of more than ordinary talents. In 1862 he was elected Alderman from the First Ward of Aurora, receiving every vote in the ward

except his own, and continued in that office for nine successive years; and to his exertions for the public benefit during that period is due, in no small amount, the present prosperity of the city. In 1871 he was elected Mayor, filling that office one year, but declined a re-election. He is an earnest member of the Republican party, from its inception, and has been a delegate to every State and county convention of that party since 1860. He was married in 1852 to Ann, daughter of Harry White, of Blackberry township. His only child, a daughter, and the idol of his heart, died of consumption, February, 1875, at the age of twenty-one years, sincerely mourned by all who knew her.

BOYD, HENRY W., A. M., M. D., was born in Flemingsburg, Kentucky, March 24th, 1843; his father, Wilson P. Boyd, being a well-known practitioner at the bar; his mother, whose maiden name was Susan Lacey, came from Kentucky. When he was quite young his parents removed to Bloomington, Illinois, and it was here that he received his early education. In 1857 he entered Wesleyan University, from which he graduated in 1862, having taken a five years' course, during which he closely applied himself to all his varied studies. He graduated with the degree of A. M., and commenced at once his preparations for the medical profession, entering the office of Dr. W. H. Byford, of Chicago, to pursue his necessary studies. He attended the course of lectures at the Chicago Medical College in 1862, and then entered the United States service as First Hospital Steward to the 94th Illinois Volunteers. In 1864 he received the appointment of Surgeon to the 14th Illinois Volunteers, and filled this position with ability until the close of the war, in 1865, when he returned to Chicago and completed his course at the Chicago Medical College, receiving his degree of M. D. from that institution in the spring of 1866. He removed to Alton, Illinois, where he resumed the practice of medicine; but as this place did not furnish as extensive a field as he desired, he remained in it only one year; and then, with the aim of more thoroughly perfecting himself in the knowledge of medicine, went to Philadelphia and New York, spending in these cities altogether a year in not only attending lectures, but in availing himself of the valuable opportunities presented in these cities for practice in their hospitals. In 1868 he located in Chicago, where he has since been actively engaged in the duties of his profession; and during that year, also, he became Professor of Anatomy in the Chicago Medical College, filling that chair with distinction until the spring of 1874, when he resigned. Since then he has organized a private school of anatomy, his purpose in this being to afford students a more thorough opportunity of perfecting themselves in that branch of medical knowledge, than can be obtained in the general

course of a medical college. He is an enthusiastic and zealous anatomist, and the museum of the Chicago Medical College is largely indebted to his labors for its many finely articulated skeletons, in the preparation of which he has always shown great pride and unusual skill. In 1867 he was married to Hattie Scarritt, of Alton, Illinois. He has contributed many valuable papers to the leading medical journals of the country, which have been most favorably received by the profession. Two of these are very important, not only in research, but in diagnoses given and remedies suggested and confirmed. These are, "New and Old Methods of Treating Lachrymal Obstructions," and "Strabismus: its Phenomena, Pathology, and Treatment."

MARFIELD, RICHARD N., Judge of Saline County Court, Harrisburg, Illinois, was born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, July 22d, 1820. His father emigrated to Kentucky from the State of Maryland, and became a well-to-do farmer of Nicholas county. In 1824 he moved to Henderson county, and continued prosperously engaged in agricultural pursuits up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1838. Richard N. was educated in the common schools of his native State, and upon quitting these at the age of nineteen, commenced farming on his father's estate, which was located on the Ohio, near the mouth of Green river. He continued in this occupation until 1853, when he moved to Illinois, purchasing a farm in Saline county. Two years later he was elected County Clerk of that county, and held that office until December 1st, 1865, bringing to the discharge of his duties a rare degree of executive ability. Upon his retirement from this station he returned to his farm, remaining in its management until 1868, when he became a member of the firm of Conover & Weir, merchants, of Harrisburg. He withdrew from this business connection in 1869, and resumed farm labors, retaining to the present time the fine estate he originally purchased. In 1873 he was appointed Mail Agent on the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, and in the succeeding November was elected County Judge of Saline county. His political affiliations have been Republican ever since 1860. Though often importuned to accept party nominations, he uniformly declined until 1873, when his candidacy for the county judgeship was urged by voters of both parties. His election was the result of the joint support of the Republicans and Democrats, a practical evidence of the very high esteem in which he is held by the community in which he resides. During the war he was prominent in his support of the administration. He has achieved a fine reputation as a judge, his decisions and rulings being characterized as the productions of thorough legal research and learning. He is the President of the Board of Trustees of the town of Harrisburg, having been

the first to occupy that post. In everything pertaining to the welfare of that community he takes an active interest. He was married, in June, 1844, to Catharine F. Cheney, daughter of Philip Cheney, of Henderson county. She died, July 4th, 1849. On April 14th, 1852, he married Annie E. Church, who died, June 22d, 1853, in Saline, Illinois.

ASAY, EDWARD G., Lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, September 17th, 1825. His father, John Asay, was a merchant of that city, where he still resides at an advanced age, having long since retired from active business. His education was acquired in the private schools of Jacob Harpel and Rev. William Mann, a Methodist minister and fine classical scholar, father of William B. Mann, ex-District Attorney of Philadelphia; in those establishments, notwithstanding his delicate state of health, now changed to one of strength and vigor, he progressed rapidly in his studies, and laid a solid foundation of knowledge which after acquirements has developed into a cultivated and brilliant scholarship. While in his eighteenth year he commenced preparing for the ministry under the superintendence of Drs. Cooper and Kennedy, both Methodist preachers of culture and celebrity. After remaining under their joint instruction for a period of two years, he entered into the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, preaching at Tamaqua and Tremont, in Pennsylvania; Dover, Delaware, and Easton, Maryland. In the year 1849 he married Emma C. Oliver, daughter of James C. Oliver, of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, who is still living and actively engaged in many works of public charity. Of this marriage there are three sons living—the eldest engaged in mercantile business; the second reading law in his father's office; the third a student at Yale. After preaching for four years he began to suffer so acutely with bronchitis that he was compelled to withdraw from the pulpit. He then travelled to the South, sojourning for a time at Tallahassee, Florida. Upon returning to the North, in 1853, he resigned the ministry, retaining the entire confidence and esteem of his co-laborers in the church, who recognized fully, but with regret, the reasons rendering imperatively necessary the pursuance of this course; and he retained his "parchments" up to the year 1858, when, at his own request, they were cancelled. In 1853 he went to New York city, and there engaged in a mercantile affair which occupied a portion of his time; also about this time he commenced the study of law, contributing meanwhile to many of the leading periodicals of the day and making many friends among the resident literateurs. Early in 1856 he passed his examination—the examiners being J. T. Brady, Richard Busteed, and Messrs. Whiting and Gerard—and was admitted to the bar. He shortly after removed to Chicago, Illinois, arriving in that city in March of the same year,

and immediately commenced the practice of law. Thenceforward until 1871 he did not once leave the city except when called away on professional business. Although possessing a very extensive general law practice, he is noted for his attachment to criminal law, and for his unvarying and brilliant success in its practice. During the first fifteen years of his practice at Chicago he defended over sixty capital cases in different parts of the country, and not one of his clients suffered the extreme penalty of the law—a record which has been rarely surpassed in the criminal law annals of our country. Although generously interested in all matters, social, political and benevolent, he is in no sense of the word a political partisan. During the first Presidential campaign of Abraham Lincoln he delivered several powerful orations favoring his election, but is entirely independent of all party prejudices and influences. Through his knowledge of the law in all its bearings, aspects and minutiae, his personal characteristics and his reputation for fairness, he exercises a powerful control over a jury, and by his invariable avoidance of the use of those naked technicalities, which are only too often relied on, he wins its confidence and esteem. As a bibliophile he is well known in this country and in Europe. His library, which is the result of a lifetime work, contains many rare books in the various departments of literature, being especially rich in Elizabethian poetry and Shakesperiana as well as Americana. A curious incident has contributed to endear his books to him. In the summer of 1871, being about to start for Europe, with his wife and three sons, on an extended tour, he was considerably puzzled to provide quarters for his books. After debating every suggestion for their storage in Chicago, he called into counsel that eminent Bibliophilist, Mr. Joseph Sabin, of New York, who at once offered to care for them if sent to him. The books were packed and sent to New York, and kept by Mr. Sabin at his own house, and thus barely escaped the great fire that destroyed every other collection. After an absence of about eighteen months in Europe he returned, with his family, in the fall of 1872, to Chicago, where he resumed the practice of his profession and is as busy as ever.

DAVIS, CRESSA K., Attorney-at-Law, was born in Spencer county, Indiana, on November 10th, 1830. His father, Silas Davis, was born in Virginia, and early in life moved to Kentucky; from there to Spencer county, Indiana, and engaged in farming; thence to Dubois county, from which county he was sent to the Legislature for two terms, and was a member when the code was framed. Cressa K. was educated at the common schools of Indiana. In 1852 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Hughes, at Huntingburg, Indiana, and at the same time was engaged in mercantile pursuits. He continued his studies two years, and during

the course of his studies he assisted his preceptor in his practice. He concluded, however, to abandon the medical profession, not having a fancy for it, and commenced the study of law with General Veatch, of Rockport, carrying it on at intervals only, or rather only a portion of his time, as his pursuits admitted. In 1858 he moved to Shawneetown, and there was licensed as a practising attorney. He made that his home and commenced the practice of his profession, continuing there two years, when he moved to Harrisburg, which is now his home. In 1861 he entered the army as Captain in the 6th Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and served until December, 1862, when he resigned and returned to Harrisburg, and resumed the practice of the law, in which he is now actively engaged. His clientage has at all times been a large and lucrative one. In 1864 he was the Presidential elector from this district on the Democratic ticket; he has ever been a consistent member of that party. He was married in 1869 to Miss Pearce, of Harrisburg.

PUTERBAUGH, SABIN D., Lawyer and ex-Judge of the Circuit Court, Sixteenth Judicial Circuit of Illinois, was born in Miami county, Ohio, September 28th, 1834. His father, Jacob Puterbaugh, a farmer, moved with his family to a farm near Mackinaw, Tazewell county, Illinois, in 1839, and there engaged in agricultural and mercantile pursuits. In his boyhood he was the recipient of a common school education, and until his eighteenth year was occupied as a clerk in his father's store. He taught school one term, and then removed to Pekin, Illinois, and entered the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court and commenced reading law with the late Hon. Samuel W. Fuller. He was admitted to the bar in 1856, and at once, in connection with his preceptor, entered upon the practice of his profession in Pekin, where he remained until 1862, Mr. Fuller having in the meantime moved to Chicago. On the outbreak of the rebellion he was appointed by Governor Yates first Major of the 11th Regiment of Illinois Cavalry, serving actively until November, 1862, participating in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth and various other engagements in western Tennessee and Mississippi. Resigning his commission he returned home, and at once removed to Peoria, Illinois, and resumed the practice of law and began the preparation of a work on "Common Law Pleading and Practice," which was first published in 1864. In that year he associated himself with Colonel R. G. Ingersoll, with whom he remained in practice until 1867, when he was elected Circuit Judge, and held that position until 1873, when he resigned and resumed the practice of his profession. He had written in the meantime another work entitled "Puterbaugh's Chancery Pleading and Practice," which was published in 1874. His Common Law work, having previously gone through two more revised editions, was generally recog-

nized as a standard work. In 1874 he entered into partnership with John S. Lee and M. C. Quinn, under the style of Puterbaugh, Lee & Quinn. He is a persevering and discriminating student, and his inquiries concerning the theorems, data and principles of law have been uniformly characterized by acute perception and patient investigation. He was married, November 18th, 1857, to Annie E. Masters, a former resident of Pekin, Tazewell county, by whom he has had three children, two sons and a daughter.

PARKS, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Lawyer, was born in Oakland county, Michigan, October 2d, 1828, and is a son of Calvin C. Parks and Harriet Thomas. His father was a well-known and prominent lawyer in Michigan, and subsequently in Illinois, the latter portion of his life being passed in Waukegan, in this State. Benjamin F. was educated in Michigan University, where he graduated in 1848, subsequent to which he studied law in the office of Ferry & Searles, in Waukegan, being admitted to the bar in 1850. During the same year he located in Aurora, marrying, July 20th, 1851, Maria H. Erskine, of Maine, an estimable lady, to whom he attributes much of his success in life. During the period spanned by the past twenty-five years he has justly been regarded one of the best and most successful lawyers in the Fox river valley, his worth being attested by the people of Aurora electing him their first City Attorney. He was afterwards made Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in 1859, which office he held for four years, discharging the duties of the office with great satisfaction to the people. He was also elected Mayor of Aurora in 1869, and during his mayoralty he was especially active, among other duties, in perfecting arrangements whereby Aurora has to-day one of the best organized and most efficient fire departments of any interior town in the West. Judge Parks was one of the first to respond to the call for soldiers at the beginning of the great civil war. He enlisted in the service in 1861, holding a Lieutenant-Colonel's commission in the 13th Illinois Infantry, serving six months in Missouri under the command of General Wyman. Trained in the school of Democracy from his boyhood, he remained a rigid adherent to the Democratic party amid all the changing fortunes of that political organization down to the Grant and Wilson campaign of 1872, when he took the stump in behalf of the Republicans, doing gallant and vigorous service for the party in a series of addresses, which were reported and used as campaign documents throughout the United States, being regarded as among the most brilliant speeches of the canvass. Possessed of an active temperament, of large and generous impulses, coupled with extensive general information and versatile talent, it is natural that he would take an active part in the events that largely make up the history

of his city; and the proud position Aurora occupies to-day in the midst of her sister cities abundantly demonstrates how well his work, in company with his co-laborers in behalf of his adopted town, has been performed. Though ripe in the experience of an exciting active life, Judge Parks is yet a young man in the vigor of his manhood, and his history is largely in the future.

MOOORE, ASA H., Railroad Operator, was born in Rutland, Westchester county, Massachusetts, October 28th, 1820. His parents were of Irish-Indian extraction. His education was acquired in the common schools of his native State; he attended their sessions during two months in each winter, from his twelfth to his seventeenth year, the remaining ten months being passed in laboring on a farm. In November, 1839, when nineteen years of age, he took the position of railroad conductor on the road extending from Springfield to Worcester, Massachusetts, running the first regular passenger train that had ever been over that road. In this capacity he acted for six years, then accepted a similar position on the Old Colony Railroad—now known as the Old Colony & Fall River Railroad—which he retained for the five years following. He was, at the expiration of that time, appointed to the Assistant Superintendency of the Northern Indiana & Michigan Southern Railroad, and removed to Laporte, Indiana, in 1852; after a residence of two years in that place he went to Bloomington, Illinois, July 31st, 1854; there, under the appointment of Assistant Superintendent of the Chicago & Missouri Railroad—now known as the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad—he resided for a period of two years. He was then appointed to the General Superintendency of the same road, and occupied that office during the ensuing seven years. At the time of his appointment the road was under the control of Henry Dwight, of New York; three months later it passed into the hands of George Matteson, of Illinois; and when entering its employ as Superintendent the concern was virtually in a state of bankruptcy; at the expiration of his term of seven years the entire stock was delivered over to the bondholders. Since his residence permanently in Bloomington he has dealt very extensively in real estate, his purchases in single transactions often amounting to thousands of acres; and his many operations in this business have usually been crowned with great success. In 1865 a street railroad, connecting Bloomington and Normal, a distance of three miles, was built; in 1869 he became the possessor, by purchase, of its entire stock, accessories and appurtenances, and at the present time is its sole owner and controller; that investment has proved to be a highly remunerative one, and the business connected with it is steadily assuming larger and more lucrative proportions. In all matters connected with the well-being

of Bloomington he is an active and generous mover and assistant; also in movements and enterprises of a moral and religious character he takes a warm interest, contributing with unostentatious liberality to worthy objects of all kinds.

EWING, WILLIAM LEE D., United States Senator, was elected, December 29th, 1835, to serve out the unexpired term of Elias K. Kane. The election was a protracted struggle, and not decided until twelve ballots had been taken. General Ewing, a Kentuckian by birth, was a gentleman of culture, a lawyer by profession, and had been much in public life. He was appointed Receiver of the Public Moneys at Vandalia. He was Speaker of the State Senate in 1834, and by virtue of that position had been acting-Governor for fifteen days. His title of General was of militia origin, and he attained some distinction in the Black Hawk war. He was genial and social, with fair talents, though little originality. His term expired in 1837. Under Governor Ford he was elected State Auditor. He died, March 25th, 1846.

MATTESON, JOEL A., elected Governor of Illinois in 1852, was born in Jefferson county, New York, on August 8th, 1808, whither his father had removed from Vermont three years before. His father was a farmer in fair circumstances, but a common English education was all that his only son received. Joel first tempted fortune as a small tradesman in Prescott, Canada, before his majority. Thence he returned home, entered an academy, taught school, visited the large eastern cities, improved a farm his father had given him, made, later, a tour South, worked there in building railroads; experienced a storm on the Gulf of Mexico, visited the gold diggings of northern Georgia, whence he returned via Nashville to St. Louis, and through Illinois to his father's home, and married. In 1833, having sold his farm, he removed with his wife and one child to Illinois, and took a claim on government land near Au Sable river, in the present Kendall county. He opened a large farm. In 1835 he bought largely at the government land sales. During the speculative real estate mania which broke out in Chicago in 1836, and spread all over the State, he sold his lands under the inflation of that period and removed to Joliet. In 1838 he became a heavy contractor on the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Upon the completion of the job, in 1841, when hard times prevailed, when contracts were paid in State scrip and all public works abandoned, the State offered for sale seven hundred tons of railroad iron, which was purchased by Matteson at a great bargain. This he shipped and sold at Detroit,

realizing a handsome profit. His enterprise next prompted him to start a woollen mill at Joliet, in which he prospered. In 1842 he was elected a State Senator. From his well-known capacity as a business man he was made Chairman of the Committee on Finance, a position which he held during this and two other senatorial terms. Besides his extensive woollen mills and subsequent canal contracts, he also operated largely in building railroads. In 1852 he was elected Governor by the Democratic party. He had shown himself a most energetic and thorough business man; these qualities he brought to bear in this high office, and in the four years of his administration the taxable property of the State was about trebled and taxation considerably reduced. When he came into office less than four hundred miles of railroad were constructed in the State; when he went out the number would vary little from three thousand. As a politician he was just and liberal in his views, and both in official and private life he stood untainted and free from blemish. As a man, in active benevolence, social virtues, and all the amiable qualities of a neighbor or citizen, he had few superiors.

CARLIN, THOMAS, elected Governor of Illinois in 1838, was born near Frankfort, Kentucky, July 18th, 1789, and moved with his father to Shelby county in 1793. In 1803 the family moved to the Spanish Country, Platin Creek, Missouri. The father of Carlin died the same year he settled in Missouri, leaving his widow and seven children, Thomas being the oldest. The parents of Carlin on both sides were of Irish extraction. The circumstances of the father were limited, so the son had but little opportunity of gaining an education, that section being destitute of schools at that day. At school, which he attended at long intervals, he had as a guide a spelling-book only. In early manhood he applied himself to remedy this deficiency, being his own tutor. He was fond of reading through life. On June 3d, 1812, he entered the military service of the United States as a private. The war was then commencing. He served in the campaign to Lake Peoria and in the army under Governor Edwards, and camped near Black Partridge's town. It was necessary to reconnoitre the Indian town at night. Carlin volunteered as one of four to reconnoitre and report. They went through every part of the village without detection. They reported the strength and situation of the enemy, so that the army could be conducted with certainty to the attack. In 1813 he marched in the campaign under General Howard through the country between the Mississippi and Illinois rivers. All through he proved himself a soldier of undaunted bravery. He was married in 1814 to Rebecca Huitt, and lived on the banks of the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of the Missouri, four years, when he moved to Greene county. He located the

town site of Carrollton. He was the first Sheriff of Greene county, and afterwards was twice elected a Senator to the Legislature. He served in the Black Hawk war. In 1834 he was appointed by President Jackson Receiver of Public Moneys, and removed to Quincy. When the county of Macoupin was established, the county seat—Carlinville—was named in honor of him. In 1838 he was elected Governor of Illinois, and he performed the duties of that station with a sound judgment and practical common sense. At the close of his gubernatorial term he removed back to his old home at Carrollton, where he spent the remainder of his life, as before his elevation to office, in agricultural pursuits. In 1849 he served out the unexpired term of J. D. Fry, in the lower house of the Legislature. He died February 14th, 1852, at his residence at Carrollton, leaving surviving him his wife and seven children. Governor Carlin was truly a self-made man. He commenced in humble circumstances, and by his talents, energy, and integrity he reached the highest office in the gift of the people of the State.

REYNOLDS, JOHN, fourth Governor of Illinois, was born in Pennsylvania in 1788, of Irish parents, who removed to Tennessee, where he received a classical education. He imbibed from the frontier people their characteristics of manner, customs, and speech, all of which attached to him through life, and of none of which he took any pains to divest himself. His imagination was fertile, but his ideas were poured forth regardless of logical sequence. He had an extraordinary disconnected sort of memory, and possessed a large fund of detached facts relative to the early settlement of St. Clair and Randolph counties, which were embodied by him in a work entitled the "Pioneer History of Illinois." He was much in public life, and in 1818 was elected an Associate Judge, and afterwards succeeded to the office of Chief-Justice, upon the resignation of Chief-Justice Phillips. He served three terms in Congress, being first elected in 1834, while he was Governor, and was afterwards commissioned one of the State Financial Agents to negotiate large loans to carry on State improvements. He always claimed the staunchest adhesion to the Democratic party. In 1858, however, he refused to follow the lead of Douglas, but sided with President Buchanan in his efforts to fasten slavery on Kansas. In 1830 he was elected Governor over William Kenney. This office he filled four years. During his administration the Black Hawk war was begun and ended. In 1860, old and infirm, he attended the Charleston Convention as an anti-Douglas delegate. In this convention no man received more attention from Southern delegates than he. He supported Breckenridge for the Presidency. After the elections in October foreshadowed the success of Mr. Lincoln, he published an address urging Democrats to rally to the support of Mr. Douglas. Imme-

diately preceding and during the late war his correspondence evinced a clear sympathy for the treason of the South. About the 1st of March, 1861, he urged upon the Buchanan officials the seizure of the treasure and arms in the custom-house and arsenal at St. Louis. He died in Belleville, May, 1865. He was married twice, but had no children by either of his wives.

FISHER, GEORGE, Lawyer, Surveyor of Customs, and ex-officio Collector of the port of Cairo, Illinois, was born in Chester, Vermont, April 13th, 1832. His parents were both natives of New England. His father, Joseph Fisher, was of Scotch origin, while his mother, Orythia (Selden) Fisher, was a lineal descendant of John Selden, the eminent English statesman, who figured so prominently in English literature and politics during the first half of the seventeenth century. His ancestors on both the paternal and maternal side were among the earliest pioneers and settlers of New England. His education was begun in the common schools of his native town; continued at Chester Academy, where he fitted for college, and was completed at Middlebury College (located at Middlebury, Vermont), where, after a four years' rigid course of study, he graduated with honor in 1858. Upon leaving college he was at once appointed Principal of the academy at Randolph (Centre), Vermont. This position he held during the ensuing three years, and in that time achieved for himself a name among the first teachers of his native State. He then removed to Alton, Illinois, where he spent three years as Principal of one of the grammar schools of that city. He was teaching in Alton during the war of the rebellion, and did all in his power, both in and out of the school-room, to inculcate the principles of loyalty and patriotism. While teaching in Alton he pursued privately the study of law under the general advice and counsel of Hon. H. W. Billings, and later of Seth T. Sawyer. In 1864 he was admitted to the bar. He then removed to Cairo, where he has since resided, and engaged in the active practice of his profession. There he has won a fair practice and the esteem and confidence of the entire community among whom he resides. While he engages to some extent in the active practice of the court-room, his business consists mostly of a large office practice and the settlement of estates, which he has made a specialty. In politics he has always been an active, zealous, and consistent Republican, and to the support of his party brings natural abilities of no mean order, inheriting a love for public affairs from his maternal ancestors of seven or eight generations. In 1869 he was appointed Surveyor and ex-officio Collector of the Customs for the port of Cairo, Illinois, and was reappointed in 1873. He has been a member of the Board of Education of the city of Cairo for several years, and takes a very lively interest in the public schools of the city, which have attained a very high and

enviable reputation. He has also been a very active and earnest worker in the Sabbath-schools of his county and State, and in all that concerns the welfare of his adopted State and county he is warmly interested, and has in various ways assisted effectively in aiding to secure the advancement—social, moral, and political—of the community amid which he is an honored and valued citizen. He was married, November 29th, 1860, to Susan G. Copeland, of Middlebury, Vermont.

UNNINGHAM, JAMES R., Lawyer, ex-Member of the Legislature of Illinois, was born in Litchfield, Kentucky, September 19th, 1831. His father was a native of Virginia, his mother a native of Maryland. Both emigrated to Kentucky with their parents when quite young, and, subsequently man and wife, lived in this State until their decease. He was educated at St. Mary's College, near Lebanon, Kentucky, and on leaving school engaged in merchandising, a business in which he was employed during the ensuing four years. He then commenced the study of law with William L. Conklin, of Litchfield, and in 1856 was licensed to practise, beginning his professional labors in that place. In 1857 he removed to Charleston, where he has since resided, and won an extended reputation as a lawyer of learning and ability. In 1860 he was elected State's Attorney for the Fourth Judicial District, and held the office for a period of four years. He has always been a supporter of the Democratic party. For three years he has been a member of the City Council of Charleston, for two years City Attorney, for three years a member of the Board of Supervisors, and for two years Chairman of the Board. In 1870 he was elected to the State Legislature, from Coles county, and served one term. In 1872 he was a candidate for State Senator, but failed to secure an election. Also, for two years he was a prominent member of the State Democratic Central Committee. He was married, January 9th, 1861, to Mary M. Smith, of Paris, Kentucky.

BROSS, HON. WILLIAM, Editor, was born on the 4th of November, 1813, in an old log-house near Port Jervis, in Sussex county, New Jersey. He was the oldest son of Deacon Moses Bross. When he was nine years old the family removed to Milford, Pennsylvania, where he resided until he had grown to manhood. When work was commenced on the Delaware & Hudson Canal, his father went into the lumbering business and was assisted by William, who thus attained great muscular development, which has since been of great service to him. In 1832 he commenced his classical studies at Milford Academy, and two years later he entered

Williams College. His preparatory studies had been greatly interfered with by the manual labors of rafting, lumbering, etc., but nevertheless he was soon known as a promising student, and graduated with honors in 1838. On graduating he was \$600 in debt for his education, but this debt he was soon able to pay from his earnings. In the fall of 1838 he became Principal of Ridgebury Academy, near his birth-place, and taught there until the spring of 1843, when he removed to Chester and taught there for five years, when he went to Chicago, arriving on the 12th of May, 1848. He had previously been West on a prospecting tour, and decided on Chicago as the best place for settling, although it was then but a small town. He went as the active partner in the bookselling firm of Griggs, Bross & Co., and remained alone in the business until fall, when Mr. Griggs went on from the East and joined him. He continued in the business a year and a half, when the firm was dissolved, and he, in company with Rev. J. A. Wight, started the *Prairie Herald*, a religious newspaper, which was continued for about two years with moderate success. In 1852, in company with the late John L. Scripps, he started the *Democratic Press*, a political and commercial paper. It was conservative in its tone until the formation of the Republican party, in 1854, when the *Press* became a strong supporter of Republican principles. The editor, not content with advocating those principles through his paper, soon commenced their advocacy on the platform, and speedily became known as a strong and effective speaker as well as a powerful and comprehensive writer. The *Press* was ably conducted as a political paper, but it was pre-eminently a commercial paper, and soon came to be acknowledged as the commercial newspaper of Chicago. In its columns appeared the first financial article ever published in the commercial department of any daily newspaper in Chicago. The leading idea of the paper was to "write up" Chicago and the Northwest, and this was done with eminent power and success. Some of the editor's predictions and assertions were thought at the time to be the utterances of a man unbalanced through excess of enthusiasm, but they have since received the full endorsement of sober statistics, and his earnest articles had untold influence in developing the railroad and canal enterprises which have so marked the career of Chicago. In 1857, during the panic, the *Democratic Press* and the *Tribune* having both felt the financial shock, consolidated under the name of the *Press and Tribune*. Two years later the first part of the name was dropped, and the paper stood henceforth as the *Chicago Tribune*, one of the powerful papers of the country. As before, William Bross was the leading spirit of the paper, although others were associated with him in its conduct. The *Tribune* early advocated the nomination of Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency, and when the war came was earnest in urging it forward on the highest grounds. The editor's services in the Union cause were appreciated by the people of Illinois, and as a token of that appreciation they elected

him to the position of Lieutenant-Governor. In 1855 he had been elected a member of the Chicago Common Council, and these two are the only official positions he has filled; but he has worked more powerfully out of office than he could have done in it. He married in 1839 the only daughter of Dr. John T. Jansen, of Goshen, New York. Of this marriage four sons and four daughters were born, but all these, save one daughter, died. Personally William Bross is of medium height, robust frame, square features, ruddy complexion, high forehead, gray eyes, luxuriant hair. He has a keen, resolute, yet pleasant expression of face, a brisk, firm step, and an easy, graceful carriage. He can "toil terribly," is frank, outspoken, energetic, clear in his perceptions, warm in his impulses, swift and sure in his judgments, liberal with a judicious liberality; a powerful and able writer; a strong and effective speaker; a most efficient presiding officer; a most devoted and untiring public man, and withal a man of genial and popular social characteristics.

BRANSON, HON. N. W., Lawyer and Legislator, was born in Jacksonville, Morgan county, Illinois, May 29th, 1837. His parents were residents of Kentucky and North Carolina. After acquiring a preliminary and preparatory education, he entered upon a course of study in the higher branches in the Illinois College, graduating from that institution in 1857. During the course of the ensuing year he was engaged in teaching in the Sullivan Academy, located at Sullivan, Moultrie county, Illinois. Subsequently, deciding to embrace the legal profession, he read law under the able guidance and careful supervision of David A. Smith, then residing in Jacksonville. Upon the completion of the usual term of studies, he passed an examination, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1860. In the following March he commenced the active practice of his profession at Petersburg, Menard county, Illinois, meeting with deserved success. In 1867 he was appointed by Chief-Justice Chase Register in Bankruptcy, an office whose functions he performed with marked ability. In 1872 he was nominated as a candidate for the Twenty-eighth General Assembly of Illinois, and elected a member of that body. While acting in this capacity he was appointed to the Chairmanship of the Committee of State Institutions, and in various other ways was recognized as an able and efficient associate. In 1874 he was re-elected to the Legislature, and during its sessions was appointed a member of various committees of more or less importance. His political sentiments and principles incline him strongly to the Republican party, and he is widely recognized as one of its most valued and useful adherents. As a legal practitioner he is upright, skilful, and learned, and in the matter of professional erudition takes a high and acknowledged rank. In the halls of the Legislature he has won attention by his energy, urbanity,

and the vigorous exercise of his natural talents, while he has labored incessantly and profitably for the welfare of his State and county. He was married in 1861 to Fannie D. Reguier, daughter of Francis Reguier, a resident of Petersburg, Menard county, Illinois, by whom he has had one child, a daughter.

MILL, JAMES W., Pharmacist, Professor of Pharmacy in the Chicago College of Pharmacy, was born in Brechin, Scotland, December 20th, 1835. His studies embraced a thorough English course, including Latin and Greek, and were pursued at the academy in his native place. In the ancient languages he was unusually proficient, and was awarded the silver medal, then the highest prize, for his excellent and thoroughly scholastic and practical knowledge of both Latin and Greek. Upon leaving school he served a year with a pharmacist at home, and in 1852 emigrated to the United States, becoming an apprentice to Messrs. Carleton & Hovey, of Lowell, Massachusetts, having shortly prior to this connection passed a brief period in Andover, in the same State. After serving five years with that firm, he removed to Chicago in the spring of 1857, and entered the employ of Sargent & Ilsley, with whom he continued some time. He then went to Davenport, Iowa, where he was engaged by Mr. Jacoby, a pharmacist, with whom he remained until the spring of 1858, when, returning to Chicago, he re-entered the employ of Messrs. Sargent & Ilsley, with whom he continued until 1860. He severed his connection with this firm in that year and started in business on his sole account, and has achieved fine success by the exertion of skill and industry in a pursuit which demands the nicest exercise of care and attention. He is at present located at the corner of Adams and Halsted streets. Soon after the original organization of the Chicago College of Pharmacy, he became prominently identified with it, and has ever since taken an active interest in all its proceedings. When its reorganization took place in 1865 he was chosen Secretary of the institution, filling that station with rare judgment and ability for three years, after which he was elected to its Vice-Presidency, and in March, 1874, to its Presidency, and now fills this latter office. In the winter of '72-3 he was elected Professor of Pharmacy in the college, and now fills that important chair. As early as 1864 he became a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and has ever been one of its most energetic supporters. He has contributed many papers, which embody the results of laborious research in the domain of chemistry and in the preparation of medicinal compounds which are invaluable to the association, and to medical practitioners generally. His additions to the literature of the profession are characterized by an originality of investigation and a fluency and systematic arrangement which render their reading both pleasing and highly profitable. Thoroughly familiar with all the branches of the

science of pharmacy, ready and perspicuous in expression, he makes a thorough and attractive instructor. He is highly esteemed by the medical and pharmaceutical professions for the infallible accuracy which he has obtained from close attention and a long experience in the laboratory. Affable in demeanor, and generous by natural impulse, he has won the lasting respect of the community, both in his social and professional life. In 1859 he was married to Alice W. Slack, of Providence, Rhode Island.

HITT, COLONEL DANIEL FLETCHER, United States Surveyor, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, June 13th, 1810, being the son of Martin Hitt, a farmer. When four years of age his parents removed to Champaign county, Ohio, where his education was commenced in the common schools. These he subsequently left for an academy, in which he closely applied himself to study for eighteen months. Another year was spent in a military school, when he entered Oxford University, Oxford, Ohio, and remained two years. Among the studies pursued here, and for which he evinced a special liking, was that of surveying. In the details and methods of this occupation he attained thorough familiarity, and shortly after leaving the college he became connected with the government topographical corps in Ohio, which was then surveying the route of the Mad River Railroad. After his labors here he went to Illinois, where he assisted in making the surveys for the Illinois & Michigan Canal until completed. He then became identified with a government corps at work in Illinois in surveying government lands, and while thus engaged volunteered to aid as a soldier the federal forces against Black Hawk who had commenced to war upon the settlers. He served during 1831. The outbreak having apparently been quelled, he returned to his forest surveys, which he continued for some time, and then in 1832 rejoined the army, Black Hawk having again taken the offensive. The first intimation he had of the renewal of Indian hostilities was a tragic one. One of his packmen was tomahawked by the savages. Upon joining the army he was appointed First Lieutenant, and served with gallantry and bravery until the war ended. During this period he located at Ottawa, and was soon after chosen as the first County Surveyor elected in La Salle county. He acted in this capacity for many years. As early as 1831 he became proprietor of "Starved Rock," a cliff upon the banks of the Illinois noted as the place where one band of savages, who had retreated to it for safety from a more numerous band of enemies, were starved to death. It is a place of great natural beauty, and is frequented by all tourists in search of the picturesque. In 1840, under the direction of the United States government, he explored the shores of Lake Superior, especially those portions lying back from the lake which have since given such great evi-

dence of their boundless mineral wealth. It was upon his report and suggestion that the government purchased that rich belt of land from the Indians. On May 1st, 1848, he was married in Peoria, Illinois, to Phœbe Smith, of Pennsylvania. In 1855 he began farming upon a very extensive scale in the vicinity of Ottawa, and was thus engaged when the late civil war broke out. He at once entered the field as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 53d Illinois regiment, and was engaged in active service. When his superior, Colonel W. H. W. Cushman, resigned, he was promoted to the command of the regiment, and continued in the field until he was disabled by an accident which resulted in serious internal injuries. After two and a half years service he returned home, and as soon as his health recovered, he resumed agricultural pursuits. He is now one of the Trustees of the Ottawa Academy of Science. He is a man of great motive temperament, and remarkable force of character. He loves rural occupations, and is never so much at home as when in the expanse of a prairie, or the deep solitude of the forest.

VANDEVENTER, WILLIAM L., Lawyer, was born at Mount Sterling, Brown county, Illinois, April 25th, 1836. His grandfather, Alexander Curry Vandeventer, was the proprietor of the tract of land on which was afterward built the town of Mount Sterling, laid out and founded by him. His father, Jacob Vandeventer, was for many years Judge of the County Court, and served also in the Senate of the State. He was educated in the schools of his native place, and in 1857 commenced his legal studies under the instructions of Lysander C. Wheat. At the completion of his probationary term under that able preceptor, he was admitted to the bar September 17th, 1858. Since that time he has been constantly and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession at Mount Sterling, where he holds a foremost rank as an able and learned lawyer. He is exceptionally well versed in all points relating to his profession, and has conducted to successful issues many cases of importance. He represented the counties of Cass and Brown in the Constitutional Convention of 1870, and for one year acted as County School Commissioner. He was married December 22d, 1859, to Sarah A. Wash, a former resident of Kentucky.

RHOADES, SILAS, Attorney-at-Law, was born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, on April 18th, 1834. His father, Silas Rhoades, was a native of Virginia, and emigrated to Kentucky in the last century, afterwards moving to Indiana, where he died in 1841. Silas, Jr., attended the primitive schools of that day in Indiana, and on leaving worked on a farm a few years, when he learned the trade of carriage and

wagon making. He then was engaged in merchandising, part of the time for himself, and also for others. He was also a clerk on the Ohio river boats. In 1856 he was married to E. A. Heath, of Washington, Indiana, when he moved to Centralia, and from there to Metropolis, where he engaged in business for himself, and continued it for one year. He then moved to Shawneetown, was employed in the Clerk's office, and studied law with Colonel Thomas H. Smith. In 1863 he was admitted to the bar. Previous to this, in 1861, he was elected magistrate, and has been re-elected at the expiration of each term. In 1865 he commenced the practice of the law and has continued it ever since. In 1874 he became associated with Hon. F. M. Youngblood, of Benton, which legal partnership still continues. Mr. Rhoades enjoys a large and lucrative practice, and is one of the leading lawyers of Shawneetown.

JAIS, CHARLES JACOB, M.D., was born in Louisville, Kentucky, on November 16th, 1840. His father and mother were both natives of Germany, who on arriving in this country settled in the just named city. He was educated at the public schools of his native city. On leaving school he engaged himself as a clerk in the drug business in Louisville, and afterwards conducted an establishment of his own. While thus occupied he began the study of medicine, which he continued for several years. He attended lectures at the Old Kentucky Medical School and graduated from the same institution. In early life he was left quite a large fortune, for which reason he worked and studied only when so inclined. His health also has been very poor from boyhood up; he is never able to pursue any vocation any great length of time. In 1867 he began the practice of his medicine in Louisville, having relinquished his drug business. In 1868 he moved to Indiana, and there engaged in the practice of his profession and also in the drug business. He continued there until 1872, and then moved to Equality, Illinois, where he was able to remain but a short time, on account of illness. Returning to his home in Louisville, he remained there until recovery, when he moved to Shawneetown, Illinois, where he is now engaged in the practice of his profession, and has well established himself.

ROBERTS, CÆSAR A., Lawyer, was born in Jefferson county, Missouri, June 24th, 1825. His father, William F. Roberts, of Maryland, was by trade a millwright, and settled in Illinois in 1814, thus ranking among the early pioneers and settlers of this State. His mother, Elizabeth Forquer, was a resident of Virginia. His education was such as could be obtained in the log school-houses of his native

place. In 1850 he came to Pekin, the county seat of Tazewell county, Illinois. Prior to his removal to the Northwest he had studied medicine in Missouri under the directions of Dr. Samuel Skeel, and graduated at the Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis, in 1850. Establishing himself in Pekin, he practised medicine there until 1859, and during this time, having fitted himself to practise law, he was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1860. Since that date he has been constantly engaged at the bar, and in 1865 associated with him N. W. Green. In 1864 he was elected State's Attorney for the Twenty-first Judicial District, comprising the counties of Tazewell, Mason, Menard and Cass. This office he held for four years, and while acting in that capacity evinced the possession of sterling abilities. In 1870 he was a member of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, representing Tazewell county in the lower House, where he served on the Judiciary Committee, and also on the Committee on the Penitentiary. He has at times been City Attorney for Pekin. Although at one time prominent in political circles, he has of late eschewed politics, and confined himself almost exclusively to the care of the numerous interests connected with an extensive practice. He was married in 1850 to Sarah G. Clark, a former resident of Washington, by whom he has had four children.

MICK, ROBERT, Merchant, was born in Gallatin county, Illinois, on November 13th, 1819. His father, Charles Mick, was a native of Pennsylvania, in which State he lived until he was fourteen, when he successively moved to Tennessee, Missouri, and Illinois, the last-named State finally becoming his home. He bought a farm in Pope county, and afterwards located at Gallatin county, that part which is now Saline county, and there died. His mother was a native of Wilmington, North Carolina, from which place she moved to Tennessee, where she met Mr. Mick, and they were married. Robert attended the common schools of that early day, which afforded but few advantages. On leaving school he began to cultivate his farm, in which he continued until he was thirty, devoting his time solely to that and to stock raising. He then rented his farms, having acquired three, and engaged in merchandising, in which he has continued to the present day. His success in this avocation has been great; he does a flourishing business now, and in the time past has succeeded so well as to acquire thirteen farms, averaging more than 2600 acres, besides considerable real estate in the town of Harrisburg. As a citizen he is highly esteemed by all, and as a business man, his success, which is all well earned, is sufficient to speak for his qualifications. Starting business twenty-five years ago, he deals to-day with the same houses he first bought of. He commenced with no money or worldly goods but his farm, and to-day he is one of the wealthiest citizens of

Saline county. He was married in 1844 to Martha J. Stricklin, of Saline county, who died in October, 1868, and a second time in 1869 to Mrs. H. Neyberg, of Harrisburg, Illinois.

CHRISTY, WILLIAM M., Lawyer, was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, on February 15th, 1830. His father, John Christy, of Irish parentage, was born in Pennsylvania, where he spent his life in farming. His mother was also a native of the same State. He attended the local school and graduated from Jefferson College. After leaving college he went south on a tour of observation, and spent eighteen months in that manner; part of the time he taught school in Tennessee and Mississippi. Returning to his home in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, he spent the next two years in reading law with Judge Buffington, when he was licensed as a practitioner, and moved to Peru, Indiana, spending the greater portion of two years in that place. He then made a journey to Natchez, and on returning, moved to Saline county, Illinois, which has since been his home. Here he has been actively engaged in practising his profession. In 1861 he formed a copartnership with General George B. Raum, who represented the district in Congress. This firm existed until a few months ago, when General Raum removed his family to Golconda. Besides attending to the claims of an extensive practice, Mr. Christy has been largely engaged in real estate speculations and farming, owning several large farms. In politics he has been a Republican from the inception of that party, and his zeal and influence have benefited the organization in his section. He was married in 1861 to Kate Glass of Peru, Indiana.

REEDER, ISAAC H., M. D., was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, in 1824. His father, Jacob Reeder, was of German origin; his mother, Frances (Crane) Reeder, is a descendant of the old Scotch Presbyterians. They came to Illinois at an early date, settling ultimately in Lacon, the county seat of Marshall county. His education was acquired at the Northwestern University of Chicago, where he completed the allotted course of studies, and whence he entered subsequently the Rush Medical College, graduating from that institution in the spring of 1852. Commencing practice in McLean county, he remained there during the ensuing eighteen months, and at the expiration of this time returned to his home at Lacon, where he has since practised, meeting with merited success. In 1862 he entered the service of the United States, enlisting as Surgeon in the 10th regiment of Illinois Infantry, and in connection with that body served efficiently through the war; then after quitting the field, returned to the civil practice of his profession in Lacon. He

has an extensive general practice, but devotes particular attention to the care of cases demanding surgical treatment. He is a member of the State Medical Society, and also of the Marshall County Medical Association, and during the past year officiated as President of this institution. He has at various times and upon various appropriate occasions contributed to the literature of the profession, and is respected by his confrères and the community at large as a careful and reliable surgeon and physician. He was married in 1850 to C. D. Lucas, of Bloomington, Illinois.

GREGG, JAMES M., State's Attorney, Saline county, was born in Hamilton county, Illinois, on November 5th, 1846. His father, Hugh Gregg, a native of South Carolina, emigrated to Illinois at an early day, and engaged in farming; he represented his district in the Legislature, three terms in the House, and one term in the Senate. James received his education at the common schools of the State. At the age of twenty he was appointed Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court of Saline county, where he remained three years. During this time he began the study of law under Judge Duff and attended lectures at the Benton Law School. He was licensed on February 28th, 1868. After leaving the clerk's office, he began the practice of the law at Harrisburg. In 1871 he was appointed Master in Chancery, and held the position for two years. Before the expiration of this term, he was appointed State's Attorney for Saline County, and at the ensuing November election he was elected to that office, which he still occupies. Mr. Gregg, while the youngest member of the local bar, has a large and lucrative practice and enjoys by far the largest civil business of any lawyer thereat, all won by his industry and attention to business. His talents as a jurist are recognized very generally. Mr. Gregg has always been a Democrat as was his father, and is an active participant in local politics. He was married in 1870 to Miss Hutchins of Harrisburg.

WEIR, JOHN H., M. D., was born in South Carolina, October 5th, 1809, being the son of Samuel and Jemima (Butler) Weir, who were both natives of the same State, and who moved to Kentucky when he was quite young. His father was a well-known planter. He was educated at Andover, Massachusetts, graduating from the classical department of the college at that place in 1833. He then entered the Boston Medical College, attached to Harvard College, and took his degree of M. D. from that institution in 1835. He located in Edwardsville, Illinois, commenced practice there, and has ever since followed his professional duties in that town and section. His practice is a very large and general one, though

of late years he has paid more particular attention to obstetrics and diseases of women, as a branch, than to any other. He has contributed largely to the medical press, and is now the corresponding editor of the *Southern Medical Record*, which is published at Atlanta, Georgia. He is a member of the Madison Medical Society, and has filled the position of President of that body. He was married in 1836 to Mrs. H. S. Temple, *née* Damon, of Reading, Massachusetts, who died in 1838, and in 1839 he was married to Mary Hoxsey, of Illinois. His son, Edward H. Weir, is now practising medicine with him, and has been for four years.

SAFFORD, ALFRED B., Cashier of the City National Bank, Cairo, Illinois, was born at Morris-town, Vermont, on January 20th, 1822. His parents were natives of Vermont, and came of Revolutionary stock in both branches, the grandfathers of each having served during that war. His parents emigrated to Illinois in 1837, and settled in Will county and engaged in farming. Alfred was then fifteen years of age, and had before moving to the State attended the schools of Vermont. He continued at school in Illinois until he was twenty-one years old. He then began the study of law with William A. Boardman, at Joliet, Illinois, and pursued his studies for three years, when he abandoned the law and engaged in merchandising, continuing therein until 1854. In that year he moved to Shawneetown, where he started the State Bank of Illinois, and was its Cashier. In 1858 he removed to Cairo and started the City Bank, afterward changed to the City National Bank, and has been its Cashier since its organization. In 1870 he organized the Enterprise Savings Bank, of which he was made President, and continues as its first officer. He was married in 1854 to Julia Massey, of Watertown, New York, who died in 1862. Again in 1864 to Anna Candee, of Cairo.

BOWMAN, WILLIAM GRANVILLE, Attorney-at-Law, ex-Judge, ex-State Senator, was born in Pulaski county, Kentucky, on January 7th, 1829. His father, Winston Bowman, was born in Virginia in 1804; emigrated to Kentucky at an early date, and engaged in farming in Pulaski county, where he died in 1853. William G. attended the common schools at his home in Kentucky, and on leaving there, being but fourteen years old, he struck out for himself, beginning his travels through many of the Western towns, part of the time engaged as clerk in mercantile establishments, and then again in the same capacity on steamboats on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. In 1846 he reached Independence, Missouri, and there entered a printing office. Having learned the trade, he bought out the busi-

ness, and for the next two years edited and published the *Western Expositor*. He then sold out his paper and returned to Kentucky on a visit to his parents. From that time until 1855 he was engaged in teaching school in the States of Kentucky and Illinois. At that date he began the study of the law with N. L. Freeman, at Shawneetown, and at the expiration of two years he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of the law at that place. In 1859 he was elected Judge of the County Court of Gallatin county. He held that until the expiration of the term, when he was re-elected for a full term. On leaving the bench he resumed his practice and has continued it uninterruptedly ever since. In 1869 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, serving until its close. In 1871 he was elected to the State Senate from his district, which was composed of nine counties, and served until the end of that term. He is now engaged in his practice, which is a large and laborious one. He was married on November 21st, 1853, in Union county, Kentucky, to Mary J. Currey, by whom he has had six children.

 HENEY, CHARLES EDWARD, D. D., Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church, was born at Canandaigua, Ontario county, New York, on February 12th, 1836. His father was of western Massachusetts stock, and his mother a member of the Chipman family of Vermont, being the daughter of Hon. Lemuel Chipman, one of the early settlers of western New York, and niece of Hon. Nathaniel Chipman, an honored Chief Justice of Vermont, and warm personal friend of Jefferson. Perhaps the Bishop's intense Protestantism has some relation to the fact that in his ancestry has mingled the blood of the Holland Dutch, who were the sturdy defenders of the truth against Spanish and Popish oppression, and that of the Pilgrims of the "Mayflower." His father was a self-educated man, who by hard study while a farmer's boy prepared himself first to teach school, and then to pursue the study of medicine. For forty-nine years he practised his profession in Ontario county. A man of peculiarly strong, vigorous mind, large benevolence, and untiring industry, he died in 1865 universally respected and beloved. Through his kindness of heart he was led late in life into business entanglements which impoverished him. The subject of this sketch was obliged in part to provide for himself in his preparation for college, during his college course, and in the theological seminary. To the discipline thus acquired he doubtless owes much in life. He graduated at Hobart College, Geneva, New York, in 1857; entered the middle class in the theological seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Virginia, near Alexandria, in the fall of the same year, and in December, 1858, was ordained Deacon by Bishop De Lancey of western New York. In February,

1860, he was ordained a Presbyterian by the same bishop, and became Rector of Christ Church, Chicago, at that time not in flourishing circumstances. The church steadily grew in influence and members up to the spring of 1869. At that time began the difficulty which has been one of the causes that led to the organizing of the Reformed Episcopal Church and to Dr. Cheney's election as a bishop. For something over a year previous to that date he had omitted in the baptism of infants the positive averment which the liturgy of the Protestant Episcopal Church puts into the mouths of its ministers, of the regeneration of the child in the baptismal act. In a memorial which was by him sent on to the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the autumn of 1871, but which was suppressed by even the Low Churchmen to whom it was intrusted, on the ground that it would "provoke irritation," he gave the mental and spiritual history which led to the course he pursued. No member of Dr. Cheney's own flock complained of the omission. The Rev. Mr. Goodspeed of the Second Baptist Church, in a conversation of a somewhat controversial character with Bishop Whitehouse, alluded to the fact that it was known that Dr. Cheney made such an omission, and on such information was based the original proceedings against him. Bishop Whitehouse demanded of Dr. Cheney that he should thereafter use the service in its entirety. Refusing to do this, proceedings were begun that looked toward his deposition. Dr. Cheney, believing that his court (selected by Bishop Whitehouse, his accuser) was of entirely High Church character, and "chosen to convict," appealed to a civil court to interpose. An injunction was issued by Judge Jameson, of the Superior Court of Chicago, which for eighteen months stayed the proceedings. Dissolved by the Supreme Court, the injunction was removed and the trial proceeded in the spring of 1871. Meanwhile one of the court had been removed by his election as Bishop of Arkansas. Yet in spite of protest from the defendant, the remaining four triers proceeded to their work, and rejecting all evidence of the friends of the defendant, convicted and sentenced him to an "indefinite suspension" from the ministry—that is, he was to be suspended till he should agree to conform. The church and vestry at once begged Dr. Cheney to continue his work in spite of the sentence. He did so, and later in the same year another ecclesiastical court, of which Rev. Dr. Locke, of Grace Church, was President, deposed him from the ministry for "contumacy." Again Christ Church declined to recognize an illegal sentence; still Dr. Cheney's voice was heard regularly in its walls. At last three laymen of Christ Church were persuaded by Bishop Whitehouse to take the initiative in a law suit to wrest the property of the parish from the congregation, on the ground that having been built for a Protestant Episcopal Church it could not be used by a minister who was no longer of that communion. The congregation resisted the application on the ground that their minister had never been legally deposed; his original sus-

pension (on which the second trial and deposition were based) having been accomplished by a court consisting of four members, when the law entitled him to five. That suit was decided against Dr. Cheney's adversaries by Judge Williams, last summer. But they are understood to have appealed to the Supreme Court. Meantime a singular course of circumstances has made the suit as empty a struggle as that of "*Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce*," inasmuch as the property has long since ceased to belong to the Protestant Episcopal organization known as Christ Church, and that organization itself has practically ceased to exist. In December, 1873, the separation of Bishop Cummins from the Protestant Episcopal Church led to the establishment of the Reformed Episcopal Church. At its organization Dr. Cheney was elected a Bishop. He positively refused the office till he should be assured that it would not interfere with his relations to his beloved flock at Chicago. This assurance having been given he accepted the position. In January the parish of Christ Church—still being a congregation of the Protestant Episcopal Church—were unable in consequence of the panic to meet obligations of a mortgage for \$7000 and interest. The church was sold under foreclosure, and bought in by Mr. William Aldrich, of the well-known firm of Stewart, Aldrich & Co. Subsequently a church was organized, known as "Christ Church, Reformed Episcopal." To this organization Mr. Aldrich sold the property. Hence, while a lawsuit is still in progress against the vestry of the old Protestant Episcopal parish of Christ Church, it is but a mere empty name—*stat nominis umbra*. The property has passed beyond any possible reach of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Meantime Bishop Cheney continues to preach to his old flock and to numerous additions continually entering the fold. He has an associate rector in Rev. William M. Postlethwaite, recently of New York city, a preacher of great eloquence and power, and a minister who has made his mark as a pastor and organizer. The work before Bishop Cheney is a vast one. He is at present the missionary Bishop of the Northwest for planting the Reformed Episcopal Church. Whatever power Bishop Cheney has as a preacher is probably due to two circumstances: 1st. He preaches (in days when the whole drift of the age is in the direction of departure from the old beliefs) an old-fashioned gospel. No itinerant Methodist of forty years ago, no Puritan of the early New England days, ever proclaimed a more uncompromising religion than he. At the same time he dwells continually on the Divine love as revealed in Jesus Christ. His reverence for Scripture, his belief in its full inspiration, and his fidelity to it in his preaching, would be regarded by many in even orthodox churches as savoring of the superstitious. 2d. His manner of setting forth truth has added to his influence. His stock of illustrations seems inexhaustible. Nature, science, commerce, social life, and human history are made to contribute to the elucidation of every point. Many regard his use of imagery and illustration as extrava-

gant and altogether too profuse. But if it be so, it nevertheless has been an important factor in such usefulness as he has achieved.



ISSELL, WILLIAM H., elected Governor of Illinois in 1856, was born April 25th, 1811, in the State of New York, near Painted Post, Yates county. His parents were obscure, honest, God-fearing people, who reared their children under the daily example of industry and frugality. Young Bissell received a respectable but not thorough academical education. By application he acquired a knowledge of medicine, and in his early manhood came West and located in Monro county, Illinois, where he engaged in the practice of that profession. But he was not enamored of his calling; he was swayed by a broader ambition, and the mysteries of the healing art possessed no charm for him. In a few years he discovered his choice of a profession to have been a mistake, and when he approached the age of thirty sought to begin anew. Dr. Bissell, no doubt unexpectedly to himself, discovered a singular facility and charm of speech, the exercise of which early acquired him local notoriety. It soon came to be understood that he desired to abandon his profession and take up that of the law. During terms of court he would spend his time at the county seat among the members of the bar, who extended to him a ready welcome. In 1840 he was elected as a Democrat to the Legislature from Monroe county, and made an efficient member. On his return home he qualified himself for admission to the bar, and speedily rose to front rank as an advocate. His powers of oratory were captivating. With a pure diction, charming and inimitable gestures, clearness of statement, and a remarkable vein of sly humor, his efforts before a jury told with almost irresistible effect. He was chosen by the Legislature Prosecuting Attorney for the circuit in which he lived, in which position he fully discharged his duty to the State, gained the esteem of the bar, and seldom failed to convict the offender of law. When war was declared with Mexico, in 1846, he enlisted and was elected Colonel of his regiment. He evinced a high order of military talent, and on the bloody field of Buena Vista acquitted himself with intrepid and distinguished ability. After his return home, at the close of the war, he was elected to Congress. He served two terms. He was an ardent politician, and in 1856 was elected as a Republican to the high position of Governor of Illinois. On account of exposure in the army, the remote cause of a nervous form of disease gained entrance to his system, and eventually developed paraplegia, affecting his lower extremities; which, while it left his body in comparative health, deprived him of locomotion other than by the aid of crutches. This unfortunate cause prevented him taking part in his own canvass; he was withal successful, and won a splendid victory. When it is

remembered that Governor Bissell, in the short period of sixteen years, became distinguished in a profession he did not choose until after reaching the age of thirty, and alike distinguished himself as a soldier, an accomplished orator, and as the standard-bearer of a new party, his life may be considered a brilliant success. On March 18th, 1862, he died, at the early age of forty-eight, having ten months longer to serve as Governor. Bissell was the only executive of the State who died in that office. He was twice married; the first time to Miss James, of Monroe county, by whom he had two children. She died soon after 1840. His second wife was a daughter of Elias K. Kane, formerly United States Senator from this State. She survived him a short time and died without issue.

GRANT, WILLIAM CUTTING, Lawyer, was born, October 8th, 1829, in Lynn, New Hampshire, his parents being Peter and Dolly (Ware) Grant. The former, a farmer by occupation, was a descendant of Matthias Grant, one of the original settlers of Dorchester, Massachusetts. His wife was a native of Thetford, Vermont. When six years of age William C. lost his father. Shortly after this event he entered the public schools, which he attended until his twelfth year, when his mother married Raymond Hall, and removed to Chelsea, Vermont. Here he was placed in the High School, which he attended until his sixteenth year, and had made such rare progress in his studies that at that early age he had fitted himself for teaching, which he immediately commenced. In the following year he commenced his preparations for a collegiate career at Thetford Academy, where he remained until 1847, passing his winters in teaching. He then entered upon the full course in Dartmouth College, and after three years of conscientious attention to its various branches, graduated with the class of 1851, among whose members were E. W. Nillan, ex-member of Congress; E. A. Rollins, late Commissioner of Internal Revenue; Charles Wetchcap, Daniel L. Shorey, Frank Clark, of Waukegan, Enoch Hosk, and other gentlemen who have since attained prominence in civil life. After graduating Mr. Grant accepted the Principalship of the Andover Academy for one year. In 1852 he became Principal of the Howe School, Andover, filling that position until 1855, having commenced during this period to read law. Upon severing his connection with this institution he entered the law office of Hon. W. B. Hebard, of Chelsea, Vermont, where he remained until 1856, when he passed an examination and was admitted to the bar. He subsequently attended the Law School of Harvard College until the spring of 1857, when he removed to Chicago, and entered the office of Williams & Woodbridge. After a short engagement with this firm he opened an office and entered at once upon the practice of his profession. He accepted a

proposition from these gentlemen to become a member of their firm, and was admitted, the partnership name being changed to Williams, Woodbridge & Grant. The firm remained thus constituted until 1863, when Mr. Williams was elected Judge of the Circuit Court. The business was then continued as Woodbridge & Grant, and remained as such until 1867. From this date until 1871 Mr. Grant practised alone. He then associated with Mr. Swift, under the firm-name of Grant & Swift, and this copartnership still continues. Their practice is a very large and lucrative one, real estate transactions and chancery cases forming no inconsiderable part of it. Mr. Grant is one of the ablest lawyers at the bar, ranking high by reason of his brilliant talent as an advocate and advising counsel, and for his attractive qualities in social life. He is conscientious in the discharge of his duties, never undertaking a disreputable case, and at all times discountenancing needless litigation. He is a gentleman of scholarly tastes, and as brilliant a conversationalist as a counsellor. He is attorney for the National Bank of Illinois, the State Savings Institution, and a number of other prominent business and banking institutions. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church. In 1861 he was married to Jennie A. McCallen of Chicago. He takes a deep interest in local and national affairs; is a member of the Republican party, and though he has been urged to do so, has never accepted public office.

HOISSER, EDMUND D., M. D., was born in Gallatin county, Illinois, June 5th, 1824. His father, of French parentage, was born in Kaskaskia, Illinois, and was the first male child of white parents born in the State; he was engaged for many years in manufacturing salt in this section. Edmund D. acquired his education in the common schools in the neighborhood of his home, and upon relinquishing his preliminary studies entered the service of the United States, and enlisted in the 3d Illinois Infantry, a body raised and organized to take part in the Mexican war. He was present at the taking of Vera Cruz; at Cerro Gordo; and took part in the action at the "Broken-down Bridge." Upon the expiration of the term of service for which he had enlisted he returned home, and began the study of medicine under the instructions of Dr. Wilkey, who is the oldest citizen of Jefferson county. After studying for a period of two years he commenced the practice of his profession in connection with his former preceptor. During the ensuing three years he turned his attention to farming, moving later to Knob Prairie, where he engaged in the drug business. Meeting with success there, he made that place his home for over four years. He then purchased a farm, and resumed his practice, at which he continued until the breaking out of the Rebellion. At this date he raised and organized a company of soldiers, and was chosen to fill the position of

First Lieutenant, in which capacity he served creditably until, after fourteen months of service, he was compelled on account of increasing enfeeblement of health to resign. On returning home he was appointed as a recruiting officer, and as such did service until the close of the war. He then resumed his practice, and at the same time engaged in milling operations, having become the owner of a fine steam-mill. In 1872 he removed to Eldorado, where he has since permanently resided, constantly occupied in attending to the numerous duties connected with a large and remunerative practice. He was married in 1847 to Melvina Wilkey, of Jefferson county, Illinois, who died January 14th, 1860. He was again married in 1867 to Mary L. Drexler, of St. Louis.



SCAMMON, JONATHAN YOUNG, Lawyer, was born in Whitefield, Lincoln county, Maine, in the year 1812. He is well descended from the families of both parents. His father was Hon. Eliakim Scammon, a man of ability and integrity, who for many years represented the town of Pittston in the House of Representatives, and Kennebec county in the Senate in the Maine Legislature. His mother was a daughter of David Young, a pioneer who represented his district in the General Court of Massachusetts, and was also a Revolutionary hero. Mr. Scammon received his early education at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, the Lincoln Academy, and Waterville College, by the last of which institutions the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him. He read law in Hallowell, Maine, and, having been admitted to the bar of Kennebec county, travelled westward; reaching Chicago in September, 1835; coming from Schenectady to Oswego by canal-boat, and thence by steamer to Chicago, as there were no railways west of Schenectady at that time. There was then no available harbor at Chicago; vessels anchored off the shore, and passengers were landed from small boats. The place then numbered about 1500 inhabitants, though claimed to have 3000. It was low, flat, and much of it little better than a marsh. Yet Mr. Scammon, with other settlers, saw in its geographical position promise of future greatness, and abandoned his intention of journeying farther, and located here, accepting the position of assistant to Colonel R. J. Hamilton, Clerk of the Courts of Cook County, and subsequently became his deputy, with privilege of the office, and slept there at night: the old story of youth and energy against the odds of life. At the end of a year he had secured sufficient legal practice to warrant the abandonment of his deputyship, and he formed a law partnership with Hon. B. S. Morris. This continued eighteen months; and a year later he entered into a like partnership with Hon. N. B. Judd, which extended to 1847. The Galena & Chicago Railway had been chartered in 1836, but the disasters of 1837, which brought general commercial distress upon the country, suspended this enterprise,

and it was not till 1847 that any attempt was made to call it again into life. Messrs. William B. Ogden, Scammon and other gentlemen of Chicago, then made the attempt; and to the exertions of Mr. Scammon and Mr. Ogden, more than to any other person, is due the credit of building the Galena Railroad, which was the first really successful railroad enterprise in the State, and the father of railway enterprises in Illinois and the country west and northwest of Chicago. It required no small amount of zeal, energy and courage at that time to take hold of such an enterprise. Messrs. Scammon and Ogden travelled over the entire distance from Chicago to Galena, addressing the people in every town, village and hamlet; urging every one who was above want to further the enterprise by subscribing to the stock of the road. The extent of their exertions is illustrated by the fact that there were 1800 subscribers to the work, who held only one share each; and no one subscribed for more than \$5000. There was little capital or credit in northern Illinois. Mr. Scammon exerted himself to the utmost to further this great public work, upon whose completion the growth and prosperity of Chicago and the country west of it greatly depended; and so determined and persistent was he in his endeavors that subsequently, when most of the directors came to the conclusion that means could not be obtained for continuing the work, and that it must be abandoned, he so stoutly resisted this conclusion that the whole enterprise was confided to him, with *carte blanche* authority; and the enterprise was saved from failure by money obtained by him for the use of the road upon his private responsibility, when the company could obtain none upon its own credit. In 1837 Mr. Scammon was appointed attorney of the State Bank of Illinois; and in 1839 reporter of the Supreme Court of the State, which latter position he held until 1845. To him, as much as to any one man in the city, Chicago owes her present admirable system of public schools. He influenced legislation in favor of free schools, and prepared the original laws and ordinances under which the successful public school system of Chicago was established. He was made Inspector and President of the School Board, and continued his services therein until the system was well established. One of the schools of the city bears his name. In 1849 he was elected President of the Chicago Marine & Fire Insurance Company, an institution chartered with banking privileges in 1836. And since that time, until very recently, he has been engaged in banking business, personally superintending the affairs of the Marine Company, and later those of the Mechanics' National Bank, which grew out of a private banking business established by himself in 1861. He went to Europe in 1857, and when he returned in 1860 learned that the entire capital of the Marine Company had been squandered by its responsible officers. He at once resumed its management, in the endeavor to arrest still further disasters; but just then the Rebellion broke out, and the Southern stocks, upon which the circulation of the Illinois banks was based, be-

coming nearly worthless, the whole banking system of the State went down. Mr. Scammon worked away resolutely, dealing equally and fairly by all his customers, and in a short time had paid off the indebtedness of the institution which had been thus robbed and ruined. He restored capital and credit to the company, and under his management his institutions continued to enjoy the public confidence, and to transact a large business, until the losses by the great fire and the panic of 1873 rendered it expedient to wind them up. He was always opposed to illegal and depreciated currency of the "wild-cat" order. The acts of the Legislature which drove illegal currency from the State were written by him, and passed through his exertions. As a member of the Legislature of 1861 he obtained further stringent legislation on the subject of banking. At the time of the great fire he occupied an enviable position. He had won celebrity as a lawyer, and unlimited credit in business as a banker, and had become possessed of a vast fortune. But the terrible fire swept away his banks, warehouses, stores and residence; fully half a million dollars worth of property. In less than a week he had improvised a building on the site of his late residence and resumed his banking business. He was confident the city would be rebuilt and the old landmarks restored. In fifteen months from the time of the fire he had expended over a million dollars in rebuilding stores, warehouses, etc. He not only shouldered this enormous work, but he also assisted others to a large extent in their efforts to rebuild. Just in the midst of these gigantic undertakings occurred the defection of the *Chicago Tribune* from the cause of the Republican party, leaving that party without a representative morning paper in the city. Through all his eventful professional and business career he had never failed to take a deep and active interest in national politics, and had aided materially in establishing both of the Republican newspapers in Chicago. In view of this defection and the approaching Presidential campaign, he decided to found a large first-class metropolitan newspaper, that should be a powerful representative and advocate of the principles of the Republican party. He accordingly constructed a building in the rear of his residence, put in the necessary fixtures, engaged his editorial corps, and on March 25th, 1872, issued the first number of the *Inter-Ocean*. This paper proved a success, and now has a larger weekly circulation than any other political paper west of the Alleghanies. The paper, outgrowing its limited accommodations, was removed to its present commodious quarters, Lake street. It remains to be said that, after the splendid success of a lifetime, Mr. Scammon has become seriously involved, in consequence of his great losses by fires, his immense expenditures in rebuilding, and the loans and assistance he rendered others who were rebuilding. He has suffered from four considerable conflagrations within the last four years; and, what is remarkable, his fine residence and surrounding buildings have been twice swept away; first in the great fire of 1871, and again in the great

fire of July, 1874, and in both instances his premises were the last ones burned, while adjoining buildings, that were not so well protected, escaped unharmed. He is now quietly engaged in the settlement of his affairs, and in the practice of his profession as a lawyer in Chicago. Many of the public institutions of the city owe their origin to him. He was one of the founders of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, and of the Chicago Astronomical Society. He was the first of the Swedenborgians or New Churchmen in Chicago, and one of the original founders of the Illinois Association of that church. He organized the Church of the New Jerusalem in Chicago. He was the first layman of prominence to favor the practice of homœopathy in Chicago, and built and conveyed free to the Hahnemann Homœopathic Society a commodious and elegant hospital. The Dearborn tower of the edifice of the Chicago University, in which is placed the largest refracting telescope in the world, was built at his expense, and the salary of its director paid by him till the great fire of 1871. On his return from Europe in 1860 he was elected one of the trustees of the university, and has been for many years Vice-President of its Board of Trustees, and the acting President of the same. As a lawyer, a banker and an editor he has achieved distinguished success, and is a man of large literary and general culture. His private character has been one of moral and religious worth. Mr. Scammon is an industrious, energetic man, of robust constitution, and vigorously employing the powers which have in times past reaped wealth for him; and there is still prospect before him of years of honor, usefulness and fortune. He bears on his shield the words, *Confide in Domino*.



RAWFORD, WILLIAM HENDERSON, Attorney-at-Law, was born in Shawneetown, Gallatin county, Illinois, May 7th, 1827. He is of Scotch-Irish descent. His great-grandfather fought in the Revolutionary war, and held the rank of captain in the patriot forces. His grandfather was Judge I. H. Crawford, a distinguished citizen of Ohio. His father dying while still a young man left him an orphan at three and a half years of age. He was educated at the Gallatin Academy, in Equality, Gallatin county. On leaving school he engaged for a few years in the saddlery and harness business, pursuing during this time a course of legal studies. He had in fact, however, been, in a sense, a law student since his fourteenth year, having always felt a strong inclination to embrace the legal profession. In 1852 he was appointed Postmaster at Equality, and filled that office until January, 1857. In the meantime he was engaged also in merchandising, and officiated as Cashier of the National Bank of Equality, a State institution. In 1858 he was licensed, and then began the practice of his profession in Gallatin county, where he has since been constantly and successfully occupied. In 1861 he was again appointed

Postmaster, and continued to serve in this capacity until 1867, when he was removed by President Johnson. He has always taken an active part in politics, and has led his party as its most influential member in this section of Illinois. Throughout his life he has been an acute and diligent student, and much of his time, where his business permitted the diversion, has been devoted to the study of the sciences. He has always striven to promote the welfare of his native place, both in and out of office. He is unmarried, and his life, which has been a successful though quiet one, has been spent largely among his books, which form a collection at once select and valuable.

CHEANEY, SAMUEL L., M. D., Physician, was born in Henderson, Kentucky, on January 25th, 1835. His father was a native of Virginia, and emigrated to Kentucky when but a boy with his parents, who engaged in farming. When grown to manhood he married Miss Hazlewood, the mother of the subject of this sketch, who was the oldest child. Until Samuel arrived at the age of seventeen he attended school in Henderson, when he began the study of medicine with Dr. Kimbly, of Owensboro, with whom he studied two years, when he entered the Medical Department of the Louisville University, and after attending two courses of lectures graduated in 1858. He then moved to Illinois, and settled in Saline county, where he engaged in the practice of his profession, continuing its prosecution until 1861. He then entered the army as a private in the 3d Illinois Cavalry. Immediately after he had entered the service he presented himself before the Medical Examining Board of the State and passed an examination, receiving a certificate of grade of merit No. 1. He then left Camp Butler with his regiment, and marched with General Curtis through Missouri into Arkansas. While at Cross Hollows, Arkansas, he received an appointment as Assistant Surgeon of the 29th Illinois, which regiment was stationed in Tennessee. Joining them he was there but one week when the regiment marched to Pittsburgh Landing, where they encamped until the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, in which the regiment took part and Surgeon Cheaney was on the field all through the fight, which lasted two days. After the battle he was attached to the Field Hospital until all the sick and wounded had been cared for, when he rejoined his regiment, with which he remained in the capacity of Surgeon until the battle of Corinth. After the evacuation of Corinth he marched with his regiment to Jackson, Tennessee, where he was promoted to the rank of Surgeon. While there he married Miss B. V. McCreed, of that place. He was then transferred to the hospital at Memphis, where he had charge of the Officers' Hospital for twelve months. At this time he was ordered to Vicksburg, Mississippi, to join his regiment, where he remained until the spring of 1864. They were

now ordered to Natchez, where he became Brigade Surgeon on the staff of General B. C. Farrow. He continued in that position until the October following, when they were ordered to join the command of General Canby, stationed near New Orleans. Here they stayed until February, 1865, when they were stationed at Dauphin's Island, where he was placed in charge of the Division Hospital, which position he filled until the capture of Mobile. He was then ordered by General Granger to establish an Officers' Hospital in that city, which he did, and had charge until July, when his command sailed for Galveston. There he was ordered to establish a Post Hospital, and had charge of it until he was mustered out of the service in October, 1865. He then returned home to Harrisburg and resumed the practice of his profession. There he has been ever since. His practice, which is a laborious one, is very large. As a physician and surgeon he stands at the head of his profession. His reputation is not confined to Saline county, but extends far beyond it, and everywhere he is known as a professional man of unblemished character.

BROSS, FREDOLIN, President of the Alexander County Bank and Judge of the County Court, Cairo, Illinois, was born at Achern, Baden, Germany, on May 22d, 1835. His parents were born in Baden, and lived there until their death. He attended the German public schools until the age of fourteen, and then studied at the architectural schools for a number of years. At a fitting age he was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker, and having learned the trade he worked at it until 1853. In that year he emigrated to this country, settling in Yazoo City, Mississippi. There he resumed his trade. Thence he moved to Greenwood, in the same State, and in company with his brother engaged on their own account in business, which they extended into a manufactory in a few years. After building up a fine trade they lost considerable in cotton speculations. Selling out his interest to his brother, Mr. Bross, intending to locate in Missouri, started by way of Cairo. Reaching that city he determined to make the place his home, and so it has been ever since. In Cairo he engaged in the hotel and also in the wine business. He imported foreign wines largely and dealt in native wines. In this avocation he continued until 1864. In that year he abandoned it, being elected Police Magistrate. To this office he was again and again re-elected. In 1869 he was chosen County Judge, and in 1873 he was returned to that office. He now holds both positions. For many years he has been engaged in the foreign collection and exchange business, and as agent for European claimants. In August, 1875, he was elected President of the Alexander County Bank, after the withdrawal of Messrs. Lewis and Canedy. In politics he has been the supporter

of the Democratic party from the beginning of his American life, and continues its firm supporter now. Judge Bross has always been an active business man, and it is to his energy, determination and fine mercantile qualifications that his success is due. He was married in 1854 to Miss Fisher, a native of Germany, but at the time a resident of Yazoo City.

ROBINSON, JOHN M., United States Senator from 1830 to 1841, was a Kentuckian by birth, received a liberal education and was a lawyer by profession. While still a young man he moved to Illinois and settled at Carmi, where he married and continued to make his home. He was tall and erect in stature, well proportioned, of light complexion, with a large head, pleasing countenance and winning address—a fine specimen of manly beauty. He was known as General Robinson, which title was derived from a connection with the militia organization of the State. In December, 1830, he was elected to the United States Senate, to fill the unexpired term of John McLean. In 1834 he was re-elected on the first ballot for a full term, which expired March 3d, 1841. In 1843 he was elected one of the Supreme Judges, but within two months after, on the 27th of April, he died, at Ottawa, away from home, whither his remains were taken.

MCLEAN, JOHN, who was elected United States Senator in November, 1824, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Ninian Edwards, was born in North Carolina, in 1791. At the age of four years his father's family removed to Logan county, Kentucky, where he received such limited education as the country afforded. He studied law, and in 1815, at the age of twenty-three, moved to Illinois and settled at Shawneetown, with little means and less credit, but endowed with great natural talents and swayed by a lofty ambition. He speedily became conspicuous at the bar and in political life. Three years after he was a candidate for Congress, Daniel P. Cook being his opponent. The contest was one of the most animated and vigorous ever made in the State, but was characterized throughout by a high-toned courtesy, which eminently distinguished both competitors. They were young men of rare promise and alike won the esteem of the people. McLean was elected by a small majority, but at the next election he was defeated by Cook. McLean was frequently a member of the Legislature, and Speaker of the House. He looked the born orator. With a large symmetrical figure, fine light complexion and a frank, magnanimous soul, he exercised that magnetism over his auditory which stamped him as the leader of men. Possessed of strong

good sense, a lively imagination, a pleasant humor, ready command of language, his oratory flowed with a moving torrent, almost irresistible to the masses of his day. With these native attributes and a compass of intellect exceedingly great, consciousness of power caused him to rely perhaps too much upon them to the exclusion of that discipline, constant and painstaking study which make the profound scholar. He was twice elected to the United States Senate, the last time, December 6th, 1828, unanimously, as the successor of Jesse B. Thomas, for a full term, but he only served the first session, and after coming home died at Shawneetown, in 1830, in the very prime of his manhood, at the age of thirty-nine years. His death was a great public loss, and the Legislature, as a fitting testimonial to his memory, named the large, fertile and now populous county of McLean in honor of him.

HEROD, THOMAS G. S., M. D., was born in Smith county, Tennessee, on February 7th, 1811. His father, Levi Herod, and his mother were natives of North Carolina, where they were married, and whence they emigrated to Tennessee in 1801. Thomas was educated in Smith county, and attended Porter's Hill Academy. On leaving school he engaged in the study of medicine under Drs. J. C. Mabry and C. L. Southerland. After reading one year he enlisted in the Tennessee troops to fight in the Florida war; he was in the service seven months when he was discharged, at New Orleans, and returned home to Smith county and resumed the study of medicine under his old preceptors. He continued studying with them two years, then attended lectures at the Transylvania University, and graduated in the year 1838. He then commenced the practice of his profession at Memphis, in partnership with one of his former preceptors, Dr. John C. Mabry. This association was maintained for one year, when he moved to Arkansas, and there practised in partnership with Dr. William B. Stone for one year. Returning for a while to Tennessee, he went back to Arkansas and engaged in practice with Dr. McFarland, at Elizabethtown, near Jacksonport, and remained there one year, when he moved to Fayetteville, Washington county, in the same State, and practised there one year by himself. He then located in Independence, Missouri, and resided there nine months. On October 4th, 1839, he married Harriet R. O'Bryant, and started for Tennessee. Reaching Shawneetown, he was requested to make it his home, which he did, and there he has ever since lived. His practice is a very large one and very laborious. In 1846 he organized a company for the Mexican service, with Captain M. K. Lawler, but just before starting Dr. Herod was taken sick and had to be left behind. In 1861 he raised a company of soldiers, on the 19th of April, which was the first company raised

for the 18th Regiment; of this he was made Captain, and filled the rank for one month, when he became sick and returned home. He then raised another company, of which he was made Captain; they marched to Camp Butler, and were attached to the 6th Illinois Cavalry, of which he was afterwards made Major, and served as such until November, 1863. In 1866 he returned to Shawneetown and engaged in the practice of his profession, in which he is now occupied.

STOLP, JOSEPH G., Manufacturer, was born in Marcellus, Onondaga county, New York, on August 16th, 1812. His education was obtained in the common schools of that town. He left school in 1828, at the age of sixteen, and commenced an apprenticeship to the wool-carding and cloth-dressing business, and served five years, after which time he worked at his trade in Marcellus until 1837. In May of that year he started West, and settled in Illinois. The conveniences for travelling at that time were very inferior to those of the present day. He took a canal boat at Jordan, New York, and was seven days getting to Buffalo; here he took a sailing vessel for Chicago, and was fourteen days on the lakes, arriving in Chicago June 12th, 1837. He took a small amount of machinery with him, for wool-carding and cloth-dressing. This he left in Chicago, and started on foot for Aurora, at that time a little hamlet on the Fox river, in Kane county, and arrived there June 15th, about sundown. There were then about ten or twelve buildings on the east, and half as many on the west side of the river, where now stands a flourishing city of 15,000 inhabitants. He had a "claim title" only on the island in the Fox river, and here in the fall of 1837 he built a shop and did a little wool-carding and cloth-dressing until cold weather came on, when the shop, being too cold to work in, he went into the woods and commenced chopping and hauling logs. This he continued through the winter, and in May again commenced wool-carding. The business increased yearly. In 1839 government surveyors came and surveyed the island, and it became known as Stolp's island. His business continued to increase, and in 1842 the land was sold, and he became the owner of ten acres, at ten shillings an acre. He then added more machinery and increased his business facilities considerably. About this time there was a great flood, which carried off nearly all he had. In 1848 he dug a canal to carry the water to a convenient point below, which cost about ten thousand dollars. In 1849 he built a large woollen mill on the island, which he has run successfully for twenty-six years, accumulating a large fortune. In January, 1839, he was married to Temperance S. Duston, daughter of Eben Duston, a descendant of the Hannah Duston family of New Hampshire, of historic fame, and has five children. His mill, when in full operation, employs about sixty people and

runs four sets of cards. He has been, financially, one of the most successful and enterprising men in the northwest. He has been a Republican since the organization of that party, and has always been and is now a leading man in the community, although he would never take a public office. He is quiet in his manners and makes no pretensions to notoriety. His business receives his whole time, and he leads a very quiet and retired life. He was closely identified with the early history of Aurora, and has done much toward promoting its interests and welfare.

THOMAS, JESSE B., who with Ninian Edwards was the first to represent Illinois in the United States Senate, was elected in October, 1818, to serve until 1823. He was elected a delegate to Congress from the Territory of Indiana in 1808, when he procured the separation of Illinois from Indiana, which he was pledged to do upon his election, and which subsequently required his adopting Illinois as his home. The people of Indiana were opposed to the separation which he brought about. Returning home he was appointed United States Judge of Illinois Territory. On taking his seat in Congress he was appointed on important committees, and actively supported the admission of Missouri as a slave State. He gained considerable notoriety for originally suggesting the line of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, known as the Missouri Compromise. In 1823 he was again elected to the United States Senate, serving until 1829. The intimate friend of Secretary Crawford, he advocated his election to the Presidency in 1824. During the convention struggle he advocated the engrafting of slavery upon our constitution. After the expiration of his last Senatorial term he removed to Ohio, where he died in February, 1850.

KINGSBURY, ARIUS N., Lawyer and County Judge, was born in Ohio, in 1831, being the son of Ira and Hannah (Pierce) Kingsbury. His education was, in youth, mainly conducted at home. In 1841 he removed to Illinois, settling at Mt. Carmel, in Wabash county. In 1851 he commenced the study of law, with Judge Dale as his preceptor, at Greenville, Illinois, and made rapid and thorough progress in all branches of that science. In 1855 he was admitted to the bar in Greenville, where he commenced practice and continued it until 1857, when he changed his residence to Hillsboro', Illinois, where his professional duties closely engaged his attention until the year 1873. In that year he was elected County Judge of Montgomery county, and now fills that high and responsible station. He is greatly respected for his ability, his irre-

proachable character and for his dignified and just administration of the duties devolving on him. His opinions are prepared with care, and evince his thoroughness as a jurist. In 1873 he was also a candidate for the Supreme bench of the State, his opponent, Mr. Schofield, being, however, elected. In 1859 he was married to Celeste Hazard, of Alton, Illinois.

KANE, ELIAS KENT, United States Senator from 1825 to 1835, was a native of New York. He received a thorough education, being a graduate of Yale College; studied law, and in 1814, when quite young, sought the South and West, and located finally at Kaskaskia, Illinois. He was possessed of a strong clear mind, was a close reasoner, a profound lawyer, an agreeable speaker, a lucid writer, and attained eminence in his profession as well as in public life. When the new State constitution went into effect, in October, 1818, he was appointed, by Governor Bond, Secretary of State. Afterwards he was a State Senator. In November, 1824, he was elected a Senator in Congress for six years, and took his seat March 4th, 1825. In 1830 he was re-elected on the first ballot to the United States Senate for the full term from the 4th of March following. Before the expiration of his second term his health, which had long been feeble, gave way, and he died at Washington City, December 12th, 1835. He was a man of purity of character, honesty of intention, amiable and benevolent in disposition and very generally esteemed. The Legislature named the county of Kane in honor to his memory.

HILLIPS, JESSE J., Lawyer and General, was born in Montgomery county, Illinois, in 1837. His father, Thomas Phillips, was born in Georgia, in 1792, removed to Illinois in 1811, and is still living. His mother, whose maiden name was Jane Roberts, came from Kentucky. His education was obtained at an academy at Hillsboro', Illinois. Upon his graduation from this institution he commenced, in 1857, the study of law under the preceptorship of James M. Davis, one of the ablest and most prominent men of his day. In 1861 he was admitted to the bar, and the rebellion having broken out he immediately took steps for raising a company of volunteers in Hillsboro', which were successful. Upon its organization he was chosen Captain, and upon the formation of the 9th Illinois Regiment, of which it was a part, he was chosen as Major. The 9th was attached to the 2d Division of the Army of Tennessee before its organization into a corps. At the expiration of three months of service, for which the regiment enlisted, it reorganized for a service of three years, and he was re-elected

as Major, and within a very short time after was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy. His brevet as Colonel soon followed, and upon the close of the war he was made Brevet Brigadier-General. His military record is a brilliant one, and his bravery and gallantry were often acknowledged by his superiors in command. He received many wounds in action, and was almost constantly in charge of the regiment, and frequently commanded the brigade of which it formed a part. He remained in service until the fall of Atlanta. In March, 1863, his regiment was mounted, and thenceforward served as cavalry. Upon the ending of the war he returned to Hillsboro' and commenced the practice of law, and ever since has been actively and constantly engaged in professional duties. He is a thoroughly-read lawyer, and has achieved a fine reputation both as a counsellor and pleader. He has taken a lively interest in political affairs, and is a graceful and trenchant campaign speaker. He was twice nominated for State Treasurer, but failed each time to secure an election. He was married in 1864 to Virginia Davis, of Alabama.

DUTCHER, EDWARD F., Lawyer, was born, April 2d, 1818, at Dutcher's bridge, in the town of Canaan, Litchfield county, Connecticut, and in the valley of the Housatonic river. Rutuff Dutcher, his father, was the son of a gentleman of the same name, who was born on the Atlantic ocean while his parents were en route from Holland to New York. His mother, whose maiden name was Lucinda Howe, was of English parentage. Edward F. was raised on a farm, and mainly obtained his education from the common schools of his section. Six months of his youth were passed in an academy at Lenox, Massachusetts. In 1836 he left home to carve his own destiny, and settled temporarily at Lockport, New York, where he read law, and was admitted to practice. In 1844 he formed a law partnership with Judge R. Chamberlin, in Orleans county, New York, and in 1846 he removed to Oregon, Ogle county, Illinois, where he actively engaged in the practice of his profession and where he still resides. In the summer of 1862 he recruited a very large number of volunteers for the Union army, and enlisted himself in August of the same year, as a private, and was sworn in. At that juncture, however, he was authorized by Governor Yates to raise a company of infantry, which he accomplished in a few days, and took it into camp at Rockford. Very soon after he was commissioned Major of the 74th Regiment, and took the field with his command, participating in the battles of Perryville, Lancaster, Knob's Gap and Stone River. In the spring of 1863, while under General W. S. Rosecranz, he was compelled to resign by reason of failing health, and returned to his family at Oregon. Upon recovering his health he resumed his practice, which is an extensive

one and which has since engaged his attention. In 1849 he was married to Elizabeth Van Volkenburg, and has four sons.

ROEDEL, CARL, Attorney-at-Law, was born in Van Wert county, Ohio, on September 30th, 1842. His parents were natives of Germany, who emigrated to this country in 1815 and settled in Ohio, where they engaged in farming. He was educated at the Vermillion Institute, Hayesville, Ohio. On leaving school he was occupied in teaching at Mt. Carmel, Illinois, for three years, when he moved to Shawneetown, and there continued teaching for one year. While at Mt. Carmel and in Shawneetown he was fitting himself for the legal profession, and in the year 1871 he was admitted to the bar of the State of Illinois. Thereupon he located in Shawneetown and commenced practice. The youngest practitioner at the bar, he has succeeded in establishing a large and lucrative practice, which was won by hard study and work. In politics he has always been a consistent member of the Republican party. He was married in 1869 to Fanny Koser, of Mt. Carmel, Illinois.

WRIGHT, JOHN, M. D., was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1826. His parents were James Wright and Letitia (Martin) Wright. His elementary education was acquired in a select school located in the neighborhood of his home. He commenced the study of medicine in 1852, under the directions of Dr. Bowles, of Harrison county, Ohio, with whom he remained as a student during the ensuing year. He then became a pupil of Dr. Clark, at Elizabethtown, in the same State, continuing his studies under his guidance until the fall of 1853. At this date he was placed under Professor C. H. Wright, then filling the chair of Chemistry in the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati. After taking the regular courses at that institution, his degree was there conferred upon him, in the spring of 1854. He subsequently established himself in De Witt county, Illinois, commencing the active practice of his profession at Wapello, where he was engaged until 1861, when he moved to Clinton, the county-seat of the same county. At the commencement of hostilities in the South he entered the service of the United States, enlisting as Surgeon in the 107th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. He remained in active and continuous service during the following term of nearly three years, officiating during this time as Brigade-Surgeon and also as Division-Surgeon. He became also one of the Board of Operating Surgeons of the 2d Division of the 23d Army Corps. He is a member of the American Medical Association and of the Illinois State Medical Society, officiating at the present time as

Second Vice-President of the latter body. He is a member also of the De Witt County Medical Society, and has several times acted as its President. In 1872 he became the prime mover in the organization of the Central Illinois Medical Society, composed of practitioners in the counties of De Witt, McLean, Logan, Piatt, Woodford, Champaign, etc., and was the first President of this body. He has contributed to the medical press several articles esteemed for their value in various aspects; one case, reported in the *Lancet and Observer* of 1857, of a successful amputation of the hip-joint, especially, excited much favorable comment. He has operated successfully also for vesico vaginal fistula, and for various other affections of a peculiar and aggravated nature. He was married in 1850 to Jane Magill, of Ohio, who died in 1852. He was again married, December 13th, 1853, to Mary E. Wright, of Virginia.

PRATT, LEONARD, M. D., was born in Rome, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, on December 26th, 1819. His parents and grand-parents were from Connecticut. After the usual preparatory course of study he entered Lafayette College, at Easton, Pennsylvania. On leaving school he entered upon the study of medicine with Dr. L. C. Belding, in Le Raysville, Pennsylvania, and attended his first course of medical lectures in the Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, prosecuting his studies faithfully during the sessions of 1842-43. In this latter year he united with Dr. Belding in experiments to test the utter insufficiency of the homœopathic system of medicine. He gave it a very thorough trial, and was impressed with the fact that the system worked marvellous cures. He and his preceptor expected to prove homœopathy a fraud, and they came forth from the investigation converts to the system. Dr. Pratt then opened an office in Towanda, Pennsylvania, where he met with the bitter opposition of the old school advocates, until his success in his practice secured to himself and his adopted system the confidence of the community. After attending a course of lectures in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, in 1852, and receiving a diploma, he left Towanda, went to Illinois, and settled in Lanark, on the line of the Western Union Railroad. From there he removed to Wheaton, in the same State. He has served as Treasurer, Recording Secretary and President of the Illinois State Medical Association of Homœopathy, and has contributed papers of much value to the medical journals. In 1869 he received the appointment to the chair of Clinical and Medical Surgery in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, and in 1870 to that of Special Pathology and Diagnosis, which position he fills with credit to himself and the institution. He has been a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy since 1867.

For over thirty years Dr. Pratt has worked earnestly and effectively as an unflinching champion of homœopathy. He is a man of a liberal and essentially practical mind; skilful and reliable, and possessing that power, which knowledge and experience give, of inspiring at once confidence and respect.

HARLTON, RICHARD C., M. D., was born in Ireland, in 1819. His education was acquired at the Dublin University, whence he graduated in 1836. He came to the United States in 1843, and settled primarily in Brooklyn, New York. He moved subsequently to New Orleans, Louisiana, and became a student at the University of Louisiana. In 1849 he removed to the Northwest, and settled in Illinois, establishing himself at Kingston, Peoria county. He practised his profession in this locality until 1867, at which date he settled in Pekin, where he has since permanently resided, constantly employed in attending to the numerous duties coming in the train of a large round of business. He is a valued member of the Peoria Medical Society, and is widely recognized as a physician of talent and learning. He was married in Ireland to Mary C. Creaghe, who died in 1858. He was again married in 1867 to Mrs. Henrietta Emery, of Illinois.

BURNS, JOHN, Lawyer, Judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit of Illinois, was born in Brook county, Virginia, in 1819. His parents were John Burns and Rebecca (Welsh) Burns. His father, a Scotch Presbyterian, and an educator, was from the north of Ireland. He was partially educated in Virginia, and in 1834 came to Illinois with his brother, who, removing from Morgan county, the first stopping-place, settled eventually in Marshall county. After securing the advantages of an academical course in Putnam county, Illinois, he entered the law office of Ramsey & Shannon, at Lacon, in 1844, and in 1851 was admitted to the bar at Ottawa. Prior to his admittance, however, he was elected, in 1844, Recorder of Deeds for Marshall county, and in 1846 was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court by Judge Caton. In 1848 he was elected to that office, which he then held until 1852. At the expiration of his term, having continued his legal studies in the meantime, he entered upon the active practice of his profession, at which he continued until his election, in June, 1873, to the Judgeship of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, a position still occupied by him. In 1861 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention, representing in that body the district comprising the counties of Putnam, Marshall, and Woodford. He has also been a candidate, on the Democratic ticket, for State Senator. He is a close student, an acute reasoner, and an able and impartial expounder of the law.

He was married in 1850 to Priscilla Cannon, of Illinois, whose demise occurred in 1866. In 1868 he was again married, to Mrs. Swineheart, a resident of Lacon, Illinois.

RATHBONE, VALENTINE, M. D., was born in Saratoga county, New York, on February 25th, 1816. His father, Dr. John Rathbone, was a physician of high standing, who lived to the age of one hundred years, and who died in Elmira, New York. Valentine received his education at the common schools and the academy in Courtland county. On leaving school he began farming, in which he continued about nine years, during which time he commenced the study of medicine. He then, in 1843, emigrated to Illinois, and continued his studies with his brother, Dr. Lorenzo Rathbone, at McLeansboro, subsequently entering the St. Louis Medical College, and graduating therefrom in 1851. He commenced the practice of his profession at Raleigh, Saline county, and this was his home until 1860. He also engaged in the drug business, by which, with his practice, he was enabled to lay up a considerable store of this world's goods. He then moved to Harrisburg, and continued his practice, also the drug business. The doctor's success as a professional man, as well as a business man, has been very great. He is owner of the best property in Harrisburg, and is the representative man of the place. He was married in 1851 to Lucinda Baker, of Raleigh, Illinois. Dr. Rathbone is a descendant of one of the oldest and wealthiest families in the State of New York. It was a very large family, and remarkably long lived; their influence on society in that State is still recognized.

WASSON, JOHN N., Member of the State Legislature, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1839. His father moved to Illinois in 1842, and engaged in farming; he died soon after, whereupon his wife returned to Pennsylvania, taking with her her family, consisting of three children. In their old home John was put to school and received a fair English education. After he was graduated he removed to Kentucky, and there was engaged in teaching school up to 1861. He then changed his residence to White county, Illinois, to which place his mother had preceded him, and in September, 1862, he raised a company of soldiers, of which he was made First Lieutenant, and which was attached to the 87th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. In August, 1863, he was promoted to Captain. In August, 1865, he was mustered out of the service. After leaving the army he settled in Shawneetown, where he was married to Mary A. Coop, and engaged in the practice of the law with the Hon. W. G. Bowman, a partnership which still continues.

In politics he has always been a supporter of the Republican party, and as such was elected to the Legislature from the Forty-seventh Legislative District in the fall of 1874. In September, 1875, he was sent to Europe on business for the Treasury Department.

YOUNG, RICHARD M., United States Senator from 1837 to 1843, was a Kentuckian by birth; of spare build, rather tall, well educated, and a lawyer by profession. He was gifted with fine colloquial powers, and his intercourse with men was managed with urbanity, smoothness, and charming address. In 1824 he was elected by the Legislature one of the five Circuit Judges, and was assigned to the Second Circuit. In 1829 he was a Presidential Elector. In 1836 he was elected a United States Senator for the full term, from March 4th, 1837, to March 4th, 1843. In 1839 he was appointed by Governor Carlin one of the State agents to negotiate the \$4,000,000 Canal Loan. In 1842, before his Senatorial term expired, he was made a Supreme Judge, a position which he filled until 1847. In 1850 and 1851 he was Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, and died in Washington City.

LOWE, ALEXANDER K., Merchant, and Mayor of Shawneetown, Illinois, was born in Washington county, Maryland, on September 20th, 1820. His father, George Lowe, was born in Maryland, of English parentage; he was engaged in farming in his native State, and died in 1826. His mother was also a native of Maryland. Alexander was educated in the common schools of Washington county. On leaving school he was occupied as a clerk in a store for ten years, when he moved to Shawneetown, Illinois, where he was similarly employed with Alexander Kirkpatrick for ten years, and then engaged in wharf-boating until 1862. During this time he amassed considerable money, with which he purchased an interest in the establishment of Peeples & Ridgway, and this business was then conducted under the firm-name of Lowe, Wakeford & Co. In two years Mr. Lowe bought out his partners, and since that time has conducted the business on his own account. His career has been a very successful one, and his establishment is the largest in Shawneetown. During all the years he has been engaged in Shawneetown his record has been that of an honorable and upright man. That he enjoys the confidence of his fellow-citizens is proved by the honors conferred upon him. He was Councilman for several terms; in 1874 he was elected Mayor, and in 1875 was re-elected. He is a stockholder of the Evansville & Memphis Packet Company. In 1849 he was married to C. J. Happy, of Shawneetown, Illinois.

BAKER, DAVID JEWETT, United States Senator for one month, was born in Connecticut in 1792, and after receiving a collegiate education, and studying law, he, in 1819, with his young bride, removed to Illinois, and located at Kaskaskia. He was a studious, painstaking lawyer, and attained a standing with the ablest of the Illinois bar. He was long Probate Judge of Randolph county. He eschewed politics, except in 1824, when he actively, both with pen and tongue, opposed the introduction of slavery into Illinois. For his warm utterances the then Chief-Justice of the State, Thomas Reynolds, afterward Governor of Missouri, attacked him with a bludgeon in the streets of Kaskaskia. In November, 1830, he was appointed by Governor Edwards to fill the unexpired term of John McLean, but remained in that position but one month, the Legislature failing to confirm his appointment, and electing in his stead John M. Robinson. During his short stay in Congress he originated the measure for disposing of the government lands in tracts of forty acres, which facilitated the settlement of the State, the law up to that time not permitting the entry of less than one hundred and sixty acres. In 1833 he was appointed by General Jackson United States Attorney for Illinois, and in 1837 he was reappointed by Van Buren. In 1840 he united with the Whig party. In 1848 he was defeated for Supreme Judge by Mr. Trumbull in the Third Grand Division. In 1854 he helped to organize the Republican party. He died at Alton, August 10th, 1869.

BLAIRE, PIERRE A., Physician, was born in New York city, November 24th, 1815. His ancestors were Huguenots, who settled in Westchester county, New York, about the year 1730. At an early age his parents removed to New Jersey, in the vicinity of Long Branch. Here he was instructed in the elementary branches of education by a private tutor until seventeen years of age, when he went to New York city, and commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Stephen C. Roe, Surgeon of Bellevue Hospital. With this preceptor he remained six months, and during that time supported himself upon sixpence a day. He then entered the drug store of J. B. Stanbery as assistant, continuing his studies in the meantime with Dr. Roe. When he had been with Mr. Stanbery a short time he purchased an interest in the business on credit, but Mr. Stanbery soon after sold out his interest to a Mr. Cooper. With the new-comer he continued the business with fair success until he left New York in 1838. He attended the lectures given by the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, for nearly six years, and graduated in the spring of 1838. He was one year an assistant physician in Bellevue Hospital. In the fall of 1838 he removed to Kendall county, Illinois, and took the practice of Dr.

Wheeler, of Bristol, while that gentleman went East on a visit. This he carried on successfully until spring, and then took the practice of Dr. Kendall, of Lisbon, during a temporary absence. He remained there until the fall of 1839, when he removed to Aurora, and opened an office on the west side. Here his skill as a physician and surgeon soon became widely known, and his practice increased rapidly. In 1840 he married Harriet Bowen, and lived with her until 1858, but the marriage was not a happy one, and at that time they were divorced, she taking their two children with her. In 1860 he was married to Mrs. Catherine (Gates) Fuller. He has been an active promoter of school affairs, as well as other enterprises of public interest, and was School Director about ten years. In 1862 he was elected Alderman and served in that capacity four years. He has been City Physician of Aurora several times, and in many other ways has been closely identified with the early history of Aurora. As a physician he is one of the most successful in the Northwest, and having a natural aptitude for his profession has been able to meet the most complicated cases with that coolness of exterior which but few men possess. His present practice is quite extensive, and though he is somewhat advanced in years he still retains a large share of his former vivacity, and in all kinds of weather may be seen on his regular visits to his patients.

BOYD, THOMAS A., Lawyer, was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, in 1830. He is the son of John Boyd and Catherine (Catron) Boyd. He was educated primarily at the Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, graduating from that institution in 1848. He then moved to the South, and engaged in teaching school in North Carolina. In 1852 he returned to Pennsylvania, and entered the law office of McClanahan & Riley, practitioners, of Chambersburg, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. He subsequently commenced the active practice of his profession in Bedford, Pennsylvania, associating himself with Hon. Samuel M. Russell, then member of Congress from that district. In 1856 he decided to come West, and located himself at Galesburg, Illinois, where he remained for two years. In 1858 he removed to Lewistown, Fulton county, where, with the exception of the time passed in the army, he has since been engaged in practice. In 1861 he entered the service of the United States as Captain of Company H of the 17th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, and acted in that capacity until 1863, at which date he was discharged. During the ensuing period until 1865 he was engaged in the Treasury Department at Washington, District of Columbia, whence he returned at the latter date to resume his profession at Lewistown. In the fall of 1866 he was elected on the Republican ticket to the Illinois Senate, representing the counties of Fulton, Mason, and Knox.

His term expiring in 1870, he was then re-elected for an additional term of two years. During the first Senatorial term he served on the Judiciary Committee, and was Chairman of the Committee on Municipal Affairs. In the last term also he was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He has been a candidate for Congressman at large, and also for Lieutenant-Governor of the State. He was married in 1863 to Laura James, a former resident of Washington, District of Columbia.

WEBSTER, JOHN R., M. D., was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, July 18th, 1835. His father, Samuel Webster, a physician, removed to the Northwest, establishing himself in Monmouth, Illinois, where he practised until his decease, in 1858. His mother was Deborah (Kirk) Webster. He was educated primarily in an academy located in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, and commenced the study of medicine under the instructions of Dr. D. B. Rice, at Monmouth, Illinois. He matriculated at the Rush Medical College, and graduated from that institution in 1858. He commenced the practice of his profession in Monmouth, where, with a single exception, he has since been actively and successfully employed. The exception, a sojourn during the winter of 1864 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was due to his desire to attend a course at the Jefferson Medical College, from which institution he subsequently took a degree. In 1865 he associated with him in practice Dr. L. K. Crawford, a partnership that still continues. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of the Illinois State Medical Association, and also of the Military Tract Medical Association. He was married in 1859 to S. J. Nye, of Illinois.

FICKLIN, ORLANDO B., Lawyer, was born in Kentucky, December 16th, 1808, being the son of William and Elizabeth Kenner (Williams) Ficklin, both Virginians. His early education was obtained in a number of academic institutions in Kentucky and Missouri, and in 1828 he commenced the study of law with Henry Shurlds, of Potosi, Missouri, who subsequently became Judge of that circuit. In March, 1830, he was admitted to the bar, and locating at Mount Carmel, Wabash county, Illinois, began practice. For seven years he continued it here with the most encouraging success, and during this period, in 1834, was elected to the lower House of the State Legislature, which at that time embraced among its prominent members Abraham Lincoln, J. T. Stuart, Jesse K. Dubois, and others, who have since been conspicuous in the political affairs of that State and of the nation. In the winter of 1834-35 he was chosen by the Legislature State's Attorney for the Wabash district. In 1837 he removed to Charleston, the county

seat of Coles county, where he has since resided. In 1838 he was again elected to the lower House of the Legislature, and re-elected in 1842. In 1843 he was elected to Congress from what was then called the Wabash district, and among his colleagues in that body were Stephen A. Douglas, General John A. McClernand, and John Wentworth. In 1844 he was re-elected as Congressional Representative, and again in 1846. Upon the expiration of the latter term he returned to his professional duties, and gave them his exclusive attention until 1850, when again becoming a candidate he was re-elected to Congress. This term expired in March, 1853, and from that time to this his attention has been almost wholly given to his practice, which is now very extensive. He was a member of the Democratic Convention which nominated Buchanan for the Presidency at Cincinnati in 1856, and was also a member of the Democratic Convention held at Charleston in 1860, being present at the time of the secession of the Southern members. In each of these bodies he represented Illinois on the Committee on Resolutions. He belongs to the old school of Democrats. In 1861 he was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention. He is an able read lawyer, and has always evinced his readiness and willingness to aid young men struggling for a legal education against adverse circumstances, and exerts himself to render them able and honorable members of the profession. He was married in 1846 to Elizabeth H., daughter of Hon. Walter T. Colquitt, United States Senator, of Georgia, and she is still living.

PARISH, HON. WILLIAM H., Lawyer, Senator from the Forty-seventh District of Illinois, was born at Georgetown, Illinois, in 1828. His father was one of the early pioneers and settlers of the State, and engaged in farming and agricultural pursuits, in which he still continues at the advanced age of eighty years. His success has been unusual, while his possessions in landed estate are of great extent and value. William H. acquired his earlier education principally at the Danville High School. On leaving it he began the study of law, being employed at the same time in the office of the county clerk. At the expiration of two years he was licensed to practise, and removing to Benton, where he remained during the ensuing year, was soon immersed in professional duties. The new county of Saline having been created, and Raleigh made the county-seat, he removed to that town, and has ever since continued to make Saline county his permanent place of residence. Here he rapidly won attention through his talents and scholarly acquirements, taking from the first a leading place among the more prominent lawyers of the county. During the past ten years he has interested himself also in farming, his grounds and appurtenances being among the finest in this portion of the State. In 1874 he was elected to the

State Senate for a term of four years, on the independent ticket, having distanced two other competitors by very large majorities. Prior to his entry into public life in 1864, he met with heavy pecuniary losses, owing to various speculations in which he was engaged. But his losses, amounting to a quarter of a million of dollars, far from forcing him to succumb, or give way to a discouragement and depression only natural under such circumstances, reinvigorated his energies, and endowed him with fresh vigor and enterprise. Resuming his business operations, he paid every creditor in full, and within a remarkably short space of time retrieved his fortune. Others around him who also were unsuccessful took advantage of the bankrupt law, but his rigid and scrupulous honesty urged him to take the nobler road, and the end showed the wisdom of his conduct. He was married in 1850 to Mary Ann Choisser, of Saline county, by whom he has had nine children, seven of whom are boys, all living near the paternal home.

CHOISSER, WILLIAM V., Attorney-at-Law, was born in Hamilton county, Illinois, August 28th, 1848. His father, Dr. Edmond Choisser, is a native of this State, but of French descent, and was the first male child, of white parents, born in Illinois. He is a practitioner of long standing in his profession, and is widely known as a skilful and successful physician. William V. attended the Southern Illinois College, at Carbondale, whence he entered the Ewing College, in Franklin county, graduating eventually from the McKendree College at Lebanon, Illinois. When in his fourteenth year he entered the service of the United States, enlisting as a drummer-boy, and served throughout the war. He was one of the youngest boys in the army, participated in nearly all the western battles, and marched with Sherman to the sea. During the closing two years of the rebellion he was detailed as Orderly to General Vandever, and after the battle of Bentonville, North Carolina, was promoted to the position of Sergeant of Orderlies, as a reward for his tact and bravery in carrying orders through the lines. When discharged he was but seventeen years of age. He then resumed his studies, applying himself to them diligently until the completion of his education. While at college he attended a course of law lectures, and in addition to his general studies also paid careful attention to those relating to the legal profession. After graduating he continued the study of the law under the instructions of Hon. W. H. Parish, and, upon being admitted to the bar, became associated in partnership with his former preceptor. The business of this firm is extensive and lucrative, while its members enjoy a high reputation for ability and probity. It is worthy of mention that he graduated with the highest standing in his studies of any student who has ever gone out from McKendree College, and also that he was the success-

ful competitor for the annual prize for the best essay. In politics he is allied with the Democratic party, and is an active supporter of its interests. He is a ready and forcible speaker.

FOWLER, EDWIN S., M. D., was born in Bealls-ville, Washington county, Pennsylvania, June 16th, 1828. His father, Dr. Thomas H. Fowler, was an old and widely-known practitioner in that vicinity for forty years, who, in 1855, removed to Springfield, Illinois, where he died in 1861. His mother was a daughter of Dr. Thomas Burrill of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Dr. E. S. Fowler graduated at the University of New York (Mott) in 1851, and in 1855 removed to Springfield, Illinois, where he associated with Dr. R. S. Lord, and practised his profession until 1867. During that period he did an extensive practice, devoting himself largely to surgery. In that year he retired from practice. He was married in 1855 to Sophie Marvin, daughter of John Marvin, of Waterford, Erie county, Pennsylvania.

NORCOM, FREDERICK BEASLEY, Physician, was born April 14th, 1830. His father, Frederick Norcom, was a native of Edenton, Chowan county, North Carolina, and was born in 1804. He graduated from West Point in 1825, and was stationed at Governor's Island, New York harbor, April 14th, 1830, the day of his son's birth. His wife was Maria, youngest daughter of Dr. Edward Beasley, of Edenton, a physician of high repute in his day. Frederick B. was educated at the University of St. Louis, where he remained until 1846, when he went abroad for one year. In 1848 he entered the University of New York, and in the following year the University of Virginia, where he finished his collegiate course. He then entered vigorously upon the study of medicine proper, having already attained proficiency in many of the collateral sciences, such as chemistry, botany, zoology, physics, etc. He began his studies in 1851 under Professors J. F. Metcalf, William A. Van Buren, and the late Charles Isaacs, of New York, in the medical department of the University of New York, from which he graduated in the spring of 1854, and in the autumn of the same year entered Bellevue Hospital. He left this institution in the fall of 1855, settling in Chicago, where he married Mary Alice Mosher in 1858. After his marriage he went to Louisiana to practise on the coast above New Orleans, among the sugar planters. He was forced to leave in 1863 by order of the commanding general of the Department of the Gulf, and became Surgeon in the Confederate army. Upon the conclusion of the war he returned to his old clients on the coast, but found them bereft of their slave property, and destitute, and unable to support a physician

among them. He thereupon returned to Chicago, where he has been in active practice since 1867, having so large a patronage that two offices were established in the city by him to meet its demands. He is a member of the Medical Historical Society, is the oldest physician to St. Joseph's Hospital, and the sole medical attendant at St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum. He has acquired the reputation of exercising the greatest care and nicest professional skill in the management of cases, and has secured popular esteem by the display of qualities which have made him, in social and public life, a valued citizen.

HENRY, MILES SMITH, Lawyer, was born in Geneva, Ontario county, New York, March 1st, 1815. His parents were Charles W. Henry, a merchant of New York, and Penelope (Potter) Henry, of Providence, Rhode Island. He was educated at the Canandaigua Academy, and also at the Geneva College, both establishments being located in his native State. Deciding to embrace the legal profession, he commenced the study of law in Canandaigua under the supervision and able guidance of John C. Spencer, and was subsequently examined in New York, but, though awarded a certificate of competency, could not, being under the required age, be admitted to the bar. Deeming a knowledge of medicine and anatomy essential to the intelligent practice of law, he pursued a course of study in that science. In 1834 he moved to Chicago, Illinois, and thence to Laporte county, Indiana, where he remained for a period of about nine years, until 1843, engaged during that time with his father in farming and agricultural pursuits and also in real estate operations. In 1842 he was admitted to the bar in Indiana, and there practised his profession for one year. In 1843 he moved to Platte City, Missouri, and was professionally occupied in that place until the spring of 1844, when he removed to Sterling, Illinois, resting for a brief period *en route* at Macomb, Illinois. He then entered at once upon the active practice of his profession, and rapidly secured an extensive and remunerative clientage, which ever since has continued to increase, until at the present time it is excelled by few either in extent or character. In 1854 he was elected to the Legislature, and served one term, being one of the first Republican candidates. In 1852 he was a Whig candidate for the State Senate. In 1857 he was appointed by Governor Bissell one of the Bank Commissioners of the State of Illinois, and served one term of four years under the old law of the State. He has always been a prominent and influential coadjutor in the political questions and movements of the day, though never seeking political preferment, and for many years past has maintained intimate relations with all the leading statesmen and politicians of the country. He was a class and room-mate of Stephen A. Douglas for three years, and read law with that

celebrated contemporary. He was also a warm personal friend and ardent supporter of Abraham Lincoln. In 1862 he was appointed Paymaster in the United States army, and served ably in that capacity until 1864, when his resignation was tendered and accepted. He is to-day one of the most prominent of the leading practitioners of Sterling, and is second to none in legal knowledge and the masterly use of it in the office or before the jury. He is also an active business man, and in addition to the practice of his profession is President of one of the leading manufactories of Sterling, and associated with other enterprises of the same kind. He was married in 1843 to Philena Mann, niece of Judge Everett, of Laporte county, Indiana, whose demise occurred in 1870. In 1871 he was again married, to Mrs. Emily I. C. Bushnell, widow of Major Bushnell, of Sterling, Illinois, a gallant soldier and a citizen who was honored and esteemed for his many admirable characteristics and upright life. Major Henry has one of the most charming homes in the city, having recently erected a fine residence on the grounds occupied and improved by him for the last thirty years.

SEMPLE, JAMES, United States Senator from 1843 to 1847, was born in Kentucky, but emigrated to Illinois at an early day. In politics he was a Democrat, and was much in public life. In 1833 he was elected Attorney-General of the State. He was in the Legislature for six years, during four of which he was Speaker of the House, and at the time when the Internal Improvement measure was passed. In 1837 he was appointed Charge d'Affaires to New Granada. In 1842 he was elected one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State. In 1843 he was appointed by Governor Ford United States Senator, as the successor of Samuel McRoberts, deceased; the nomination was confirmed by the Legislature, and he served until 1847. Judge Semple wrote an elaborate history of Mexico, which, however, has never been published.

LATHAM, JOHN F., Attorney-at-Law, was born in Johnson county, Illinois, May 26th, 1831. His father, Carter Latham, a native of Tennessee, emigrated to this State in 1815, at which date it ranked only as a Territory, and engaged in farming, stock-raising, and in general agricultural pursuits. His mother, Rebecca (Fisher) Latham, was a native of Johnson county, where she was married. In early boyhood he attended the common schools located in the neighborhood of his birthplace, and after acquiring the rudiments of an elementary education, abandoned his studies and became engaged in farming, at which he continued until 1857, when he commenced the study of medicine.

In 1858 he entered the office of Dr. S. H. Bundy, with whom he completed his allotted course of medical studies. In 1859 he began the active practice of his profession in Saline county, where he was occupied until 1863. At this date he attended a course of lectures at Keokuk, Iowa, and fitted himself for graduation. While absorbed in his studies, however, a despatch, informing him of the approaching death of his wife, residing in Illinois, caused him to return immediately to his home, where, at his arrival, he found her dead. Thus prevented from securing the almost acquired degree, he returned to active practice, continuing it uninterruptedly until 1867, when he attended the law school at Benton, devoted himself to the acquirement of a thorough knowledge of legal subjects, and in February, 1868, was licensed as a practising lawyer by the Supreme Court. He then engaged in the practice of the law, at which he continued during the following eighteen months, resuming subsequently the practice of medicine, and becoming preceptor to four medical students. At the expiration of two years he returned to the legal profession, to which he now devotes his entire time and attention. He abandoned medicine on account of his great liking for law; in both professions he has met with a good measure of success. An incident of his early life, and one which both remotely and directly influenced considerably his after life, will not be inappropriate of narration, particularly as it brings into relief his three more prominent characteristics, perseverance, energy, and force of character. His father, in indigent circumstances, was unable to give him that education which he so ardently desired, and which was the constant aim of his young life. He accordingly left the paternal roof, determined to seek work, and with the proceeds of his labor defray the expenses of a course of studies in some college or other educational establishment. Successful in securing a certain sum of money, he returned to his father's house, who in the meantime had married a second time, his first wife having died. He soon discovered that his second mother behaved with unkindness to his brother and three sisters, and angered by her conduct, while feeling for the objects of her aversion, he conceived the idea of being their champion and protector. This idea he at once put into execution, and from that time was their main support. This generous step resulted in his inability to secure a thorough course of collegiate training. In 1855 he was elected Justice of the Peace, serving until 1857, when he resigned. In politics he affiliated invariably with the Democratic party, until the outbreak of the rebellion, when, influenced by sentiment and fresh principles, he joined the ranks of the Republican party. The first speech delivered in Saline county, in opposition to that party, was answered by him in a spirited and masterly manner. His later services to the party, particularly as an orator, have contributed importantly to its success in the section where he resides, and after the initiation of active hostilities by the South he became an intrepid sustainer of the government and its war measures.

In 1874 he was appointed by Governor Beveridge a Notary Public. He was married in 1854 to Nancy E. Andrews, of Williamson county, the daughter of a poor widow with two other children. She died in 1863. In 1864 he was again married, to Sarah R. Westbrook, of Saline county. By his first marriage he had six children, all of whom are dead. By his second he has had three children, two of whom are living.

ROBERTS, SAMUEL, the first native Illinoisan ever elevated to the position of United States Senator from Illinois, was born April 12th, 1799, in what is now Monroe county, his father residing on a farm. He received a good English education from a private tutor. At the early age of twenty he was appointed Circuit Clerk of Monroe county, a position which afforded him opportunities to become familiarized with forms of law, which he eagerly embraced, pursuing at the same time a most assiduous course of reading. Two years later he entered the law department of Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky, where, after three full courses of lectures, he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He commenced the practice of law in competition with such men as Kane, Reynolds, Clark, Baker, Eddy, McLean and others. In 1824, at the age of twenty-five, he was elected by the Legislature one of the five circuit judges. As Judge he first publicly exhibited strong partisan bias. In 1824 he had been a violent convention advocate, and now, in defiance of a release by the Legislature, he assessed a fine against Governor Coles for settling his emancipated slaves in Madison county, without giving a bond that they should not become a public charge. In 1828 he was elected a State Senator; in 1830 appointed United States District Attorney for the State; in 1832 Receiver of the Public Moneys at the Danville land office; and in 1839 Solicitor of the General Land Office, at Washington. On December 16th, 1840, he was elected United States Senator for a full term, commencing March 4th, 1841. He died March 22d, 1843, at Cincinnati, on his route home from Washington, in the vigor of intellectual manhood, at the age of forty-four years.

BARTLEY, MILTON, Judge of the County Court of Gallatin county, was born in Floyd county, Indiana, on January 7th, 1819. His father, Hezekiah Bartley, was a native of Virginia, who emigrated to Nelson county, Kentucky, in 1798, whence he moved to Floyd county, Indiana. After the birth of Milton, he returned to Kentucky, where he is now living. The family is of English extraction. His mother was born in North Carolina, and with her father moved to Indiana, was there married to Mr. Bartley, and

died in the year 1821. Milton first attended the primitive schools of that State, then entered the Mount Marine Academy, and finally St. Mary's College, Kentucky. On leaving college he was engaged in teaching school, and at the same time pursued the study of medicine, which he abandoned for that of the law, beginning to read under the guidance of Judge Calhoun. Moving to Union county, Kentucky, he continued his studies under Hiram McElroy, and was admitted to the bar of Kentucky in 1847. Being too poor to purchase a library, he continued to teach school to enable him to make the necessary purchases. In September, 1847, he moved to Shawneetown, Illinois, and here continued to teach school for one year. He was then licensed to practise in this State, commenced business in 1850, and has been engaged in the same ever since. In politics he was originally a Whig, then attached himself to the Democratic party, of which he was a member until the war, when he became a War Democrat. Since that time he has been thoroughly conservative. In 1854 he was elected a Justice of the Peace, and served out that term. In 1860 he was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention from the counties of Gallatin and Saline. In 1863 he was appointed State's Attorney by the Governor, and served out the unexpired term of Thomas Smith. He was elected Judge of the County Court in 1868, and re-elected in 1872; this office he still fills. He was married in 1853, at Shawneetown, to Symphorosa Durbin, and has four boys living.

FORD, THOMAS, elected Governor of Illinois in 1842, was born at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, in the year 1800. His father, Robert Ford, was killed in 1802 in the mountains of Pennsylvania by Indians, and his mother was left in indigent circumstances, with a large family, mostly girls. With a view to better her condition, she, in 1804, moved to Missouri, where it had been customary by the Spanish government to give land to actual settlers, but upon her arrival in St. Louis, she found the country ceded to the United States, and that liberal policy no longer in vogue. She finally removed to Illinois, and settled near Waterloo, but the following year moved closer to the Mississippi bluffs. Here the boys received their first schooling, for which they walked three miles. The mother was a woman of superior mental endowments, joined to energy and determination of character. She inculcated in her children those high-toned moral principles which distinguished her sons in public life. The mind of Thomas gave early promise of superior endowments, with an inclination for mathematics. His proficiency attracted the attention of the Hon. D. P. Cook, in whom young Ford found an efficient patron and friend. Through Cook young Ford turned his attention to the law. He attended Transylvania University one term, and on his return alternated his law-reading with teaching school. In

1829 Governor Reynolds appointed him Prosecuting Attorney. In 1831 he was re-appointed by Governor Reynolds; after that he was four times elected Judge by the Legislature without opposition, twice a Circuit Judge, Judge of Chicago, and as Associate Judge of the Supreme Court. Ford was assigned to the Ninth Judicial District, and while holding court in Ogle court, was notified of his nomination for the Governorship. He immediately resigned his office, accepted the nomination, and entered upon the canvass. In August he was elected. The offices which he held were unsolicited. As a lawyer Governor Ford stood deservedly high, but his cast of intellect fitted him rather for a writer upon law than a practising advocate in the courts. As a judge his opinions were sound, lucid, and able expositions of the law. As a man he was plain in his demeanor. He lacked the sanguine and determined boldness and decision of character requisite to fit a man for a great political leader. As an author he deserves special consideration in having left a legacy in the form of a history of his State. His writings show a natural flow of compact and forcible thought. He died November 2d, 1850, at Peoria.

WILSON, CHARLES L., Journalist, was born in Fairfield county, Connecticut, and there obtained his education. He never enjoyed the advantage of a collegiate course, but secured a thorough common school and academical education, which he supplemented with a wide and various culture obtained by extended reading and judicious observation. In September, 1835, he went to Chicago as clerk in a mercantile house, and subsequently removed to Joliet, where he remained for a time, serving in a similar capacity. In 1844 his brother, Richard L. Wilson, became editor of the *Evening Journal*, a paper started in that year as a campaign journal, advocating the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency. It was decided to continue the publication of the *Journal*, and in 1845 Charles Wilson became associated with his brother in the editorial management of it. In 1848 his brother was appointed Postmaster by President Taylor, and Charles became sole proprietor as well as editor of the *Evening Journal*, a position which he has ever since continued to hold. Under his conduct his paper was the leading organ of the old Whigs in Illinois, and supported the principles of that party so long as the organization was maintained anywhere, and afterwards fought the Know Nothing party with force and zeal. When the Republican party was formed, Charles Wilson was one of its earliest organizers. He was also a member of the Republican State Convention of 1858. He was a personal and political friend of Abraham Lincoln, and in that convention he offered the resolution, which was adopted, "that Abraham Lincoln was its first, last, and only choice for United States Senator in place of Stephen A. Douglas." It was by his advice that Mr. Lincoln replied to the speech

made by Mr. Douglas in Chicago on his return from Washington; and, afterwards, it was also by his advice that Mr. Lincoln challenged Mr. Douglas to the never-to-be-forgotten discussion which lasted through that memorable campaign. During that discussion Mr. Lincoln often sought his advice as to the course to be taken, and governed himself, in no small degree, by the suggestions made to him. In the contest which followed for the nomination of Presidential candidate, Mr. Wilson warmly advocated, through his paper, the claims of William H. Seward, with whom his relations were even more intimate than with Abraham Lincoln; but, though greatly disappointed when the choice of the convention fell upon Mr. Lincoln instead of Mr. Seward, he at once urged the hearty ratification of the nomination, and it was through his influence that Mr. Seward subsequently went West to urge the election of Mr. Lincoln. In 1861, after President Lincoln's inauguration, one of his first foreign appointments was that of Charles L. Wilson as Secretary of the London Legation. In this position he served for three years, when he resigned, owing to the demands upon him of the business of his newspaper. Ever since he has devoted himself exclusively to his journalistic labors, and has reaped large and substantial rewards. As a writer, he is ready, keen, and strong, dealing rather in brief, telling paragraphs than in long articles. He has never married.

SHIELDS, JAMES, elected United States Senator from Illinois in 1849, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1810, and emigrated to this country in 1827, settling in Illinois three years later. In seven years time, without being naturalized, he was sent to the Legislature from Randolph county. He was appointed Auditor by Governor Carlin, and in 1843 he was elected a Supreme Judge. Under President Polk he was Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington. In the Mexican war he entered by favor of the President as Brigadier-General, and was a fortunate soldier. Borne from the field of Cerro Gordo shot through and through, and reported at home as killed, he recovered in time to take a conspicuous part in the triumph of American arms under Scott, in the valley of Mexico. In this latter campaign, such was his soldierly conduct that the State of South Carolina voted him a handsome and costly sword. In 1849, on his return home, he was elected to the United States Senate. Having only been naturalized in October, 1840, nine years had not elapsed, which time was required by the Constitution of the United States to render him eligible to a seat. His seat was therefore declared vacant. On a called session, convened at a time after Shields was eligible by being nine years naturalized, he was again elected and served until the expiration of his term. He subsequently took

up his home in Minnesota, and in 1857 was elected to represent that State in the United States Senate, in which position he served two years. During the late war he was a General in the Union army. Since then he has moved to Missouri, which is now his home.

STOLP, ALLEN W., Manufacturer, was born in Aurora, Kane county, Illinois, September 25th, 1842. He is the son of Joseph G. and Temperance (Duston) Stolp. His education was obtained principally in the public schools of Aurora, although he attended the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College, in Chicago, about three months. In 1858 he left school and entered the counting room of his father, an extensive woollen manufacturer, as clerk, and in that capacity he remained several years, and now is associated with him in the business. In 1873 he was United States Commissioner to the Vienna Exhibition, and spent several months in visiting the important places in the old world, deriving much benefit therefrom. He was the originator of the Aurora Library Association, organized in 1865, and advanced the first money for procuring books. The library now contains some 3000 volumes and is in a prosperous and thriving condition. At an early age he manifested an interest in political matters, and has labored earnestly in the support of the Republican party, and is Chairman of the Republican District Committee. He has been delegate to numerous State and county conventions, discharging the duties of his official position with an energy and success that have placed him in the front rank among the politicians of the section. He is a man who possesses qualifications for responsible positions far above the average, and bids fair to make a high mark. He is still unmarried.

CARROLL, CHARLES, Merchant, and Candidate for State Treasurer in 1874, was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, on February 25th, 1833. His father was a native of Dublin, Ireland. Emigrating from his native land he settled in Virginia, where he married Judith M. Williamson, a native of that State. Charles Carroll was educated at Cumberland College, Princeton, Kentucky. On leaving college he commenced the study of the law with Albert G. Caldwell, of Shawneetown, Illinois, at which place he had lived before going to college. He abandoned the study of law after devoting four years to it, and engaged in merchandising with John D. Richeson as his partner. This firm continued together until 1868, when it was dissolved, and he engaged in business on his own account. The firm of Richeson & Carroll was a very successful one, the business transacted being very large and lucrative. Since embarking in operations by himself to the present

day he has enjoyed similar success. His establishment is the largest in his line in Shawneetown. In politics he has always affiliated with the Democratic party; in 1874 he was the party's candidate for State Treasurer, and with his entire ticket was defeated. Mr. Carroll has been identified with this section in all that tended to its prosperity. He was a stockholder in the Evansville & Cairo Packet Line, and the Evansville & New Orleans Packet Line. He was also one of the original projectors of the Illinois Southeastern Railway Company, and assisted in the building of it; it is now the Springfield division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. This enterprise he assisted until its completion, and was connected with it for some time after it was successfully at work. He was married in August, 1856, to Elizabeth K. Eddy, daughter of the Hon. Henry Eddy, of Shawneetown, who has figured prominently in the affairs of the State.

BURNETT, WARNER E., County Clerk of Saline county, Harrisburg, Illinois, was born in Saline county, Illinois, on June 30th, 1832. His father, John M. Burnett, when but a boy, moved from Virginia, where he was born, to Kentucky. At a later day he moved to Illinois, where he married and settled on a farm in Gallatin county. He was a member of the Legislature during the session of 1844. He died March, 1873, at Raleigh in this State. Warner was educated at the common schools of this county. On leaving them he became engaged in mercantile business, first as a clerk; but after a few months he started on his own account, and was actively employed until 1868. In that year he was elected Circuit Clerk of Saline county; he filled the position four years. In 1873 he was elected County Clerk of Saline county, which office he now fills. In the capacity of a court official, he has at all times given satisfaction, and the members of the bar and the citizens of the county congratulate themselves in having his services. Mr. Burnett is a bachelor. In politics he has always been a Democrat, yet he was elected to the office he fills by the combined votes of both parties, the Republicans having endorsed his nomination, which was made by the Democratic party, an unusual proceeding, which evidences the high esteem in which he is held by all citizens.

CRAWFORD, SAMUEL KNOX, Physician and Surgeon, was born in Millersburg, Holmes county, Ohio, January 22d, 1835. His father, Hugh B. Crawford, a Lieutenant in the war of 1812, was a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, descending from Irish and Scotch ancestry. His mother, whose maiden name was Rebecca

Knox, was born and raised in the same section of Pennsylvania, and was a lineal descendant of the old Knox family of Scotland. He was educated at the Fredericksburg (Ohio) High School. He finished the junior year and was ready to enter the senior class of the University of Michigan, when he commenced the study of medicine under the direction of Timothy H. Baker, M. D., at Wooster, Ohio. He attended one course of lectures at the Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio; another at the medical department of the University of Michigan, and from this institution took his graduating degree of M. D. in 1861. In the summer of this year he received clinical instruction under Drs. Flint and Clark, at Bellevue Hospital, New York, and spent the ensuing winter at Philadelphia in attending a course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College. In January, 1862, he was called home to Millersburg, and succeeded Dr. Thomas McEbright in a large and lucrative practice, that gentleman having accepted the surgeoncy of the 8th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In May of that year he was examined at Columbus, and made Surgeon of Ohio volunteers. Reporting to Surgeon John Moore, United States Army, at Cincinnati, for duty, he was assigned as Medical Director of the hospital steamer "Sunny Side," and on this vessel made two trips to Pittsburgh Landing. He was then constituted Surgeon of the 50th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, organized at Camp Dennison, Ohio, with John R. Taglan as Colonel, and served in this capacity until a short time prior to the conclusion of the war, when its remnant was consolidated with a remnant of the 99th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was then assigned as Staff Surgeon United States Volunteers, and was detailed by order of General John M. Schofield, commanding the Army of the Ohio, and the Twenty-third Army Corps, as Chief of the Operating Board for the second division of that corps. Upon reporting, with detail, to Division Surgeon John M. Lawton, Surgeon United States Volunteers on General Haskall's staff, he was assigned his appropriate place. He served in this position from the commencement of what is called the "Atlanta campaign," until the Army of the Ohio was ordered from Nashville, Tennessee, to Washington, District of Columbia, in 1865, being then detailed as Staff Surgeon to Brigadier-General Joseph T. Cooper, of Tennessee, serving thus until the 26th day of April, 1865, when Johnston surrendered to Sherman at the capital of North Carolina. Upon his return from the field he moved West, and on July 20th of the same year settled in Monmouth, Illinois, where, on November 2d of the same year, he was married to Maria Irvine, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Irvine, D. D., of Fredericksburg, Ohio. He is a member in good standing of the Warren County (Illinois) Medical Society, of the Military Tract Medical Society, of the Illinois State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. He is Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene in Monmouth Medical College, and is esteemed as a skilled and experienced practitioner.

CARTWRIGHT, JAMES H., Lawyer and Soldier, was born in Maquoketa, Iowa, December 1st, 1842, and is a son of Rev. Barton H. Cartwright and Chloe J. Benedict. His early education was obtained in the common schools and at Rock River Seminary, at Mount Morris. At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, though he was yet a boy, he enlisted as a private and served about seven months, at the end of which time he returned home and resumed his studies. In April, 1864, he again enlisted, this time as Captain in the 140th Regiment of Illinois Infantry, and served faithfully about seven months, most of the time in Tennessee. Soon after returning home he entered the Michigan University Law School, and graduated in 1867, and was admitted to the bar in 1868. In 1870 he was appointed General Solicitor of the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, and holds that position at the present time. He is also a Director of the Chicago, Rockford & Northern Railroad. In 1873 he was elected Mayor of Oregon, and served in that capacity two years, discharging his duties to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. Mr. Cartwright's present position in society is due to his own energy and perseverance, and among the young men of the great West who have carved a name and reputation by their own industry he stands in the front rank. In 1873 he was married to Hattie Holms, of Oregon, and has one daughter.

FRENCH, AUGUSTUS C., elected Governor of Illinois in 1846, was born in the town of Hill, New Hampshire, on August 2d, 1808. He was the descendant in the fourth generation of Nathaniel French, who emigrated from England in 1687, and settled in Saybury, Massachusetts. In early life young French lost his father, but continued to receive instruction from an exemplary and Christian mother until he was nineteen years old, when she also died, confiding to his care and trust four younger brothers and one sister. He discharged his trust with parental devotion. His education in early life was such mainly as a common school afforded. For a brief period he attended Dartmouth College, but from pecuniary causes and care of his brothers and sister he did not graduate. He subsequently read law, was admitted to the bar in 1831, and shortly after removed to Illinois, settling first and practising his profession at Albion, Edwards county. The following year he moved to Paris, Edgar county. Here he attained eminence in his profession, and entered public life by representing that county in the Legislature. A strong attachment sprang up between him and Stephen A. Douglas. In 1839 French became Receiver of the United States Land Office at Palestine, Crawford county, at which place he resided when elevated to the gubernatorial chair. In 1844 he was a presidential elector, and as such voted for James K. Polk. After the expiration of his

term of office as Governor he occupied for some years the professor's chair of the law department of McKendree College, at Lebanon, and did not reappear in public life, except as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862. He was an honest and conscientious man in all his transactions, and the State was fortunate in securing his services just at the time it did. He was zealously devoted to the best interests of the State, ever acting for the public good without regard to personal advantage or aggrandizement. It was mainly by his efforts that the credit of the State was restored, and its condition when he quitted the helm, in 1852, is the foundation on which her present prosperity is based. Governor French died in 1865, at his home in Lebanon, Illinois.



MILBURN, REV. WILLIAM HENRY, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on September 26th, 1826. His father was a merchant, but meeting with reverses, removed to Jacksonville, Illinois, in 1838, and is still living there. William was an active, robust boy, possessed of perfect faculties, both bodily and mental; but at the age of five met with an accident which resulted in his blindness. He was playing with another lad in an open lot, engaged in throwing at a mark, when his companion, in lifting his hand to cast a piece of iron hoop, or something of the kind, inadvertently struck the edge of it into Milburn's eye. From this accident, however, the eye recovered without injury to vision, except that the scar formed a slight protuberance which interfered with sight downward, but not direct or upward. This protuberance the physician decided to burn off with caustic; an operation which, twice repeated, was hard for the boy to bear. He begged for relief, and at last resisted, declaring that he could not endure it. Upon this the physician seized him in his arms, forced the caustic upon the wound, and in the struggles both eyes of the poor boy were dashed with it. As a remedy he was confined in a dark room, and both eyes were kept bathed with a solution of sugar of lead for two years, during which time the pupils became permeated with depositions of lead, and light was shut out, with the exception of the left upper corner of the right eye, through which narrow aperture objects were visible. By placing a projecting shade over the eye, the hand convexly shaped beneath it, and leaning the body forward at an angle of forty-five degrees, Milburn was able to read; seeing, however, only one letter at a time. By this slow process, and with the aid of friends who read to him, he was obliged to get his education. Cut off from most sports, he became absorbed in reading, and day after day would sit in the constrained posture necessary to see, poring over books often twelve hours out of the twenty-four. His constitution was so good that it did not suffer under this confinement and unnatural attitude until he was nineteen

years of age, when a senior in college; then his health suddenly gave way, and it was discovered that he had a slight curvature of the spine and some internal organic disease. He left college and joined the Illinois Conference as a travelling preacher, on September 26th, 1843, on his twentieth birthday. Before being regularly recognized by the Conference, in the spring and summer of 1843, he traversed a region of one thousand miles in extent, preaching on every Saturday and Sunday, and three or four times during the week, always in company with his theological instructor, his text-book, and his seminary course. In September, 1845, he moved East, by order of the Conference, to present the cause of education and collect funds for the establishment of Methodist schools and colleges. On his journey he found himself on board of an Ohio river steamer, on which were three hundred passengers. From the number of days the passengers had been together Mr. Milburn had become well informed of their character, and he found most prominent among the gentlemen were a number of members of Congress on their way to Washington. These gentlemen had attracted his attention on account of their exceptional habits. On Sunday morning Mr. Milburn was invited to preach. He consented, and in due time began divine service. The members of Congress were among the congregation, and by common consent had possession of the chairs nearest to the preacher. Mr. Milburn gave an address suitable to the occasion, full of eloquence and pathos, and was listened to throughout with intense interest. At the conclusion he stopped short, and turning his face, now beaming with fervent zeal, towards the "honorable gentlemen," he said: "Among the passengers on this steamer are a number of members of Congress. From their position they should be exemplars of good morals and dignified conduct; but from what I have heard of them they are not so. The union of these States, if dependent on such guardians, would be unsafe, and all the high hopes I have of the future of my country would be dashed to the ground. These gentlemen for days past have made the air heavy with profane conversation, have been constant patrons of the bar and encouragers of intemperance; nay, more, the night, which should be devoted to rest, has been dedicated to the horrid vices of gambling, profanity, and drunkenness. And," continued Mr. Milburn, with the solemnity of a man who spoke as if by inspiration, "there is but one chance of salvation for these great sinners in high places, and that is to humbly repent of their sins, call on the Saviour for forgiveness, and reform their lives." As might be supposed, language so bold from a delicate stripling, scarcely twenty-two years of age, had a startling effect, and made a deep impression on the gentlemen particularly addressed. After Mr. Milburn had returned to his state-room a gentleman entered and said that he came with a message from the members of Congress; that they had listened to his remarks, and in consideration of his boldness and eloquence they desired him to accept a purse of money which they had made up among

themselves, and also their best wishes for his success and happiness in life. Furthermore they offered to make him Chaplain to Congress at the approaching session—a promise which they fulfilled. And thus Mr. Milburn, at the age of twenty-two, entered upon the duties of his new and responsible position—the youngest man who has ever opened his mouth in either house of Congress. His election to the office of Chaplain to Congress, so honorably conferred, brought him before the nation, and his name became familiar in every part of the Union. His health still being delicate, in the year 1847 he went South for the advantage of a mild climate, and took charge of a church in Alabama. For six years he labored industriously in Montgomery and Mobile, and in four years of that time preached one thousand five hundred times and travelled over sixty thousand miles. In December, 1853, he was re-elected Chaplain to Congress, which post he held till March, 1855. During the summer of the last-named year he prepared a course of lectures, entitled "Sketches of the Early History and Settlement of the Mississippi Valley," which were first delivered before the Lowell Institute, at Boston, in December; and afterwards published by Derby & Jackson, New York. The same firm also published "The Rifle, Axe, and Saddlebags," in 1856; and "Ten Years of Preacher Life," in 1859. In 1857 Mr. Milburn went to Europe and remained about six months. He was everywhere cordially received both by Wesleyan and Church of England people, and preached and lectured wherever he went. In the spring of 1868 he again went to Europe for the purpose of having his eye operated upon by the celebrated oculist Von Graefe, of Berlin. The operation took place, but no increase of vision resulted therefrom. He is now unable to see any object, and has but a dim perception of light. In 1865, for personal reasons, he joined the Episcopal Church, and in 1871, these reasons having ceased, he returned to the Methodists. For the past twenty years he has been largely engaged in lecturing; he has spoken from Maine to California, from Minnesota to Louisiana. He speaks on an average seven times a week for nine months of the year, and travels thirty thousand miles. His health is now superb, and from present indications he has before him many years of activity and usefulness.

MILBURN, RICHARD II., Clerk of the Circuit Court, Twenty-fourth Judicial District, Illinois, was born at Potter Brompton, Yorkshire, England, on April 4th, 1812. His parents were English, who emigrated to this country in 1835, and at once located at Mount Carmel, Illinois, where they engaged in farming until their death. Richard II. was educated in the common schools of England. On leaving school he was apprenticed to a tailor, with whom he learned his trade, serving seven years. He subsequently worked as a journeyman for two years, when he came to

this country and engaged in his trade, continuing therein until 1856. He was then bookkeeper for R. Parkinson & Co. for a period of four years. In the fall of 1860 he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court for the term of four years, and since then has been re-elected three times; this office he now fills. He has also served as Master of Chancery for six years. Previous to this, and while engaged in tailoring, he was elected Magistrate and served six years. He is a zealous member of the order of Odd Fellows, and has filled all the offices from the lowest to the highest in the subordinate lodges and encampments, reaching the office of Representative to the Grand Lodge. He was married in April, 1835, to Sibellah Johnson, of Yorkshire, England, who died in September, 1837. A second time he was married, on May 15th, 1842, to Eliza Smith, of Mount Carmel, Illinois, who died in August, 1853.

WILSON, EDWARD SMITH, Attorney-at-Law, was born in Palestine, Crawford county, Illinois, on June 25th, 1839. His father, Isaac N. Wilson, was a native of Virginia, and settled in Illinois in 1814, where he engaged in farming and hotel-keeping; he is still living at Olney, at the age of seventy-two. Edward obtained his elementary education at the common schools of Palestine. On leaving school he commenced the study of law with Judge J. C. Allen, and was admitted to the bar in 1861. His studies were pursued at intervals, as his ordinary labors permitted. He commenced the practice of his profession at Robinson, Crawford county, and continued until 1864, when he moved to Olney, which has since been his home, and where he has been constantly occupied in the prosecution of his duties as a lawyer. In 1867 the partnership of Wilson & Hutchinson was formed, and the firm enjoy the largest practice of any in the county. Mr. Wilson is largely engaged in real estate speculation, and is the possessor of a great extent of land, which he is cultivating. He was married in June, 1867, to Ann Rowland, of Olney, Illinois.

HUTCHINSON, TIMOTHY W., Attorney-at-Law, was born in Oxford county, Maine, on November 21st, 1832. His father, Galen Hutchinson, was a native of Maine, but of English extraction. The family were represented in the settlement of Massachusetts, and have, with the exception of the subject of this sketch, always resided in New England. Timothy attended the Oxford Normal Institute, at South Paris, Maine, and graduated from Urbana University, at Urbana, Ohio. On leaving the latter he was engaged in school teaching in the State of Ohio for a short period during which he commenced the study of law, and graduated

from the Cleveland Law School. He then moved to Illinois, and located at Louisville, where he engaged in the practice of the law, continuing there for four years. At this time he removed to Olney and took the place of Judge Canby in the law firm of Canby & Wilson, at that place, Mr. Canby having been elevated to the bench. He has resided in Olney ever since, and, with his partner, enjoys the largest and most lucrative practice of any lawyer in the county. He was appointed Register in Bankruptcy by President Grant, and still holds that office. He was married in 1862 to Anna L. Canby, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, daughter of Judge R. S. Canby.

CANBY, JUDGE RICHARD SPRIGG, Lawyer, ex-Judge and ex-Member of Congress, was born in Green county, Ohio, September 30th, 1808. His father, Dr. Joseph Canby, was a native of Loudon county, Virginia, whence he moved to Mason county, Kentucky, with his parents. There he grew to man's estate, and studied medicine, with Dr. Duke, of Maysville, as his preceptor. He subsequently crossed the Ohio river into the State of Ohio, in 1806, and located himself at Chillicothe, where he practised his profession for some time in company with Dr. Edmiston, removing later to Waynesville, Warren county, in the same State. From this place he moved to Lebanon, where he resided from 1809 to 1825, during that time practising continuously his profession. In the spring of the latter year he removed to Logan county, and was there professionally occupied until 1843, the date of his decease. He was educated at Lebanon and at the Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. Upon leaving college, in 1829, he was employed until 1838 in a mercantile establishment, and while thus engaged commenced the study of law with Benjamin Stanton, of Bellefontaine, Ohio. At the expiration of two years, passed in study, he was admitted to the bar, and entered upon the active practice of his profession in Bellefontaine. In 1841 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for that county, and acted in this capacity until 1844. In the fall of the same year he was elected to the Legislature from this district, and in 1846 was elected to Congress from the Twelfth Congressional District. At the close of his term he returned to Bellefontaine, and during a brief period resumed the practice of his profession. He then retired to a farm, where he remained until 1857. Afterward returning to Bellefontaine, he resided there until 1862, when he moved to Illinois in 1863, locating himself in Olney, which has since been his home. In 1867 he was elected Circuit Judge of the Twenty-fifth Judicial Circuit, and continued to officiate in that capacity until 1873, since which time he has been absorbed in professional occupations. Until the formation of the Republican party he was a Whig, and since then has been a constant adherent to Republican

movements and measures. He was married, March 16th, 1835, to Eliza Simpson, of Bellefontaine, Ohio.

McKEAIG, GEORGE WILLIAMSON, Postmaster at Cairo, Illinois, was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, on May 20th, 1824. His father was a native of Kentucky, of Scotch-Irish parentage. His mother was also a native of that State, and of Welsh parentage. He was educated at a private institution in Kentucky until he was sixteen years old. At the age of twenty he volunteered and became a soldier in the 1st Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers, who entered during the Mexican war. He participated in the battles of Buena Vista and Monterey, and served until the close of the war. Then he returned to his home in Louisville, Kentucky, where he remained a few months, when he went to Hanover College, Indiana. He subsequently entered the law department of Bloomington University. After attending two sessions he located at Shawneetown, Gallatin county, Illinois, in 1851. In 1852 he was licensed to practice by the Supreme Court of the State, and in the following year he received an appointment from President Pierce as Postmaster at Shawneetown, which office he filled until 1857. In 1856 he was commissioned by the Governor of the State a Justice of the Peace, and he held the position until 1862. In 1862 he was commissioned by the Governor as Colonel of the 120th Regiment Illinois Infantry, and remained in the service of the United States until September, 1865. He participated in the battles of Guntown, Mississippi, Salem, Mississippi, various skirmishes around Corinth, and in the entire siege of Vicksburg; was also at the battle of Milliken's Bend, Louisiana. After being mustered out of the service of the United States he removed from Shawneetown to Cairo, Illinois, in 1865, where he continued the practice of the law until 1870, when he was commissioned by President Grant as Postmaster at Cairo. This office he now holds. Besides his postmastership Colonel McKeaig is engaged in real estate speculations. He was married on October 19th, 1852, to Loru A. Posey, of Shawneetown, Illinois.

STEWART, ELAM L., M. D., was born in Carmi, White county, Illinois, November 6th, 1824. His father, Dr. Josiah Stewart, was a native of Georgia; his mother was a native of Kentucky. They were married in Indiana, and settled in Carmi in 1816, where the doctor practised continuously until 1865, the date of his decease. The common schools of Carmi afforded all the educational advantages which he was then able to secure. Upon relinquishing school life he was engaged for a period of two years as

clerk in a mercantile establishment, and during this time commenced the study of medicine under the instructions of his father. He then attended lectures at the medical school of the Louisville University, in 1849, and eventually entered upon the active practice of his profession in Carmi, where he was engaged until 1859. At that date he entered the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1860. Returning to his home he then resumed his professional labors, to which he afterward devoted his time and attention until the outbreak of the civil war. In 1862 he was appointed Surgeon of the 87th Regiment of Illinois Infantry. He participated with his regiment in the siege of Vicksburg and in the actions at Jackson and New Orleans, serving also with General Banks through the campaign in the Red river country. On his return from the field he was appointed Medical Director of the 19th Army Corps, at Morganza, an office which he filled until November, 1864, when he was transferred to the Eastern District of Arkansas, at Helena, and appointed Surgeon-in-Chief. He remained in Helena, acting in this capacity with noted skill and fidelity, until the close of the war, when he returned to his home and resumed his practice, at the present time the most extensive in the county. In 1872 he was elected first Mayor of Carmi. He is the oldest native citizen in this city, and is esteemed as an able physician and useful citizen. He was married, October 23d, 1850, to Margaret Hargrave, of Carmi, Illinois.

REBS, JOHN M., Attorney-at-Law and ex-Member of Congress, was born in Loudon county, Virginia, April 9th, 1830. His parents were born in Virginia, and emigrated to Illinois, their present home, in 1837. His education was acquired in the common schools of White county, and at the conclusion of his allotted course of studies he became engaged in farming, continuing at this occupation until he arrived at the age of twenty-one. He then commenced the study of law with Judge W. H. Wilson, at one time Chief-Justice of the State of Illinois. In 1853 he was admitted to the bar, and in the following year entered upon the active practice of his profession, in which, with the exception of those periods occupied by military and Congressional labors, he has since been continuously employed. His business has been extensive and lucrative, and he has conducted to successful issues various cases of notable importance. In politics he was reared with predilections for the Whig party, and until its dissolution affiliated with its supporters. He then attached himself to the Democratic party, of which he has since been a valued and an influential member. In August, 1862, he was elected to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 87th Regiment of Illinois Infantry, and in 1863 was promoted to the position of Colonel of that body, serving actively with it until the close

of the civil war. He served through the Vicksburg campaign, and was present at the capture of the city of Vicksburg. He participated also in the Jackson campaign, immediately following. From there he was subsequently transferred to the Department of the Gulf, then under the command of General Banks, where he took part in the Opelousas campaign, in the fall of 1863. In the ensuing spring he participated in the Red river campaign, at the battles of Yellow Bayou, Sabine Cross Roads, Wilson's Hill, Pleasant Hill and Martinsville. Returning, he eventually reached the Mississippi river at Milliken's bend. During the major portion of this campaign he had charge of a brigade of cavalry, his regiment at that time consisting of mounted infantry. During the summer and fall of 1864 he was stationed at Morganza bend, his forces doing duty as scouts from Baton Rouge, Louisiana, up to the mouth of the White river, and thence as far as St. Charles. During the winter he was stationed in Arkansas, and did scout duty in that State as far up as the lines of Missouri, and also in the State of Mississippi. During a considerable portion of this time the command was constantly engaged in fights and skirmishes. His troops were finally mustered out at Helena, Arkansas, in June, 1865, and discharged at Springfield, Illinois, in July, 1865. He then returned to his home and engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1866 he received the nomination of candidate for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, by the Democratic party, in opposition to Newton Bateman. He made a canvass of the State, delivering speeches and addresses in each Congressional district, but, while running considerably ahead of his ticket, failed to secure an election, being defeated in company with the whole of his associates of the Democratic party. In 1868 he was again nominated by this party for Congress, from the Thirteenth Congressional District, consisting of the counties of Alexander, Union, Jackson, Perry, White, Wabash, Edwards, Gallatin, Saline, Hardin, Pope, Johnson, Massoe, Williamson and Pulaski. This, although a Republican district and one carried by General U. S. Grant in the same election, elected him by a majority of five hundred—an incident presenting in a strong light his widespread popularity and the excellence of his reputation as a trustworthy citizen. In 1870 he was again nominated by his party, and was elected by one thousand five hundred and eighty-six majority, serving efficiently until the expiration of his term, in 1873. While acting with the Congressional body he took a decided stand against the Reconstruction policy of the Administration, and sustained with energy his opposing views. He also placed himself in opposition to railroad grants, steamship subsidies, patent extensions, and to all tariffs except for revenue purposes. He similarly favored the equalization of bounties to all soldiers engaged in the late rebellion, and introduced the bill for that purpose, which finally passed the House but met with failure in the Senate. He urged also an entire and radical change in the mode of paying pensions, by



John J. Lescher. M.D.

abolishing pension agencies and making their duties devolve on postmasters. He voted persistently against the bill for the increase of salaries of all government officers, and after the passage of that bill returned his increase of salary to the United States treasury. On his return from Congress he again resumed the practice of his profession. He was married, in October, 1857, to Annie Stewart, daughter of Dr. Josias Stewart, of Carmi, White county, Illinois.

GILLESPIE, DAVID, Lawyer, was born in Edwardsville, Madison county, Illinois, September 29th, 1828. He is the son of Matthew Gillespie, who moved to the Northwest from New York State, and Nancy (Gordon) Gillespie. His preliminary education was acquired at the Shurtleffe College, Alton, Illinois. In 1844 he commenced the study of law with Joseph Gillespie, and at the completion of the customary probationary term he was admitted to the bar in 1848, and entered at once upon the active practice of his profession in Edwardsville. In 1865 he was elected to the County Judgeship, in which position he officiated for one term. He has always devoted his time and attention closely and successfully to his profession, and persistently declined to mingle in the political contests of the day. He was married, October 8th, 1855, to Minna A. Barnsback, of Edwardsville, Illinois.

GRAHAM, ROSS, Attorney-at-Law, Mayor of Carmi, was born in White county, Illinois, February 27th, 1839. His father, Matthew Graham, a native of Pennsylvania, emigrated to Ohio, and from there to Illinois, where he engaged in farming, at which he continued until his decease in 1854. His earlier education was acquired in the common schools of his native place. Upon relinquishing school life he found employment as a school teacher, continuing thus occupied until the outbreak of the civil war. He then entered the service of the United States, enlisting as a private in the 1st Regiment of Illinois Cavalry, and serving for a period of twelve months, when that body was mustered out. Returning to his home, he again enlisted in a newly formed company, and, on its organization, was elected Second Lieutenant. This company was attached to the 87th Regiment of Illinois Infantry, and remained in service until the close of the rebellion. In September, 1862, he was promoted to the First Lieutenancy, and in December, 1863, was again promoted to the rank of Captain, acting in that capacity until the mustering out of the regiment. He was a participant at the siege of Vicksburg, and served in the Jackson campaign. The regiment was then mounted, and took part in the Opelousas campaign, and in that also of the Red river country. He was present at the battles of

Yellow Bayou, Sabine Cross Roads, Wilson's Hill, Pleasant Hill, and Marksville. He was then stationed at Morganza bend, where he did duty as scout, from Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to the mouth of White river, where he was detached and placed in charge of two companies, and stationed at the St. Charles river. That body subsequently did similar duty in Arkansas, and was mustered out at Helena, in June, 1865. After his return from the field he commenced the study of law under the instructions of Hon. John M. Crebs and C. S. Conger, and in 1871 was admitted to the bar. He then entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he has since continued, meeting with much success. In 1875 he was elected Mayor of Carmi, which position he still fills.

LESCHER, JOHN JACOB, M. D., was born in Womelsdorf, Berks county, Pennsylvania, March 13th, 1821. On both sides of the family he is of Swiss descent. His father's ancestors were from Basle, Switzerland. His parents were born in Pennsylvania, his father in Lancaster county, his mother in Lebanon county. The former, Dr. Jacob Lescher, emigrated to Ohio in 1832, and settled at Dayton. The journey was made by land, and occupied a period of four weeks, he being accompanied by his wife and nine children. Subsequently the family removed to Mount Carmel, Illinois, where the doctor established himself in the practice of his profession. His library, a fine collection of valuable works, was moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio, over the mountains, in a wagon drawn by four horses. His practice was extensive and lucrative, his reputation for skill and learning excellent and merited. After an active professional career, covering a period of half a century, he died at Mount Carmel, August 31st, 1854, at the age of seventy-one years. John's earlier education, owing to the limited facilities of the neighboring schools, was limited in kind and inferior in degree. Upon leaving school he commenced the study of medicine with his father, his means not permitting him to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the various medical colleges. He afterward practised his profession for several years, until able to secure a proper collegiate course of training. He then entered the Ohio Medical College, and attended one course of lectures at that institution. A few years later he attended the Washington Medical University at Baltimore, where his degree was conferred upon him. Subsequently he attended also the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and at the same time was in attendance at two hospitals. At the medical and surgical clinics, during 1850-51, in the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, he was also a regular attendant. In the following winter he matriculated from the Jefferson College. He then returned to Mount Carmel, Illinois, and there resumed his practice. For a period of five years, on account of pulmonary affections, he was

obliged to discontinue his professional labors. Upon his recovery he again returned to his practice, in which he is now engaged. In the year preceding the capture of Vicksburg he was tendered the position of Surgeon in the Van Buren Hospital, at Milliken's bend, above Vicksburg, or that of assistant on the Floating Hospital, then lying at Montgomery's Point. Upon arriving at the head-quarters of General Grant, however, where he was ordered to report, his pulmonary troubles harassed him so seriously that he was prevented from accepting either position. He has been eminently successful as a practitioner, and is widely known as a physician of unusual general culture, and sterling scientific acquirements. He has performed four times the operation of tracheotomy, and, in three of those cases, his efforts were crowned with entire success. The fatal case proved unsuccessful, not on account of the operation, but on account of the presence simultaneously of intercurrent pneumonia. His first case of this kind occurred thirty years ago, before chloroform or kersone was in use. To reach the case, a boy six years of age, four miles distant, he was obliged to ford the Wabash river by moonlight, whilst the stream was covered with sheet ice. The operation was performed while his assistant held a candle, and, penetrating the trachea, he succeeded in relieving the boy of a grain of corn. He has been prominently identified with medical societies, was a member of the State Medical Society, and was also one of the Board of Censors of the Æsculapian Society of Lawrenceville. He has also been importantly identified with the order of Odd Fellows, and was one of its most zealous adherents. He has filled all the offices in the subordinate lodges, and in 1848 was Acting Grand Master. In 1849 he officiated as Grand Warden, and was District Deputy for the district in which he lived. He was one of the original members of the Grand Encampment, and as such wielded considerable influence. In 1863 he was appointed United States Examining Surgeon of Pensioners, a position still occupied by him. He was married in November, 1851, to Eliza E. Smith, daughter of Lyman J. Smith, of Litchfield, Connecticut.

ROSS, LEWIS W., Lawyer, and ex-Member of Congress, was born in Seneca county, New York, in 1812. His parents came to Illinois in 1821. His father, Ossian M. Ross, laid out the town of Lewistown, the present county-seat of Fulton county. His mother, Mary (Winans) Ross, was from New York State. His preliminary education was acquired at the Illinois College, in Jacksonville, where he spent three years in study. He then entered upon a course of legal studies in that town, under the preceptorship of Josiah Lamborn, in his time one of the more prominent men of the State, and in 1838 was admitted to the bar, beginning to practice his profession at his home in Lewistown. In

1840 he was elected to the lower House of the Illinois Legislature, and in 1844 secured a re-election. He was a member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1862 and 1870, and, while acting with those bodies, conducted himself with energy and ability. During the progress of the war with Mexico he raised and organized a company in Fulton county, with which he proceeded to the scene of warfare as Captain. In 1863 he was elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket, representing the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the counties of Fulton, McDonough, Schuyler, Pike, Brown, Mason, Cass, and Menard. He served three terms in Congress, during which time he was a member of the following committees: on Pensions, on Indian Affairs, on Agriculture, and on Public Buildings. Since the expiration of his last term he has devoted his time and attention to overlooking his general business interests, which are large and important, leaving him no time to apply to the conduct of his original profession. He was married in 1839 to Frances Simms, of Virginia. His oldest son, John W. Ross, is at present practising law in Washington, District of Columbia.

FRYE, JOSEPH C., M. D., was born in Winchester, Virginia, September 28th, 1811. His parents were George M. Frye and Mary (Wolfe) Frye, both of whom were Virginians. His father was a Methodist minister. He was educated at the academies located in the vicinity of his home until he had attained his eighteenth year, when he entered a drug store, and, at the same time, commenced the study of medicine. He continued thus occupied during the ensuing three years, and attended the first course of lectures in Baltimore, at the University of Maryland. In 1832 he removed to Columbus, Ohio. July 7th, 1834, he settled in Peoria, Illinois, engaging there in the study and also practice of medicine. In 1838 he graduated from the Ohio Medical College, and since that period has been constantly and actively employed in attending to his professional duties. He was the first and only delegate from Illinois to the American Medical Association, at the time of its organization in Philadelphia, in May, 1847. Shortly after his return from the scene of operations of this body, he organized the Peoria Medical Association, and for several years officiated as its President. He has also been for many years an active and influential member of the State Medical Society. He is known as an earnest student, and a man of unusual professional and scholarly attainments. He is the possessor of one of the finest medical libraries in the State, and his opinion on medical and scientific subjects is received, by all that know him, with deference and respect. He was married, in Columbus, Ohio, in 1835, to Eliza Wright, daughter of Dr. M. B. Wright, who for many years was Professor in the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati.



MARSH, JOHN L., Coal Operator, Real-Estate Dealer and Agriculturalist, was born in Paris, Oneida county, New York, October 21st, 1805, being the son of James Marsh, a farmer. The maiden name of his mother was Elizabeth Case.

His youth was spent on a farm, and in attendance at the common schools. When seventeen years of age he taught during the winter, and followed farming during the summer. When twenty-one years of age he entered upon a clerkship in a dry-goods store in Oneida county, and filled it three years, when he went into the general merchandising trade upon his own account, and pursued it for seven years. Upon the expiration of this period he came to Tazewell county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming and mercantile business for six years. He then visited Chicago, remaining there seven years. In 1852 and 1853 he entered lands on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad. During his residence in Chicago he dealt extensively and profitably in general produce, corn and wool. He returned to Tazewell county after this absence of seven years, rented his farms, and speculated in land, continuing in that county seven years. He would perhaps have remained much longer thus engaged had he not conceived the idea that there were coal beds underlying a portion of the eastern part of the State. Between La Salle and Alton, east of the Illinois river, there had never been any coal found, and there were believed to be no beds in that section. In 1861 he commenced to prospect, and discovered a five-foot vein at a depth of 220 feet at Fairbury, Livingston county. In the following year he commenced to sink a shaft. At a depth of 35 feet he encountered quicksand and water, which stopped further progress. The same causes compelled the abandonment of a second shaft. A third was begun, 12 feet wide by 21 in length. When this was sunk to a depth of 40 feet he commenced to timber up from the bottom a shaft 7 by 15 feet, leaving a space of about 2 feet between the inner and outer curbing, which was puddled with blue clay. This completely blocked the water, and resulted in the successful sinking of the shaft. This application of puddled clay was the first of its kind in this country. From that time down to the present Mr. Marsh has been continuously engaged in operating this shaft, which is one of the most successful in that section of the State. In all his mining interests his son, Henry L. Marsh, has been identified with him. During this time Mr. Marsh was very extensively engaged in farming. In 1858 he laid out an addition to the town of Fairbury, on its western side, and in 1868 laid out another. He has built up these sections, and they are now the seat of an enterprising community. The opening of the Fairbury shaft by Mr. Marsh, who has the unquestioned credit of discovering the coal resources of that section, rapidly increased the value of land in the neighborhood, and was the signal for a general prospecting movement on the part of capitalists. He is the owner of land aggregating 2800 acres, of which 1000 acres are in improved farms in and adjoining Fairbury, and in remote sections of

the county. While he was a resident of Tazewell county he filled the office of Supervisor for six years; was President of the Peru State Bank at Washington, Illinois, and was active in the construction of the western branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. He was, in fact, the only one who negotiated the bonds for this road, after many others had failed, and he it was who made the first purchase of iron. His career has been one of unexampled activity, and his private and public enterprises have earned him the lasting gratitude of the people of this section.



MORGAN, SIDNEY S., Surveyor, Agriculturalist and Capitalist, was born in Stockbridge, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, January 25th, 1823, from English and Welsh ancestry. His grandfather was a prominent Unitarian clergyman, who had twelve sons, each of whom received a scientific and classical education. His father upon leaving college studied practical civil engineering. He came to America in 1818 and settled in Berkshire county, his first engagement in railroad engineering being on the line of the Camden & Amboy road. He was the projector of the Boston & Albany, New York & Albany, Hudson River, Chicago & Galena, Milwaukee & Mississippi, Chicago & Rock Island, Davenport & Iowa City, Peoria & Oquaka railroads. He also made experimental surveys too numerous to be enumerated here. He is still living, though at the advanced age of eighty-five years, and is still active in business, being engaged in New York on a new railroad project. The boyhood and youth of Sidney S. was largely spent in accompanying his father from point to point in assisting him in his surveys. There were intervals in this association which he improved by study in school. In the fall of 1842 his father with his family of three sons located in Kendall county, Illinois. Sidney had then just attained his majority, and he set out in life for himself. For a year or two he followed farming, and in 1844 acted with his father in surveying the route of the Galena Railroad as principal assistant. Subsequently they surveyed the Milwaukee & Mississippi route, and in close succession the proposed lines of the Chicago & Rock Island, and the Peoria & Oquaka roads, ending his career as civil engineer with the latter enterprise. For several ensuing years he contracted largely for the construction of steam roads. In 1855 he moved to Livingston county, Illinois, where he purchased a half interest in a very large tract of farm lands, and engaged actively in the work of erecting a town. The monument of these labors may be seen in the enterprising town of Odell, which stands upon the site of what was once a part of his farm lands. The remainder lies in the immediate vicinity of the place. To carry out his public-spirited intentions, he pushed rapidly forward the construction of public roads leading from all directions to a common centre, and this the new town. The new community grew prosperously

and vigorously, and it is to-day one of the largest shipping points for live stock and grain on the line of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad. To Mr. Morgan, more than to any other man, is due the honor of having founded and firmly established the prosperity of this place, which is one of the handsomest, as to location and adornment, that one can possibly find in travelling from Chicago to St. Louis. During the last twenty years Mr. Morgan has dealt largely in real estate, and has amassed a very large fortune whose benefits he generously dispenses. He is a man of great vital temperament, of rare energy and perseverance. To every project which promises the public good he gives a practical support, and by his constant efforts as an enterprising citizen has earned the esteem of the entire community, which will last far beyond his own years.

ALLEN, JAMES N., M.D., was born in Marine, Madison county, Illinois, November 15th, 1820. His father, George C. Allen, was a sea captain. James was educated in Illinois, and at the completion of his preparatory course of studies decided to embrace the medical profession. He then commenced the study of medicine with Dr. George T. Allen, now Surgeon in charge of the Marine Hospital at St. Louis. In 1843, at the termination of a full course, he graduated at the University of Missouri, and located himself in Clayton, Adams county, Illinois, where he practised during the ensuing year. He removed to Mount Sterling in 1844. In 1862 he entered the service of the United States as Surgeon of the 119th Regiment, but was subsequently detached on hospital duty. At the close of the war he returned to Mount Sterling, and there resumed the civil practice of his profession. He is a physician of sound scientific acquirements, and, while possessing a varied general practice, now gives special attention to the treatment of female affections and diseases. He is a member of the State Medical Society, and Examining Surgeon for Pensioners for Brown county. He was married in 1846 to Phoebe H. Burton, of Kentucky.

MCDOWELL, WILLIAM M., M.D., was born in Danville, Montour county, Pennsylvania, November 11th, 1820. His parents were John McDowell and Margaret (Montgomery) McDowell. His father, an able medical practitioner, was professionally occupied during a period of fifty-two years. His grandfather was for a time professor of Latin and Greek at the University of Pennsylvania, after graduating in the medical department of that institution. He practised for many years in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. His grandfather's brother, John McDowell, LL.D., was a lawyer of

eminence, also at one time Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and a warm friend of General Washington. William's preparatory education was acquired at the Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, and in 1839 he entered upon a course of medical studies under the instructions of his father. He matriculated at the University of New York, graduating from this institution in the class of 1843, and commenced to practise in Mercersburg, where he resided during the ensuing two years. At the expiration of that time he removed to Republic, Ohio, where he remained for three years. Eventually he established himself in Canton, Illinois, in 1847, where he has since permanently resided, occupied constantly and successfully in attending to the numerous duties attendant on his extensive practice. He is a member of the Canton County Medical Society, and was chosen to fill the presidential chair of this association upon its organization. He is a member also of the Canton City Medical Society. He was married in 1849 to Malvina S. Tyler, of New York State.

NANCE, HIRAM, M.D., was born in Floyd county, Indiana, September 23d, 1822. He is the son of William Nance and Nancy (Smith) Nance. His earlier education was acquired in the schools in the neighborhood of his home. At fourteen years of age he availed himself of an academical course at New Albany, Indiana. In 1836 he came with his parents to Illinois, locating in Adams county. He subsequently attended school for a short time at Columbus. When quite a young man he was engaged in a drug store, and at the post-office at Columbus. When in his nineteenth year he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. J. W. Hollowbush, with whom he remained for three years. After securing a thorough course at the University of Missouri, in St. Louis, he graduated from that institution in the spring of 1847. He then entered on the practice of his profession in Lafayette, Stark county, Illinois, and was constantly engaged there during the following fifteen years. He thence removed in 1860 to Kewanee, his present home, where he has since been successfully occupied, and stands at the head of his profession. Before graduating at St. Louis he practised during one season at Lafayette. He attends to a general medical practice combined with surgery. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and a member also of the State Medical Society. He was one of the originators of the Military Tract Medical Society, which is composed of practitioners in the counties of Bureau, Henry, Mercer, Knox, Stark, Warren and Henderson, and was the second President of this society. Outside of his professional duties he has, since his residence in Kewanee, engaged extensively in real estate and financial operations, in which enterprises he has met with great success. He was married, April 20th, 1847, to Sarah R. Smith, of Knox county, who

is still living. The issue from this union has been twelve children (nine of whom are still living), viz.: Albinus, aged twenty-seven years, a member of the last Legislature of Nebraska, and at the present time United States Revenue Agent; Adelle, aged twenty-four years, a graduate of the Normal University at Bloomington, for several years successfully engaged in teaching at Weathersfield, Galva and Moline, in this State; Laclede, born October 16th, 1852, died February 14th, 1858; Hiram Irving, aged twenty-one years, now preparing for the medical profession at the Rush Medical College of Chicago; S. Belle, aged nineteen years, who was educated at the Normal University of Bloomington; Roswell S., aged seventeen years; Claude B., born June 9th, 1860, died September 28th, 1867; Roy, aged thirteen years; Frederick B., aged eleven years; Grace Lillian, born May 17th, 1866, died September 28th, 1867; Charles H., aged seven years; and Willis Orville, aged four years.

PANDES, SILAS Z., Attorney-at-Law, was born in Augusta county, Virginia, on May 15th, 1842. His father and mother were both natives of Virginia. The former is still living and engaged in agricultural pursuits in Wabash county. Silas was educated at the common schools of Virginia until he was fourteen years of age; then attended school in Edgar county, and completed his educational course at the Edgar County Academy. On leaving school he commenced the study of the law with Amos Green, of Paris, Illinois, and at the expiration of two years was admitted to the bar. He at once entered on practice in Mount Carmel, where he has ever since continued. His clientage has grown steadily since its commencement, and he now enjoys a full share of the law business of the district. In politics he has always affiliated with the Democratic party. He has been elected to the office of City Attorney of Mount Carmel for three terms, and in 1873 was chosen State's Attorney for Wabash county, which he now fills. He was married on October 31st, 1865, to Clara A. Sears, of Mount Carmel, Illinois.

KEY, WILLIAM M., Attorney-at-Law, was born in Richland county, Illinois, on November 25th, 1842. His father, Samuel Ekey, was a native of Ohio, who emigrated to Illinois in 1839, and pursued his business of blacksmithing, in which he is still engaged, and also farming. He is of Irish extraction. The family is remarkable for longevity; the third generation back, consisting of thirteen children, have reached the average age of sixty-two. William attended the common schools of Richland county. On leaving school he was engaged in a mercantile establishment until

1861, when he entered the army as Corporal of Company E, 11th Missouri Infantry; was at the battle of Corinth, and there was wounded in the left hand, in consequence of which he was discharged in the spring of 1863. He then returned home. He was next engaged in clerking in a hotel in Michigan City, Indiana, where he remained about eighteen months. Then he went to Cincinnati and was engaged as salesman in a wholesale establishment, and continued there until 1867, when he returned home. He then took charge of his father's farm, and pursued the study of theology for two years. This study of theology was pursued as a stepping-stone to that of the law, which study he commenced at home. Having married Miss Wright, second daughter of Judge Wright, he moved to Olney, and continued the study of law, under the guidance of Judge Wright, until January, 1874. He was examined at the January term of the Supreme Court, at Springfield, and there admitted to the bar of the State. He at once commenced the practice of his profession, in partnership with Hon. R. S. Canby, ex-Circuit Judge, which he still continues.

MCDOWELL, CHARLES E., Attorney-at-Law, Member of Constitutional Convention of 1870, was born in Wabash county, Illinois, on July 22d, 1838. His father, James McDowell, was a native of Virginia, who emigrated first to Ohio and then to Illinois. He was engaged in merchandising, and subsequently practised as an attorney-at-law. Charles E. was educated at the common schools of Wabash county. On leaving school he was engaged in teaching in Indiana for a short period, when he commenced the study of law with John E. Whiting, at Carmi, and was admitted to the bar in 1861. He at once commenced the practice of the law, and has continued in it ever since. His business has been a large and lucrative one. He has always been identified with the Democratic party, and as its candidate was Superintendent of the Schools for White county for seven years, and in 1870 was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention from the counties of White and Edwards, and served on the Committees on Suffrage and Canal Lands. He was married in 1864 to May C. Youngkem, of Wabash county.

RICE, ERASMUS DARWIN, M. D., was born in Worcester county, Massachusetts, in 1805. His parents were Asaph Rice and Abigail (Sawyer) Rice. His father was a physician of acknowledged skill. He was educated at the Dartmouth College, and took his diploma from that institution in 1830. He shortly after emigrated to Lewistown, Illinois, where he has since permanently resided, engaged

in an extensive and remunerative practice. During the winter of 1866-67 he took a course of lectures at the Bellevue Hospital College, in New York. He is one of the oldest citizens of Lewistown, and has always been a prime and useful mover in all matters pertaining to its educational and religious advancement. He was married March 29th, 1831, to Thalia Norton Owen, of New York State.

STEWART, JAMES T., M. D., was born in Bond county, Illinois, in 1824. He is the son of William Stewart and Elizabeth (Willis) Stewart. He was educated primarily at home, and passed his freshman year at the Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois. Upon leaving that institution, in 1847, he removed to Peoria, in the same State, and entered the office of Dr. J. C. Frye. In 1848 he matriculated at the Ohio Medical College, and in the spring of 1850 graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. He then commenced the practice of his profession in Peoria, at which he continued until the outbreak of the rebellion. In 1861 he entered the service of the United States as Surgeon of the 64th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. He served with his regiment until July, 1864, when he was wounded in a skirmish which took place before Atlanta. In the spring of 1865 he was on service at Post Hospital, in Charleston, South Carolina, and remained there until September of that year. He then returned to Peoria and resumed his practice, devoting special attention to surgery. He is a member of the State and city medical associations, and is known as a botanist of considerable learning, his collection of herbs, etc.—the fruits of the gleanings of more than fifteen years—being large and valuable. Possessing an extensive and varied general practice, he applies himself with peculiar success to the treatment of cases demanding surgical treatment. He was married in 1856 to Maria White, of Worcester, Massachusetts.

WILSON, CHARLES C., Lawyer and ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah Territory, was born in North Wrentham, Norfolk county, Massachusetts, September 18th, 1828. His father, Enoch Wilson, was a farmer, and a descendant of the early Puritans of New England. His mother, Abigail (Richardson) Wilson, was from Maine. His preliminary education was obtained in the public schools of his native State. In 1850 he came to the West, remaining for a season in Peoria, Illinois. In 1853 he commenced the study of law with G. A. Clifford, at Toulon, Stark county, and in 1859, at the termination of his course of preparatory studies, was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court, at Springfield, Illinois. Establishing his office in Bureau county, he entered at once upon the prac-

tice of his profession, residing there during the ensuing year. He then removed to Kewanee, where he has since been constantly engaged in attending to the duties connected with an extensive and lucrative business, his practice embracing not only the county in which he resides, but also the adjoining sections of the State. In 1864 he was elected District Attorney for the Fifth Judicial District, an office to which, after serving a period of four years, he declined a renomination—a step taken on account of increasing ill health. In 1868 he was appointed by President Johnson Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah Territory, and during his term of two years performed the functions of that office with admirable ability and integrity. In the fall of 1870 he returned to his home at Kewanee, Illinois. The law firm of Wilson & Ladd practise in all the Circuit Courts, in the Supreme Court, and in the United States District Courts. In politics he has acted consistently with the Republican party since the date of its organization. He was married in 1850 to Maria N. Benham, and has seven children, four boys and three girls.

OSBORNE, THOMAS O., Lawyer, was born on August 11th, 1832, in Jersey, Licking county, Ohio. After preliminary training in the schools of his native place, he entered the University of Ohio, and graduated with honors therefrom in 1854. Soon afterwards he began to read law with Lewis Wallace (now major-general), in Crawfordsville, Indiana. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, and almost immediately removed to Chicago. He was rising rapidly in his profession there when the war broke out, and he telegraphed to Governor Yates, offering him a regiment, to be called the Yates Phalanx. The reply came and the regiment was filled. There was some delay in the acceptance of it, however, and he tendered it direct to the Secretary of War, and it was accepted the day after the Bull Run disaster, as an independent regiment. He was elected its Lieutenant-Colonel, having declined the Colonelcy, but was promoted to that position in 1861. At Winchester, under General Lander, he aided very materially in gaining the only victory ever gained over Stonewall Jackson. He participated in all the work done in the Shenandoah Valley, and in much of that done elsewhere by General McClellan. In January, 1863, he was placed in command of the First Brigade of Terry's Division, and ordered to Hilton Head, and participated in the siege of Morris Island and in the capture of Forts Wagner and Sumter. At Hilton Head, after the fall of these forts, his regiment—the 39th—determined to re-enlist for veteran service, and was the first regiment in the Department of the South to do so. He went with his regiment, in May, with General Butler's expedition, up James river, and at Drury's Bluff had his right arm shattered so badly as to disable it for life; but for two

hours he remained in the saddle with the mangled arm hanging beside him. He suffered intensely from this wound, and on leaving the hospital was sent home to recuperate. He employed his leave of absence in making speeches on the stump in the Presidential campaign of 1864. While yet unable to mount his horse without assistance, and with his arm in a sling, he reported for duty in front of Richmond, and was placed in command of the First Brigade, First Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, having been brevetted a Brigadier-General for his gallantry at Drury's Bluff. On the 2d of April, 1865, he led the charge at Fort Gregg, the key to Petersburg and Richmond. For his bravery on this occasion he was made a full Brigadier-General, and the Secretary of War presented to the Yates Phalanx a magnificent brazen eagle. In the final conflict before Richmond he and the forces under him rendered services of the utmost importance, and he had three horses killed under him. For his conduct there he was made Major-General by brevet. In October he resigned and returned to Chicago. He was subsequently appointed Postmaster of Chicago by President Johnson, but would not accept the terms of the President, and so did not get his commission. He then resumed the practice of his profession, in which he made rapid advances.

ROOT, GEORGE FREDERICK, Musical Composer, was born in Sheffield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in August, 1820. When he was six years old his father moved to North Reading, Massachusetts, near Boston, where for twelve years the lad studied, worked, and developed his talent for music. This talent showed itself when he was very young, and at twelve years he could play on several musical instruments. When he was seventeen years old his father went to South America, and George, being the oldest of the eight children, was left in charge of the family. He soon went to Boston, with a view to securing a position in the orchestra of one of the theatres, but this idea he abandoned by the advice of A. N. Johnson, then one of the leading organists of Boston, who offered him a good situation in his music rooms, which he accepted. Here he made rapid progress, both in business and in music, and was soon able to assist his employer in giving lessons on the piano and organ. In a few months he began to play the organ in one of the churches, and then to take lessons in vocal music. In less than a year he was admitted as partner of his employer, and this partnership continued for five years. In 1844, through the influence of Jacob Abbott, the celebrated author, he removed to New York and commenced teaching in the young ladies' school kept by the Abbott brothers, and was soon joined by his brother Towner, who had hitherto been in South America with his father. They taught together in several institutions there,

and had charge of the music in the Mercer Street Church. About this time George married and went to Europe, where he spent a year in the close study of music. On his return from Europe he published his first musical composition, the popular song "Hazel Dell." The piece was immensely successful, and Messrs. Hall & Son, the publishers of it, foreseeing his great success as a composer, secured him to write songs exclusively for them for a term of three years. The popular cantata, "The Flower Queen," soon followed, and other works, including several produced jointly with Lowell Mason and William B. Bradbury, came in rapid succession. In 1852 he projected his plan for a musical teachers' institute, to be held annually, and the next year the first session of the institute was held in Dodworth Hall, New York. In this enterprise he was joined by many distinguished musical instructors, and from it grew the famous North Reading Institute. In 1855 he gave up teaching and devoted himself exclusively to musical composition, and in 1860 he settled in Chicago as a member of the widely-known firm of Root & Cady, music publishers and dealers. His compositions have been very numerous, and their popularity has been boundless, many of them being extensively sung in Europe as well as in this country, and some of them being known absolutely everywhere. Among the best known of his compositions are "Hazel Dell;" "Rosalie, the Prairie Flower;" "The Vacant Chair;" "The Shining Shore;" "The Battle Cry of Freedom;" "Tramp, Tramp;" "Just Before the Battle;" "Just After the Battle;" "There's Music in the Air;" "Old Folks are Gone;" "Mary of the Glen;" "Reaper of the Plain;" "Never Forget the Dear Ones;" "Brother, Tell Me of the Battle;" "Day of Liberty's Coming;" "Lay Me Down and Save the Flag;" "Stand Up for Uncle Sam;" "Who'll Save the Left?" and "Columbia's Call." Among his larger works are "The Academy Vocalist;" "Sabbath Bell;" "Festival Glee Book;" "Young Men's Singing Book;" "Musical Album;" "The Diapason;" "Silver Lute;" "Silver Chimes;" "Bugle Call;" "Forest Choir;" and the cantatas "The Flower Queen;" "Daniel;" "The Pilgrim Fathers;" "The Haymakers;" and "Belshazzar's Feast."

PEARMAN, JOHN T., M. D., was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, in 1829. He is the son of John Pearman and Sarah (Lyons) Pearman. He was educated in the schools located in the neighborhood of his home. In 1851 he commenced the study of medicine under the instructions of Dr. Thomas Smith, in Edgar county, Illinois, and in 1853 matriculated at the Rush Medical College. He graduated in 1858. He commenced the practice of his profession, however, in the spring of 1854, at Elbridge, Edgar county, Illinois, where he remained until 1863. He also attended, in 1860, a course at the Ohio Medical College. In 1863

he established himself in Champaign. During the progress of the civil war he was in service for about four months as Surgeon of the 15th Regiment of Indiana Infantry, stationed at Nashville. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and a member also of the Illinois State Medical Association, of which he is a leading and influential spirit. He has at times contributed to the literature of the profession. He was married in 1855 to Elizabeth Elliott, of Edgar county, Illinois.



SMITH, CHARLES G., Wholesale Drug Merchant, was born in Nelson, Madison county, New York, July 23d, 1831. His father, George Smith, was a native of Orange county, New York, and his mother, a daughter of Judge Lyon, of Nelson, one of the earliest settlers in the township.

When he was five years old his father died, and his mother sold the farm they had cultivated, and removed to Cazenovia, which offered better facilities for the education of her children. Here the family remained a year, and then went to Ruthford, Allegheny county, in the western part of the State. Here the greater portion of Mr. Smith's early life was spent, and here by constant application he laid the foundation of a substantial and practical education. His oldest brother, who had gone to Chicago in 1849, procured for him a clerkship in the drug store of L. M. Boyce, but before his arrival Mr. Boyce died, and the establishment was bought out by Sears & Bay. In October, 1849, he entered upon his apprenticeship to the drug business, under Messrs. Sears & Bay, and very soon acquired a thorough knowledge of its details, and gained the confidence and the esteem of his employers by his fidelity. Upon the retirement of Mr. Bay, in 1852, he became head clerk, and on January 1st, 1854, became a partner in the concern, assuming the place vacated by Mr. Bay. The firm, known as that of Sears & Smith, occupied the old stand at No. 113 Lake street. The results of the first year of this partnership were most encouraging. The business doubled, with a prospect of still greater enlargement. In 1855 Mr. Edwin Burnham was admitted to the partnership, and the new firm of Sears, Smith & Co. continued for two years, when Mr. Sears retired and the business was managed by the remaining partners, who removed to 23 Lake street, and continued in this location for three years. A second removal, made necessary by the demands of the growing trade, was then effected to No. 16 Lake street, which they occupied until March, 1864. The firm was then dissolved, and Mr. Smith established himself in the same line at No. 259 South Water street, pending the erection of the splendid drug house now occupied by him, for the construction of which he had contracted with Hon. J. Y. Scammon. On January 1st, 1866, Messrs. C. Henry Cutler and Henry T. West became his business associates, and the establishment,

whose transactions aggregate in value a vast amount annually, is conducted under the firm-name of Smith, Cutler & Co. Its trade ramifications cover more than fifteen States, and are constantly extending. Mr. Smith is a merchant of rare tact and ability, and has a character which is beyond reproach. He was married January 7th, 1855, to Annie E. Cooper, of Peoria, who died January 17th, 1861, leaving two daughters. On August 16th, 1866, he married Eliza L. White, of Cincinnati. Shortly after his arrival in Chicago he became a member of the Baptist Church, but within a short time withdrew from it. In 1853 he became a member of the Church of the New Jerusalem, with which he has since worshipped. He is a man of strong opinions, but of most affable manners, and stands in high estimation with the community.



COOLBAUGH, WILLIAM F., Bank President, is a native of Pike county, Pennsylvania, having been born there July 1st, 1821. His father was a farmer, and his educational advantages were but limited. When fifteen years old he went to Philadelphia in pursuit of that fortune which all boys confidently expect, and became assistant porter in a wholesale dry-goods house. Soon afterwards the firm sent him to the far West and Southwest, and kept him there until he became of age, when he went into business for himself. He settled in Burlington, Iowa, in 1842, and for eight years was a merchant in that city. In 1850 he retired from the mercantile business and became a banker, helping to organize the banking-house of Coolbaugh & Brooks. He also became a politician, and was appointed Loan Agent by the first General Assembly of Iowa, and negotiated the first loan ever made by Iowa, and caused the issue of its first bonds. He was a Democrat of the Douglas school, and at the Baltimore Convention, in 1852, voted forty-nine times for Stephen A. Douglas. He was for eight years a member of the Iowa State Senate, and made a narrow escape from being sent to the Senate of the United States. In 1856 he was a member of the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati, and voted for Buchanan and Breckenridge, an act which he considers one of the gravest mistakes of his life. When the rebellion broke out, like so many other Democrats, he at once gave Mr. Lincoln and the government hearty support. In the spring of 1862 he removed to Chicago and established the banking-house of Coolbaugh & Co. In February, 1865, this banking-house became the Union National Bank of Chicago, with him as its President. When the Chicago Clearing House was organized he was chosen President of that also, and likewise of the National Bankers' Association for the West and Southwest. He has been twice married. In the year 1844 he married a daughter of Judge Brown, of Kentucky; and in 1864 he married the daughter of C. F. V. Reeve, of Newburgh, New York.

HANCOCK, JOHN L., Packer, was born in Buxton, Maine, March 16th, 1812. He lived there until he was fourteen years old, and then removed to Hiram, in the same State, where he remained for several years. In 1833 he removed to Westbrook, Maine, where he engaged in the business of beef packing, and carried it on with great success. Here he remained until 1854, when he entered into a partnership with Cragin & Co., of New York, and immediately went to Chicago as Western member of the firm. He arrived in Chicago in May, 1854, and at once began the erection of a packing house on a scale so large as to astonish everybody. People could not understand where the business for such a house was to come from. The house cost \$32,000, and its subsequent enlargements and elaborate appliances brought the cost fully up to \$75,000. Its builder soon became known as a very heavy operator. He became an active member of the Board of Trade, and largely through his influence the body, which had heretofore been but a weakly one, became vigorous, strong, and active. He was elected second Vice-President, then first Vice-President, and in 1863 was elected President of the Board. A year afterwards the very unusual compliment of a second election to the position was paid him. All this time he was closely attending to his business. During his first year in Chicago the business of his firm there amounted to \$300,000. Subsequently the business increased very rapidly and reached a good way into the millions, and the firm he represented became noted in Europe as well as through all the United States. In 1864 the Board of Trade found itself obliged to enlarge its quarters, and John L. Hancock was one of the most active in helping forward the movement which resulted in the erection of the magnificent Chamber of Commerce in Chicago. He was also one of the leading spirits in the institution of the central stock-yard system, in place of the scattered yards around which it was necessary to travel daily in order to do business. He became also a prominent member of the Packers' Association, and was one of the originally elected Directors of the Packers' Insurance Company. No sketch of the man could be complete which did not make mention of his noble and unwearied services during the war. Everywhere the Chicago Board of Trade became renowned for the work it did in those times. It raised and sent into the field, at its own expense, a battery of artillery, and then three full regiments; it lost no opportunity to care for the soldiers in the field, and time after time contributed thousands of dollars to meet the necessities of the "Illinois Boys," besides contributing largely toward taking care of all the soldiers who came to Chicago, and foremost in all this work was John L. Hancock, who labored unceasingly, and in every way, to forward every effort in these directions. He gave money, he gave time, and he gave personal effort, and all without stint. In 1865 he was ordered to take charge of Camp Fry, then designated as the place for organizing new regiments. He took the

command, and while he was in charge three new regiments and several additional companies, to fill up regiments in the field, were organized. And yet, with all these extra labors on his mind and on his hands, he never relinquished the closest attention to his own business, for he is one of those rare men who can despatch business, who can compress a day's work into a couple of hours, and whose resting spell is only a change of work.

WOODWORTH, JAMES H., Bank President, was born on December 4th, 1804, in the town of Greenwich, Washington county, New York, to which place his parents, Ebenezer and Catherine Woodworth, had removed from Connecticut. His father died when James was very young, and the farm was left to the management of the mother and an elder brother. James resided at home and worked on the farm until he was nineteen years old, when the family removed to the Indian Reservation, in Onondaga county, and his next two years were given to helping clear the timber off the new farm. When he was twenty-one he gave up farming and went to school teaching for the winter term. Then he entered the office of one of his brothers, who was a practising physician, and studied there a year. At the end of that time he gave up the idea of being a physician, and the other idea of being a school teacher, and engaged with another brother in mercantile business on a small scale. In the spring of 1827 he removed with his brother to Springfield, Erie county, Pennsylvania, and there they carried on business for six years. During four of these years James held the office of Justice of the Peace. In the summer of 1833 he went to Chicago, then a place of five hundred inhabitants, and there carried on the dry-goods business until 1840. In the autumn of 1839 he was elected to the State Senate, and in the latter part of 1840 he was involved, by the burning of a flouring mill, which he owned in La Salle county, in a loss of \$25,000. In 1842 he was elected to the Legislature to represent La Salle, Grundy, and Kendall counties, he being then a resident of La Salle county. In the same year he married Miss Boothe, of Onondaga county, New York. He purchased the hydraulic flouring mill, to which were attached the pumps and reservoirs of the Chicago Hydraulic Company, and for ten years was busy supplying the city with both flour and water. During this time he served three years in the Common Council of the city, and was twice elected Mayor. In 1853 he was appointed a member of the Water Commissioners, and served two years. In 1854 he was nominated for Congress, and was elected, taking his seat in December, 1855. He participated in the famous nine weeks' contest for Speaker, which resulted in the election of N. P. Banks. During his term of service, he, in connection with Stephen A. Douglas, succeeded in getting an appropriation for the erection of the

Chicago Custom House and Post Office building. After leaving Congress he devoted himself mainly to looking after his private business, and performing his duties as President of the Treasury Bank. He was very active in support of the war, and rendered good service to the Chicago University as its Treasurer and one of its Trustees, as well as being active and prominent in all public enterprises of his city. He died several years since.

GREEN, EDWARD BELL, Attorney-at-Law, was born in Blair county, Pennsylvania, on December 29th, 1837. He is the son and youngest child of Thomas and Martha Green. His father was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, and was a soldier in the war of 1812; he was of English extraction. His mother was a native of Pennsylvania and of Scotch-Irish extraction. His father's ancestors were among the first settlers of Virginia. His father, Thomas Green, died in February, 1875, aged 104. His mother is still living at nearly the age of eighty-seven. He himself was educated at the Rimersburg and Leatherwood Academies, in northwestern Pennsylvania, and received a thorough classical and scientific education. When eighteen years old he was elected Principal of West Freedom Academy, where he taught the languages one year. He moved to Illinois in November, 1858, studied law in Paris, Edgar county, Illinois, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1860. Since that time he has been engaged in the pursuit of his profession at Mount Carmel, and at other points in southern Illinois. His practice has been confined to the Circuit and Supreme Courts of the State, and the Circuit and District Courts of the United States. As a lawyer Mr. Green ranks among the ablest members of the bar of the State. His reputation, which is well earned, arises from his ability, hard and persistent application to his profession. He has eschewed politics, and has frequently declined nominations for office. Taking a warm interest in the development of the State, he has been connected with the Air Line Railroad Company as a Director, and was the attorney for the company for two years. He is one of the Trustees of McKendree College. He was married, November 23d, 1861, to Emma L. Lutes, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

BOYINGTON, WILLIAM W., Architect, was born, July 22d, 1818, in Southwick, Hampden county, Massachusetts, being the son of Juba and Aurelia (Campbell) Boyington, who were the children of the earliest settlers in that town. His early education was conducted in the common and academic schools of that section, and when sixteen years of age the family removed to Springfield, in the same county. In this year, 1834, he joined the Baptist Church,

and commenced to acquire the trade of a joiner and carpenter under his father. When eighteen he worked as a journeyman and commanded full wages. He devoted his working hours to the mastery of all the details of his vocation, and his leisure time to the study of the science of architecture, little thinking that he was eventually to become one of its finest exponents. This application in study rapidly matured his talents, and when twenty he was employed as foreman by Charles Stearns, who carried on a large lumber yard, and was largely engaged in building operations. In this capacity he found many opportunities for exercising his skill as an architect, and thoroughly acquainted himself with the grades and merits of various materials used in the construction of buildings of all classes. When twenty-three he set out as a builder on his own account, soon fulfilled the terms of a number of large contracts, and secured the reputation of a reliable architect. He was now often called upon—and this signalized a new departure in his career—to furnish designs for other builders. After three years of good fortune, which was in truth the success of substantial business qualifications, his shop, with all its contents, was burned. He met with an almost total loss, but this disaster did not dampen his energy. Within a year he had reared a new establishment, and his business within the next twelvemonth so materially increased that it compelled his removal to a better site, where he added to his shop a steam engine, planing mill, and door and sash making machines. This new concern became a partnership enterprise under the firm-name of Decrete, Boyington & Co., and daily extended its business transactions. Mr. Boyington supervised the architectural department. The establishment enjoyed five years of uninterrupted prosperity, and was then wiped out of existence for a time, by a fire which destroyed one of the largest lumber stocks in that section. The shops were soon rebuilt by the firm, but Mr. Boyington shortly thereafter sold out his interest and devoted his attention exclusively to architecture. At this time he was elected to the State Legislature, and was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings. Early in 1853 he made an experimental trip to Chicago, which was then rising to position as a metropolis, and was so pleased with the prospect of lucrative employment that he wound up his business in Massachusetts during the ensuing summer, and in November of that year permanently settled in that city. Here he was first engaged by Charles Walker to make a ground plan of the Central Union Depot adapted to the site for which the railroad company was then negotiating, and from that time to this he has been prominently identified with the material growth of Chicago. He found upon his arrival ample scope for the display of his architectural genius, and soon achieved a reputation second to that of no other architect in the country. Among the churches in that city which he designed are St. Paul's Universalist, First Presbyterian, Wabash Avenue Methodist, North Presbyterian, and Centenary Methodist, whose congregations are

among the most influential in their respective denominations in the Northwest. Churches from his designs have been erected in many other cities of Illinois, and in the States of Ohio, Iowa, Indiana, and Pennsylvania. Among the hotels planned and erected by him in Chicago are the Sherman House and the Massasoit House; in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the Newhall House; and in Freeport, Illinois, the Brewster House. He designed the University of Chicago at Cottage Grove, together with the Observatory, the Female Seminary at Hyde Park, the Female Seminary and Convent of the Sisters of Mercy on Wabash Avenue, the High School at Des Moines, Iowa, the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet, which was constructed principally under his charge, the buildings and the tower of the Chicago Water Works, the State Arsenal at Des Moines, the Union Depot of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and Michigan Southern, and Northern Indiana Railroad Companies, Crosby's Opera House and Art Building, Young Men's Christian Association Building, Masonic Hall, and many other public edifices which cannot be detailed here. The most prominent business blocks and commercial stores are from his designs, and there is scarcely a street in Chicago, and scarcely a city of any note in Illinois, which has not some improvement bearing the stamp of his architectural genius. During the past fifteen years twenty millions of dollars have been intrusted to him in Chicago alone for building purposes. He married, at the age of twenty-one, on December 20th, 1839, Eunice B., daughter of Jacob Miller, of Springfield, Massachusetts. On December 20th, 1864, the pair celebrated their silver wedding, in company with their nine children, another having died at an early age. Personally Mr. Boyington is very popular, and enjoys to a very high degree the esteem of all who know him or know of him.

EVERTS, WILLIAM W., Clergyman, was born on March 13th, 1814, in Granville, Washington county, New York. He was twelve years old when his father, Samuel Everts, died suddenly and left a large family of children dependent for support upon the efforts of their faithful, resolute mother. The family then went to Clarkson, Monroe county, New York, which place had formerly been their home, and several of the boys, including William, went out to work at what they could find to do. William worked hard on a farm all summer, and went to school in the winter. He had already made a public profession of religion, had united himself with the Baptist Church, and decided upon becoming a minister of the gospel. After some time, by the advice of his clergyman, Rev. Henry Davis, and with the approbation of the church, he departed, with ten dollars in his pocket, for the Hamilton (New York) Literary and Theological Institution. Reaching there he had just three dollars left with which to bear the expenses of fitting him-

self for the ministry. He supplemented this limited allowance of money with a very liberal allowance of pluck and perseverance, and faltered at no toil, however forbidding, that would help him through his course of study. He gathered the ashes from the stoves of his fellow-students and sold them; on Saturdays he chopped down trees, hauled them to the college, sawed and split them into firewood, which he sold to the students, and practised many such methods to enable him to meet his tuition bills, and he met them. In the meantime the brave efforts of the boy attracted the attention of a gentleman in the neighborhood, who gave him a home during vacation and in other ways manifested his friendship. After a few years the young student began to preach as he had opportunity, and so gained more money to help him through. By preaching he learned to preach, and before he had graduated from the institution he had been ordained as a minister and had become pastor of the Baptist Church at Earlville, in the Chenango valley, New York, six miles from the Hamilton institution. He graduated from that institution (now known as Madison University) in August, 1839, and on the 10th of October, in the same year, he was married to a daughter of Rev. C. P. Wycoff. Immediately after his marriage he removed to New York city, where he had been called to take pastoral charge of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, at that time a new church, he being its first pastor. He remained here three years, during which time five hundred persons were added to the church. At the end of that time, by his advice, a church edifice in St. John's Park was purchased from another denomination, the money with which to make the purchase being raised by his exertions. To this other church he went with a little group of seventy people, in 1842, and there he preached for eight years, in which time his church attained a membership of four hundred. He did not confine himself to merely pastoral labors, but took part in various denominational enterprises as well as in work in which Christians of all denominations participated. During his pastorate here he published the "Pastor's Hand-Book," the "Scriptural School Reader" and the "Life and Thoughts of Foster," besides assisting to put forth a series of "Tracts for Cities." All this work broke down even his vigorous constitution. His health gave way, and he was obliged to accept the year's leave of absence tendered him by his church. He spent most of the year in Europe, and returned, partially restored, in June, 1849; and not feeling physically able to take up his work again in the great city he began anew in the little village of Wheatland, in western New York. He almost immediately began the work of church extension among the neighboring villagers, and in the course of two years he had succeeded in erecting three village chapels and settling congregations in all of them. Early in 1853 he accepted a call to take charge of the Walnut Street Baptist Church, in Louisville, Kentucky, and there he remained seven years. In August, 1859, he accepted the call of the First Baptist

Church of Chicago, and there he has remained. His coming gave a fresh impetus not only to his own church, but to all the Baptist churches in Chicago, and even throughout the Northwest. He has worked hard and he has worked successfully, not confining himself to mere pastoral duties, but searching constantly for additional work, finding it and doing it most effectually. Among other enterprises in which he has participated were the founding of the University of Chicago and the Baptist Theological Seminary. In behalf of these he used his singular and marvellous talent for "raising money" most successfully.

VAN OSDEL, JOHN M., Architect, was born in Baltimore, July 31st, 1811. His father, James H. Van Osdel, was a master builder, and in his boyhood John was his almost constant companion, and early acquired great "handiness" at his father's trade. In the spring of 1825, when the boy was fourteen years of age, his father met with a severe and disabling accident, and the burden of supporting the large family fell upon the mother. John undertook to relieve her of the duty. He bought a pine board on credit, made it up into benches and other small articles, and sold them around among the neighbors. He made money enough to pay for the board and buy two more, which he used up in the same way, and in this manner he supported the family for four months, until his father recovered. The family then removed to New York, and he began to work regularly with his father at his trade, read everything he could get hold of regarding architecture, became a proficient in the art of drawing, and when he was nineteen turned his accomplishment to account by giving evening instructions in it. In the meantime his mother had died, when he was seventeen years old, and the family was, in consequence, broken up, and at the age of eighteen he began to support himself and his sister. He returned to Baltimore and established himself as an architect and builder. In 1832 he married Catherine Gales, of Hudson, New York, and during the following year he commenced the publication of the "Carpenter's Own Book." His principal agent proved dishonest, however, and the publication was soon discontinued. In 1836, having returned to New York, he there made the acquaintance of William B. Ogden, of Chicago, and this acquaintance led to his removal to that city. Here he designed and built a residence for Mr. Ogden on Ontario street, which was for several years the best in the city. He obtained plenty of business and prospered, but in 1840, on account of the declining health of his wife, he returned to New York, where he was for a time Associate Editor on the *American Mechanic*, now the *Scientific American*. Editorial work did not agree with his health, and he returned to Chicago, where he has since remained. In 1841 he erected some of the

great grain elevators there, being a pioneer in that direction. In 1843 he entered into a partnership with Elihu Granger, in the iron foundry and machine business. In 1845 his wife died, and his own health being broken down, the leading builders of Chicago urged him to devote his time and efforts exclusively to architecture, pledging him their support. He accordingly opened an office on Clark street. His receipts for the first year were \$500, and he did all the business which there was to be done in the city. His business increased, however, as may be judged from the fact that for three years, ending with 1859, his net profits were \$32,000. His name is identified with the architectural progress and history of Chicago, and hundreds of large and fine buildings are of his designing. He married, for his second wife, Martha McClelland, of Kendall county, Illinois. He has no children.

BARRERE, GRANVILLE, Lawyer and ex-Member of Congress, was born in Hillsboro', Ohio, in 1831. He is the son of John M. Barrere and Margaret (Morrow) Barrere. His father was a farmer, and filled several public positions of trust. He was educated in the public schools of Ohio, and subsequently at the college in Marietta, Ohio. In 1852 he commenced the study of law with his uncle, Nelson Barrere, at Hillsboro', in the same State. He was admitted to the bar in Ohio in 1855, and in March, 1856, located himself in Canton, Illinois, where he has since resided and followed his profession with success. In the fall of 1873 he was elected to Congress, representing the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the counties of Fulton, Peoria, Knox and Stark. With that body he served one term. He was elected on the Republican ticket, and in his capacity as legislator fostered carefully the interests of his constituency. He served on the following committees: on Coinage, Weights and Measures, and on Private Land Claims; evincing while thus occupied talents of a sound and useful character. He was married in 1856 to Ellen Kennedy, a former resident of Staunton, Virginia.

PURPLE, HON. NORMAN H., Lawyer and Judge, was born in Litchfield county, Connecticut. His parents moved to New York State, near the line of Pennsylvania, where he resided until he had attained his majority. He then commenced the study of law in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and was there admitted to the bar. In 1836 he removed to Illinois, settling in Peoria, and in 1837 was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for the Ninth Judicial District, which at that time included the greater portion of the State north-

east of Peoria to the State line. On August 8th, 1845, he was appointed, by Governor Ford, Judge of the district which embraced all the counties west of Peoria; his residence was thus, while occupying the office, established at Quincy. His opinions, delivered from the bench, were characterized by profound legal learning, admirable clearness and deep research. The Supreme bench of the State at this time was composed of all the Circuit Judges, in accordance with the intent of the constitution. He continued on the bench until the adoption of the new constitution, which went into effect in April, 1848. He then returned to Peoria and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1848 he compiled the real estate statutes of Illinois, and in 1857 the general statutes, known as and denominated the "Purple Statutes." Also at the time of his death he was engaged in compiling and arranging the general statutes which had been passed since 1857, including the measures of the legislative sessions of 1861-'62-'63. He was a prominent member of the Constitutional Convention of 1860. During the last ten years of his life he was prominent also at terms of the United States Circuit Court at Chicago. He was a true patriot and a warm supporter of the administration. He died in Chicago, August 9th, 1863, mourned by all.

FORT, HON. GREENBERRY L., Lawyer and Member of Congress, was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, October 17th, 1825. He is the son of Benjamin Fort, of New Jersey, and Mary (Dever) Fort, of Virginia, who, after their removal to Illinois, settled in the vicinity of Lacon, Marshall county, in 1834. He was there reared on a farm, his education having been acquired at the Rock River Seminary, Mount Morris, Illinois. He subsequently, in the same year, entered the law office of Silas Ramsey, under whom he pursued a course of legal studies, and in 1851 was admitted to the bar. He has always practised in Lacon, the county-seat of Marshall county. In 1850 he was elected Sheriff of the county, serving one term. In 1852 he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, an office which he filled during the following four years. In 1857 he was elected County Judge for four years. In 1861, at the outbreak of the civil war, he entered the service of the United States as Captain of Company I, 11th Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served for about one year under General Wallace. He was then transferred to the staff of General John A. Logan, with whom he served until the close of the war, ranking as Lieutenant-Colonel. He then returned to Lacon and resumed the practice of his profession. In the fall of 1866 he was elected to the State Senate, on the Republican ticket, to represent Marshall, Peoria, Putnam and Stark counties, the Sixteenth Senatorial District. In 1872 he was elected to Congress on the same ticket, from the

Eighth Congressional District, and in 1874 was re-elected to the same position, which he still holds. He was married, May 25th, 1857, to Clara E. Boal, of Lacon.

GALE, HON. JACOB, Lawyer, was born in Salisbury, New Hampshire, February 22d, 1814. His parents were Benjamin Gale and Achsah (Bailey) Gale. In 1829 he entered the Dartmouth College, and graduated from that institution in 1833. In the spring of 1834 he emigrated to Illinois, and engaged for a short time in the hardware business. In the fall of 1835 he commenced the study of law with Cyrus Leland, and was admitted to the bar of Vandalia, then the capital of the State, in the spring of 1837. Upon beginning practice in Peoria he associated himself with Horace Johnson, the firm-name of Johnson & Gale being adopted, an association which continued for about one year. He then became associated with Hon. Onslow Peters, in 1838, and in 1844 was appointed, by Judge Caton, Clerk of the Circuit Court, an office which he filled until April, 1856. He was then elected Judge of the same court, succeeding Onslow Peters, who had died. This position he occupied for but one year, at the expiration of which period he resigned the office. For many years he has been identified with the most important interests of Peoria, and twice acted as Mayor of the city. He was married, June 7th, 1838, to Charlotte P. Bartlett, a native of Salisbury, who died in Peoria, November 28th, 1863.

MARTIN, HUGH, M. D., was born in Frederick county, Virginia, in 1802. He is the son of Hugh Martin and Rebecca (Baldwin) Martin. His education, acquired primarily in his native State, was completed at the Oxford University, in Butler county, Ohio. He commenced the study of medicine in 1826 with Dr. Jesse Palmer, at Eaton, Ohio, and matriculated at the Ohio Medical School, in Cincinnati. In 1831 he entered upon the practice of his profession in Montgomery county, Ohio, where he remained for about nine years. He then removed to Clinton county, Indiana, where he resided during the ensuing three years. In 1843 he removed to Canton, Fulton county, Illinois, where he has since been constantly engaged in attending to his professional duties. In 1853 he graduated from the St. Louis Medical University. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and a member also of the Illinois State Medical Society. He follows a general practice, but for the past ten years has given special attention to obstetrics. He was married in 1832 to Elizabeth Hipple, formerly a resident of Montgomery county, Ohio.

WHITMIRE, JAMES SMITH, Physician, was born in Sidney, Shelby county, Ohio, December 13th, 1821, being the son of John and Elizabeth (Robinson) Whitmire, the former a well-known tanner and furrier. He received a common school education and was early placed at a shoemaker's trade. In 1843 he entered the office of Dr. J. B. Coyle, of Macomb, Illinois, to study medicine, and made rapid progress. After graduating from the medical department of the Illinois University at Jacksonville in the spring of 1847, he located at Metamora, and has since been in practice there. Early in 1850 he took an *ad eundem* degree at the Rush Medical College of Chicago, and in the spring of 1856 received the same degree from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. In 1861 he entered the United States service as Surgeon of the 56th Illinois Infantry, serving in that capacity until August, 1863, after the siege of Vicksburg, when he resigned and returned to his practice in Metamora. In 1850 he contributed an article to the medical press relative to the use of the tincture of iodine for the bite of the rattlesnake, calling this remedy to public attention for the first time. Since then he has written many treatises for the professional journals, which have been characterized by originality of research and treatment, and rare literary merit. He has been a member of the State Medical Association ever since its organization, and has always taken an active interest in all its proceedings. He was chosen as the first Vice-President of the association. He is a member of the Woodford County Medical Society, having acted as its President; and was one of the organizers and the first President of the North Central Illinois Medical Society. He has a fine reputation as a physician and surgeon, and is generally esteemed. He was married in 1846 to Sidnah Robinson, of Morgan county, Illinois.

BARTON, PHILIP H., M. D., was born in Washington, Indiana, November 21st, 1837, being the son of Dr. Gaylord G. and Ann (Murphy) Barton, the former a well-known practitioner of that place and still active in the profession. He was educated at the State University of Indiana, and in 1859 commenced the study of medicine with his father. In the winter of 1861-2 he matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, and graduated from that institution in 1864. In April of the same year he was appointed to the position of Assistant-Surgeon in the navy, and was attached to the North Atlantic squadron, serving until 1865. Upon his retirement from this office he located in Danville, Illinois; in May, 1866, having for some time prior to his arrival in that place practised with his father. He has closely followed his professional duties in Danville ever since, excepting six months from October, 1870, to March, 1871, which he spent in Bellevue Hospital, New

York. He is the Surgeon for the Toledo, Wabash & Western, and the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Companies, and is a member of the American Medical Association, and of the Æsculapian Society of Wabash Valley. In 1859 he taught the English branches in St. Joseph's College at Natchitoches, Louisiana. He is a skilful physician and surgeon, thoroughly versed in all the branches of the medical science, and has steadily risen to a leading position in the profession. He is a gentleman of scholastic tastes and acquirements, and is highly respected by the community in which he lives.

BAGBY, JOHN C., Lawyer and Member of Congress, was born in Glasgow, Barren county, Kentucky, January 24th, 1819, being the son of Sylvanus M. and Frances S. (Court) Bagby, the former being a prominent Baptist minister. He was educated in Kentucky, and commenced the study of law while teaching school, and by careful and intelligent application thoroughly qualified himself as an attorney, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1845. Moving to Rushville, Illinois, the county-seat of Schuyler county, he entered upon the practice of his new profession, and has since followed it with distinction, winning by the display of commanding talent the position of leader of the bar. In 1874 he was elected on the Independent and Democratic tickets to Congress to represent the Tenth Illinois District, comprising the counties of Schuyler, McDonough, Warren, Hancock, Henderson and Mercer. He is an energetic representative, a far-sighted and impressive debater, and stands high in public esteem as a jurist and public-spirited citizen. He was married in October, 1850, to Mary A. Scripps, of Rushville.

WRIGHT, GEORGE W., M. D., was born in Lewistown, Fulton county, Illinois, August 12th, 1832. He is the son of William Wright and Amelia (Hull) Wright. His earlier education was acquired in the schools located in the neighborhood of his home. In 1855 he commenced the study of medicine at Cuba, Illinois, under the instruction of Dr. Hull, and after matriculating at the University of Iowa, located himself at Keokuk in the winter of 1857-1858, and finished his course in 1859-1860. He then entered upon the practice of his profession at Fairview, where he remained until 1861, when he entered the service of the United States, enlisting as a private in the 17th Regiment of Illinois Infantry. He was soon after detailed to act as Assistant Surgeon, and served in this capacity for about five months. He was subsequently elected Captain of Company C of that regiment, and while holding this position served actively in the campaign against Fort Donelson, where, at the capture of that stronghold, he was wounded. He con-

tinued to participate actively in the movements of the Union forces until the battle of Shiloh occurred, when, on account of sickness and attendant enfeeblement of health, he retired from the service and returned to Lewistown, where in company with W. R. Hassan he purchased a drug-store. In the fall of 1862, upon the call for additional volunteers, he disposed of his interest in the drug business, and assisted in raising the Fulton county regiment, known as the 103d Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. At the organization of the regiment, and before it had entered the United States service, he was elected its Major. The force was encamped at Peoria, and upon him while there devolved the task of discipline and instruction. October 2d, 1862, the regiment entered the service of the United States, and he became Lieutenant-Colonel, receiving eventually his commission from the usual sources. In this capacity he served during the siege of Vicksburg and the Mississippi campaign; also during the winter season of 1863-1864. While in winter quarters at Scotsburg, Alabama, he was appointed Assistant Inspector General of the 4th Division, 15th Army Corps, and officiated in that position until the death of the Colonel of the 17th Illinois regiment occurred, when he was placed in command of this body, May 27th, 1864, receiving his commission shortly after from Governor Yates. He continued thus in command until the close of the war, receiving prior to the cessation of hostilities a wound at Kenesaw Mountain. At the termination of the conflict he established himself in Canton, Illinois, and commenced the practice of medicine, conducting at the same time the business of a drug store. In the winter of 1868-1869 he attended a course of lectures at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and from this institution received a degree. In the winter of 1873-1874 he received a degree also from the Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis, Missouri. At the present time he is engaged in a general practice, but devotes especial attention to surgery, and in the conduct of peculiar and aggravated cases demanding surgical treatment of the most careful and skilful kind he has met with notable success. He is a member of the State Medical Society, and is widely recognized as an able practitioner. He was married in 1864 to Laura Randolph, of McDonough county, Illinois.

SWISHER, WILLIAM M., M. D., was born in Staunton, Virginia, in 1827. He is the son of Jacob Swisher and Catharine (Palm) Swisher. He was educated in Ohio, and at the Allegheny College, in Meadville, Pennsylvania. In 1849 he commenced the study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. D. B. Packard, at Greenville, Pennsylvania, and matriculated at the Western Reserve College, in Cleveland, graduating in the spring of 1852. He then entered upon the practice of his profession in Knox county, Illinois, where, however, he remained but for a brief period. He

removed subsequently to Elmwood, and in 1866 settled in Canton in the same State, where he has since permanently resided, absorbed in the care of the numerous responsibilities resting on him as a successful physician. He is a member of the Canton City Medical Society. He was married in 1853 to Susan Campbell. His son, E. L. Swisher, is now attending a course at the New York University, where he will probably graduate this coming winter.

HAY, FRANKLIN EWING, Banker and Member of the Legislature of 1871, was born in White county, Illinois, on January 26th, 1831. His father, Daniel Hay, a native of Virginia, emigrated to the State of Illinois in 1816, and was prominent in local affairs in White county. Franklin was educated in Franklin College, Tennessee. On completing his scholastic course he was engaged in mercantile business about eight years; as clerk for two years, when he became interested in the establishment. In 1859 he formed a partnership with J. R. Webb, and conducted the same business until the fall of 1872, when they sold the concern and engaged under the same firm-name of Hay & Webb, in banking, which is still being conducted by them. While carrying on mercantile operations they were very successful, and this same success attends them in their present enterprise. Mr. Hay has always been identified with the Democratic party, and his influence has been turned to good account for the promotion of its interests. In 1870 he was elected to the Legislature from White county, and served until the expiration of his term. He was President of the Wabash Slack Water Navigation Company, and has always manifested a deep interest in the improvement of that river, regarding the work as a public necessity. He was married in June, 1854, to Martha L. Webb, of Carmi.

ESING, ANTHONY C., Editor of the *Illinois Staats Zeitung*, was born in Vechta, a small village in the grand duchy of Oldenburg, Germany, on January 6th, 1823. His father, a brewer and distiller, gave him the advantages of education common to the youth of that section. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to a baker and brewer, but found his master arrogant and unjust. This conduct on the part of his employer made him long for a home in this country, of which he had heard so much. After two years of servitude, for his apprenticeship merited no other name, he emigrated to America, and directed his steps towards Cincinnati, and in 1839 he reached that metropolis. He commenced as a clerk in a grocery store, and he was found so apt and so faithful that ere long the entire business almost wholly devolved upon him. He became a merchant,

and was soon recognized as an able and enterprising one. His acquaintance became extensive, and though not yet a citizen, he took an active interest in civil affairs, and in a short time was thoroughly versed in the political movements of the day. In the Harrison campaign he joined the Whig party, and rendered it valuable service in his enthusiastic and eloquent advocacy of its principles. In 1842, in recognition of his important services, he was chosen a member of the Whig committee of Hamilton county, Ohio, though still unfranchised. In the Scott campaign of 1852 he was a member of the State Executive Committee. In 1847 he made a visit to his birthplace and there made the acquaintance of Louisa Lamping, who became his wife and accompanied him on his return to the United States. He stopped with his bride at Baltimore for some months, and then went to Cincinnati, where soon after his arrival he sold his grocery store and erected with the proceeds a hotel at the corner of Race and Court streets, of which he became the landlord in company with Edward Pretorius. This business he carried on until 1854, when his partner committed suicide; he then disposed of his interest in the hotel and removed to Chicago, where he permanently settled. Here he purchased a patent brick dry clay machine, and opened a brickyard at Jefferson, only a few miles from the centre of the city. This enterprise proving unprofitable here, not because Chicago was not a good market for brick, for it was an excellent one, but because the clay in the vicinity was unfit for the kiln, he determined to seek a new location, and in partnership with Charles S. Dole started a new yard in Highland Park, now familiarly known as Clinton Park, near the lake shore. The quality of the clay found here was good, and the manufacture of brick was commenced vigorously and conducted with encouraging success until the panic of 1857, when the prostration of building enterprise compelled the firm to discontinue its operations. By this financial disaster Mr. Hesing was rendered penniless, and though but a short distance from Chicago, had no money to pay his fare to that city. With this panic closed his career in this line of industry, the evidences of which are to be seen at all points in Chicago. The Adams House, the Milwaukee Railroad round-house, and many handsome stores and private residences were constructed of the Hesing-Dole brick, which was also largely used in the building of sewers. His first step after the crisis was in the line of a commission merchant, starting in a small store on Kinzie street, north side, which he leased, having the assistance of Charles S. Dole & Co. In the following spring he gave up this enterprise and accepted the office of Collector of water-toll on the north side, which was tendered him through the friendly efforts of the firm just mentioned. His pay was forty-five dollars per month. When in the succeeding spring John Gray was elected Sheriff of Cook county, Mr. Hesing was installed as Deputy, and acted in this capacity until 1860, when his services were recognized by the Republican party, and he was nominated and elected to the office of Sheriff.

He filled this responsible station two years with general acceptance on the part of the community, and then took a partnership interest in the *Illinois Staats Zeitung*, to which he has since devoted his close attention and energy. He is now the sole proprietor and editor of that journal, and has succeeded in making it the representative German daily in the Northwest, and has gained for himself an influence in political affairs second to that of no other member of the Republican party in Illinois. During the war he ably supported President Lincoln's administration, and was a firm advocate of the reconstruction policy devised after the war, and culminating in the great Congressional campaign of 1866, in which the Republican party won a decisive victory on that question, which was largely due, so far as the Northwest itself was concerned, to the influence which the *Zeitung*, under Mr. Hesing's management, exerted. He has held no political office since his connection with journalism, believing with the elder Bennett, Greeley, Weed, and others whose editorial labors have won for them lasting esteem, that there can be no higher aim than that of moulding public sentiment upon principles that are sound in theory and honorable in practice.



PRESTON, FINNEY D., State's Attorney of Richland county, was born in Wabash county on August 12th, 1820. His father, Joseph Preston, a native of Pennsylvania, settled in Ohio near Cincinnati, in 1811. He removed to Illinois with his family as early as the fall of 1815, taking up his residence where the subject of this sketch was born. The place was then known as Fort Barney, but now as Friendsville. His mother was Abigail Finney, daughter of E. W. Finney, who was from a few miles north of New York, and who settled in what is now Finneytown, Hamilton county, Ohio. The former died in 1830; the latter in 1847. Finney D. worked on a farm until 1839, and thereafter served a time at the trade of blacksmithing at Mt. Carmel, Illinois. Subsequently he taught school, was elected Clerk of the House of Representatives of Illinois in 1844, and in 1846 was chosen Clerk of the Senate. The votes of his fellow-citizens placed him in the responsible position of Clerk of the Supreme Court of the southern division in 1848, with its seat of justice at Mount Vernon, Illinois. There he read law and was admitted to practice in the spring of 1853. During the same year he resigned the office of Clerk of the Supreme Court and went to live at Olney, where he now resides. From this county (Richland) he has been twice elected to the lower branch of the Illinois Legislature. He served later as Secretary of the Senate, and was appointed by President Buchanan in 1856 United States Mail Agent for the Northwestern States. Adhering to Stephen A. Douglas in his Kansas-Nebraska policy, he was removed by President Buchanan, having discharged

the duties for two years. He was then elected Secretary of the State Senate, since which time he has continuously held the office of State's Attorney, except during the three years commencing with September, 1862, and ending with July, 1865, when he was in the Federal army, on the staff of General Wilder, where he served until the conclusion of the war. He is now practising law on the corner of Walnut and Market streets, in the city of Olney, as a member of the firm of Preston & Sands, which enjoys a lucrative practice. He was married in 1846 to Phebe Munday, daughter of Samuel Munday, a well-known citizen and early resident of Wabash county, Illinois.

JONES, JOSEPH RUSSELL, Railway President, was born on February 17th, 1823, in Conneaut, Ashtabula county, Ohio. When he was a year old his father died, and twelve years later his mother, with part of her family, removed to Rockton, Winnebago county, Illinois, leaving him in a store in Conneaut, where he remained two years, paying his own way in the world. On August 19th, 1838, he landed in Chicago, on his way to join his mother. The weekly stage had left for Rockton, and he found such means of transit as he could. For the next two years he remained with his mother, and then he went to Galena, with exactly one dollar in his pocket, and there found employment in a retail store, where he remained for a few months, barely earning his support. In the autumn he entered the store of Benjamin H. Campbell, one of the leading merchants of Galena, at a salary of \$300 per year. Very soon thereafter he became a partner in his employer's business, and continued this business relation until 1856, when the partnership was dissolved and he retired. He had been appointed, in 1846, Secretary and Treasurer of the Galena & Minnesota Packet Company, which position he held for a term of fifteen years. In 1860 he was nominated by the Republican party and elected a member of the Twenty-second General Assembly from the Galena District. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln to the position of United States Marshal of the Northern District of Illinois, and entered upon his duties in March, 1861, and in the following autumn removed, with his family, to Chicago. He was reappointed to the position of Marshal upon the commencement of President Lincoln's second term. In Chicago he speedily identified himself with the leading interests of the city. In 1863, in company with a number of other gentlemen, he purchased from the Chicago City Railway Company, the city railway lines of the West Division, and was made President of the new company. He is also President of the Northwestern Horse Nail Company, a company that does an immense business. In September, 1875, he was appointed Collector of Customs at Chicago. He was the intimate and trusted

personal friend of President Lincoln, and more than once during the war was summoned to Washington for consultation on matters of national importance. His long residence in Galena also led to an intimate acquaintance with General Grant, which acquaintance became a close and warm friendship. He married, in 1848, Elizabeth Ann, daughter of the late Judge Andrew Scott, of Arkansas, and is the father of three sons and three daughters.

BLAIR, WILLIAM, Merchant, was born in Homer, Cortland county, New York, May 20th, 1818. He attended school until he was fourteen years old, and then entered the stove and hardware establishment of Orin North. He remained with Mr. North for four years, learning the business, and then, at the age of eighteen, went to Joliet, Illinois, to open a branch store for his employer. He made many friends there, and was soon doing a thriving business. The next year was a disastrous one, and Mr. North decided to relinquish his Joliet business. His young agent was not discouraged, however, and with the aid of his two brothers purchased the small stock in the branch store, and continued the business on his own account until 1842, when he removed to Chicago. He opened a store there at the corner of Dearborn and South Water streets, confining himself, at first, to the retail business, but gradually became a wholesale dealer. In the spring of 1844 his brother, Chauncey B. Blair, became interested with him, and the business was greatly extended, iron being also added to their stock. In 1846 he bought his brother's interest, and his business continued to increase so that he was repeatedly obliged to remove to more commodious quarters. In 1853 he took in as a partner Claudius B. Nelson, and the firm was known as William Blair & Co. The business of the house continued to increase until it ramified the whole West, and included every description of hardware, the business done amounting to at least \$500,000 per year. William Blair married in June, 1854, Miss Seymour, of Lyme, Ohio, and two sons were the fruit of their union.

ROUSE, RUDOLPH, M. D., was born in Rensselaer county, New York, July 20th, 1793. His parents were John Rouse, Jr., and Lydia (McConnell) Rouse, the former having been a resident of New York. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania. While pursuing his studies in this institution the war of 1812 broke out, and he immediately entered the service of the United States as an Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Captain, and served in that capacity until the close of the contest. He then, for a number of years, followed his profession in

New York, and also in parts of New Jersey. In 1833 he emigrated to Illinois, settling in Peoria, then a mere Indian village. He soon took rank there as an able physician, and maintained an honored position in the growing town up to the day of his decease. He was actively engaged in many pursuits that tended to further the development of the town, and officiated as President of the First Town Board. He was also President of the Peoria & Oquaka Railroad, at a time when much harassing labor was required, and but meagre returns expected. The spirit of public improvement was always active in him, while at the same time he was greatly devoted to his profession, and acquired considerable means from its practice. For many years he was President of the State Medical Society. He died of general debility, April 30th, 1873, leaving a large family to mourn his loss, while the regrets of an entire community followed his body to its last resting-place. He was married October 6th, 1825, to Margaret Banta, a step-daughter of Michael Fisher, of English Neighborhood, New Jersey.

PETERS, ONSLOW, Judge, Lawyer, was born in Massachusetts. His earlier education was obtained at Brown's University, in Providence, Rhode Island. He was fitted for the bar in Massachusetts, and practised there until, emigrating to Illinois, he settled in Peoria in 1837. In June, 1855, he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court, then the Sixteenth Judicial Circuit, now known as the Ninth Circuit, comprising the counties of Stark and Peoria. He was a lawyer of profound acquirements and consummate ability, and as such was recognized throughout this section of Illinois. He died February 28th, 1856.

JOHNSON, HOSMER ALLEN, Physician and Medical Lecturer, was born in the town of Wales, near Buffalo, New York, October 6th, 1822, being the son of Samuel Johnson, a prominent farmer. At Boston, in the same county, whither his parents had removed shortly after his birth, his education was commenced in a district school. When twelve years old he accompanied the family to Almont, Lapeer county, Michigan, which was then an almost unbroken wilderness. The succeeding nine years were employed by him in assisting in the clearing a new farm, and during this period he had no opportunities for school study. He found partial compensation for this loss, however, in closely applying himself to text books in hours not devoted to manual labor. When sixteen he received an injury which was followed by symptoms of pulmonary disease, resulting in an impairment of his health, which may possibly prove permanent. He taught school in the

winter following his eighteenth year. In 1843, having then attained his majority, he set about acquiring a complete collegiate education, and supported himself while a collegian by laboring a portion of each year. He pursued academical studies in Romeo, Michigan, from 1844 to 1846, and in the fall of the latter year entered the sophomore class of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. In 1848 he was compelled to suspend study by failing health, and visited, with his sister, Chicago, St. Louis, and Vandalia, the original capital of Illinois. In the latter city he recommenced teaching, and in the succeeding winter delivered a course of lectures before a literary society, on geology and kindred topics. Under the preceptorship of the late Dr. J. B. Herrick, he regularly commenced here the study of medicine. In the spring of 1849, with recuperated health, he returned to Ann Arbor, passed the university examinations with great credit, and at the succeeding commencement received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He spent 1850 in teaching school at Flint, Michigan, and in studying medicine, and towards its close went to Chicago for the purpose of matriculating in Rush Medical College. Here he formed the acquaintance of Professor William B. Herrick, then occupying the chair of anatomy in the institution, who was a brother of his former preceptor, Dr. J. B. Herrick, of Vandalia. A strong friendship sprang up between them, and Mr. Johnson became soon an active and efficient assistant to the professor, especially in that part of his course relating to histology and microscopic anatomy. In the spring of 1851 he became the first *Interne* or Resident Physician in the Mercy Hospital, opened during the preceding autumn for clinical instruction, under the title of Illinois General Hospital of the Lakes. On the completion of his second course of instruction in Rush Medical College, in February, 1852, he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, ranking first in his class. During the same year he was honored by receiving the degree of Master of Arts from the University of Michigan. Soon after his graduation from Rush Medical College he became associated with Professor Herrick in practice, and in the editorial management of the *Northwestern Medical and Surgical Journal*, and rose rapidly in the confidence and esteem of the profession and of the community. During the latter part of the year he visited Louisiana and Mississippi, and while in the latter State was tendered a professorship in Jefferson College, but declined it. Returning to Chicago in the spring of 1853 with renewed health, he resumed his practice and editorial labors, and was soon appointed Lecturer on Physiology in the Rush Medical College. In 1855 he was appointed Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Medical Jurisprudence, and in 1857 was transferred to the chair of Physiology and General Pathology. He closed his connection with this institution at the ending of the session of 1858-59; and soon after united with Drs. E. Andrews, R. N. Isham, and the late David Rutter, in

organizing the medical department of Lind University, now known as the Chicago Medical College. Upon its completion he was elected President of the Faculty, and appointed Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, being transferred in 1860 to the chair of Histology and Physiology, and in 1864 to that of General Pathology and Public Hygiene. In the spring of 1865 he sailed for Europe, and returned, much benefited by his travels, in time for the opening of the college term in the succeeding October. In 1866 failing health compelled him to resign the Presidency of the Faculty and the Professorship of General Pathology and Public Hygiene, and he was thereupon elected President of the Board of Trustees, which conferred on him the honorary title of *Emeritus* Professor of General Pathology and Public Hygiene. During the summer of 1867 he renewed his active relations with the faculty, by accepting the Professorship of Diseases of the Chest. In 1852 he became an active member of the Chicago Medical Society, and was elected one of the Secretaries of the State Medical Society, holding that office for six years. In 1858 he was chosen President of the State Society. In 1855 he was its Chairman of the Committee on Drugs and Medicines. In 1854 he became a member of the American Medical Association, and in 1860 was elected one of its Secretaries. From 1852 to 1859 he was a member of the Board of Attending Physicians and Surgeons at Mercy Hospital, Chicago; and on his departure for Europe, in 1865, was appointed one of the delegates of the American Medical Association to the Medical and Scientific Associations of Great Britain and the Continental countries. For many years he has been a member of the Chicago Historical Society, and was one of the founders of the Chicago Academy of Sciences. In 1853 he connected himself with the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and became, subsequently, corresponding member of the New Orleans Academy of Sciences. He was initiated into the Masonic order in 1853, and rapidly rose to the grade of Master Mason. In 1855 he was appointed Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. In 1856 he organized the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar, of Illinois, and for two successive terms was its first officer. In 1861 he enrolled as an active member of the Supreme Council, at Boston, and is now one of its officers. In June, 1861, Governor Yates appointed him on the Board of Medical Examiners for the State of Illinois, and at its first meeting he was elected its President, filling that office until the close of the war. During this period he examined about one thousand physicians, relative to their qualifications for appointment in the medical corps of the army; repeatedly visited the troops in the field, and while there acted as Military Surgeon. During this period, also, he was Chief Medical Adviser of the Governor and Adjutant-General of the State. At the request of the United States Sanitary Commission he visited the Department of the South in

1863, and by invitation of General Hunter was present at Commodore Dupont's attack on Fort Sumter. On the opening of Cook County Hospital, in 1865, he was appointed one of the Consulting Physicians, and has since held the position of Consulting Surgeon to the Chicago Eye and Ear Infirmary, and of member of the Chicago Board of Health. As may be justly inferred from this record, the career of Dr. Johnson has been one of great activity and of great distinction. He is a man of rare intellectual endowments, and of scholarly culture, both in science and literature. He has acquired a high reputation as a practitioner, and as a medical lecturer and author. The productions of his mind have been widely dispersed, and his opinions are accepted as authority. He is fluent and forcible as an orator, and when speaking, holds his audience under a magnetic spell. There are few public men who have more thoroughly deserved and more securely won the confidence and respect of the community than he. In May, 1855, he was married to Margaret Ann Seward.

DYER, CHARLES VOLNEY, Physician, was born on June 12th, 1808, in Clarendon, Vermont; and was the youngest but one of the ten children of Daniel and Susan Olin Dyer. He worked on his father's farm until he was fifteen years old, when he was sent to Castleton Academy to be fitted for college. At last, when prepared for his collegiate course, he decided to forego the classical portion of it, and entered at once the medical department of Middlebury College, at Castleton. He graduated with distinguished honors in December, 1830; and in the February following commenced the practice of his profession in Newark, New Jersey. He was very successful here, but determined on going West, and in August, 1835, he went to Chicago. There he soon attained professional eminence, acquired a large practice, and became Surgeon of the garrison. He almost immediately began to invest in real estate. Among his other purchases was a lot for which he paid \$450, and a few years later he sold it to the government for \$46,000, as a site for the Chicago Post-Office. By 1854 he had acquired a handsome competence, and, retiring from his practice, he devoted himself to the care of his estates. He was an intimate personal friend of President Lincoln, and by him was made, in 1863, Judge of the Mixed Court for the Suppression of the African Slave Trade, an international tribunal, holding its sessions at Sierra Leone. The two years following, when not on duty, he travelled, with his family, through Europe. He was one of the early abolitionists, voted for James G. Birney in 1840, and was one of the officers of the "Underground Railroad Company," in Chicago. In the matter of religion he early became a Swedenborgian, and was one of the founders of the New Jerusalem Society in

Chicago. He is much devoted to art and literature, and has not been without journalistic experience, as he was one of the men who founded the *National Era*, the famous anti-Slavery paper, in Washington. He married, in 1837, Louisa M. Gifford. Six children were born to them, three of whom still survive.

CARROTHERS, GEORGE W., M. D., was born in Harrison county, Ohio, on January 3d, 1815. His father, Samuel Carrothers, was a native of Pennsylvania, and moved to Ohio in 1815, locating at Mansfield, where he was occupied in the pursuit of his trade—that of carpenter.

George received his education at the common schools in Mansfield, Ohio. On entering active life he was first employed in a mercantile establishment, and afterwards worked at blacksmithing until 1843, when he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. A. Blymier, and finished with Dr. Mitchell. He began practice at Lexington, Ohio, where he was located until 1848, when he moved to Illinois, settling in Olney. In this place he continued to follow his profession, which he has since pursued. Dr. Carrothers is among the oldest as well as ablest practitioners in Richland county, and since this has been his home he has enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. Originally a Whig, he is now identified with the Republican party, to which he has belonged since its formation. He was married December, 1836, to Catharine Hales, of Richland county, Ohio.

BELL, ROBERT, Lawyer and ex-Judge, was born in Lawrence county, Illinois, 1828. His father, General Hiram Bell, emigrated from Rockbridge county, Virginia, and his mother from Gallatin county, Kentucky. His father was Clerk of the Circuit and County Courts, of Wabash county, for more than thirty successive years. Robert was educated at the Mount Carmel Select Schools and at the Indiana State University. While in his teens, Judge Bell edited a newspaper, and was a poetical contributor to the *Louisville Journal*, writing several short poems that were copied into some of the leading newspapers of the country. He studied law with his brother, Hon. Victor B. Bell, who died at New Orleans during the yellow fever epidemic in 1867, and commenced the practice of his profession at Fairfield, Illinois, in 1855, but returned to Mount Carmel in 1857, where he has since resided, enjoying, with his partner, Judge Green, a very large and lucrative practice. An active interest has always been manifested by him in movements calculated to advance the interests of his section. He was President of the Illinois Southern Railroad Company, which was afterwards merged into the

Cairo & Vincennes Railroad Company, under which organization the road was built. He was also President of the St. Louis, Mount Carmel & New Albany Railroad Company, from its organization until it was consolidated with the Louisville, New Albany & St. Louis Air Line Railway Company; and while President of the former company, he succeeded in having built and equipped that portion of the road which is now open from Princeton, Indiana, to Albion, Illinois. On November 17th, 1858, he was married at Madison, Connecticut, to Sara E. Shepard, a highly accomplished young lady, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Shepard, of the Congregational Church of that place, and niece of the late Dr. John Todd, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, the celebrated author. In 1869 he became County Judge of Wabash county, by appointment of Governor Palmer; and is now Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of the Nineteenth Congressional District of Illinois. He is a fluent and forcible speaker, and has done good service to his party and to the cause of good government by his stirring addresses. Extracts from some of his speeches have been widely published.

WADSWORTH, ELISHA S., Merchant and Stock Raiser, was born in New Hartford, Connecticut, May 10th, 1813. Until he had reached early manhood he remained with his father, a merchant and capitalist, and assisted him in his business. In 1836 he and his brother Julius decided to go into mercantile business in Charleston, South Carolina; and he proceeded to New York to purchase goods, while Julius journeyed to Charleston and made arrangements there. While in New York he heard of the great chances offered to investors in Chicago real estate. He immediately determined to go to the Garden City; he sold his goods, wrote to his brother of his new purpose, and started at once for Chicago. Julius followed him immediately, and together they invested largely, and so laid the foundations of their fortunes. They at once entered into business, forming a copartnership with Hon. Thomas Dyer, and built a store on Lake street. When built this store was the finest in Chicago. Subsequently they erected numerous other buildings, all of a superior class. The partnership continued for several years, until the health of Julius failed. He was obliged to retire from business and go to Europe, and his place in the firm was filled by John P. Chapin, under the name of Wadsworth, Dyer & Chapin. The new firm did the leading business of Chicago. They were among the first to undertake the wholesale dry-goods business, took the lead in grain, became extensive beef and pork packers, were pioneers in sending provisions from Chicago to the English market; and, moreover, started out several young men who subsequently proved leaders in the business world of Chicago.

Elisha never became prominent in politics, but in all matters of public improvement he always took a leading and active part. He was among the first in the promotion of Western railroad enterprise; assisted in starting and was officially connected with two or three of the Chicago railroads; and took an active part in founding and promoting several of the public institutions of the city. He was one of the founders of the Chicago Reform School; was one of its Directors from the first, and for years was President of the institution. In 1863 he nominally retired from business, and occupied himself with attending to his real estate interests, spending much of his time upon his large farm near Waukegan, noted for stock-raising on an extensive scale, and specially for its fine horses. He married, in August, 1842, Charlotte S. Woodbridge, of Hadley, Massachusetts, four sons and one daughter resulting from the union.

GLENN, JOHN J., Lawyer, was born in Ashland county, Ohio, March 2d, 1831. He is the son of John Glenn and Anna (Johnson) Glenn of Maryland, who settled in Ohio in 1818. His education was acquired in this State. In 1856 he graduated from the Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. Subsequently, while engaged in teaching school in Indiana, he commenced the study of law, and in 1858 was admitted to the bar at Fort Wayne. He afterward practised his profession in that town until 1860, when he removed to Mercer county, Illinois, where he resided during the ensuing year. He then settled at Monmouth, the county-seat of Warren county, in May, 1861. Here he has since permanently resided, following his profession assiduously, and winning an enviable position among the leading practitioners of the county. His practice in the Circuit Court and Supreme Court is extensive and lucrative. He was married in 1856 to Mary J. Magaw, of Preble county, Ohio.

COBB, SILAS B., Merchant and Capitalist, was born in Montpelier, Vermont, January 23d, 1812, being the son of a well-known man, who was at different times a tanner, farmer and inn-keeper in that section. His education was not very thorough from the want of opportunities, but his application to study in the very few leisure hours he enjoyed secured for him a fund of knowledge which placed him above many of his companions who had far greater advantages. Contrary to his wishes, his father apprenticed him to a shoemaker, but he left his employer and returned home. His father then insisted on his becoming a mason, but this trade proved distasteful to him, and he was permitted to make his own selection of a vocation for life. Acting on his choice, his

father apprenticed him to a harness-maker at the age of seventeen. Upon the close of his apprenticeship he worked at Montpelier, South Hardwick and other Vermont towns, as a journeyman, and succeeded in saving sixty dollars in nine months of hard labor. Having attained his majority, he joined a party of emigrants under the leadership of Oliver Goss, who had located lands near Chicago, and determined to accompany them as far as his limited stock of money would take him. They took passage on a line boat on the Erie Canal and reached Buffalo, where he entered as a deck passenger on the schooner *Atlanta*, and after many vicissitudes reached Chicago on May 29th, 1833, the voyage having occupied five weeks. Young Cobb was detained on the vessel for three days by the captain, who claimed three dollars as additional passage money, which was a violation of his agreement. In all probability Cobb would have been carried back to Buffalo by the captain had not a fellow-passenger loaned him the amount unjustly claimed by the avaricious master of the vessel. Chicago was a place of little promise at this time, being an aggregation of rude log-huts occupied by soldiers, half-breeds and Indians. James Kinzie, the leading man of the place, in want of a carpenter to "boss" the construction of a hotel, engaged Cobb, and the latter, though ignorant of the carpenter's trade, undertook the task, receiving \$2.75 per day, and rendering satisfaction by getting good work out of his men, who understood their business but were predisposed to take things easy. He was thus employed for three weeks, and then found himself without employment. With the forty dollars capital he had saved in this time he bought up the trinkets which arriving emigrants brought with them and parted with cheerfully at a low price, and with this stock of a little of everything set up in trade as an auctioneer, dealing principally with half-breeds and Indians, and doing quite a profitable business. In this way he managed to lay by enough to erect a frame building, the upper part of which he leased to a family, using the lower portion as a harness shop in connection with Mr. Goss. This was the beginning of his career as a man of wealth and distinction. In one year from this time he removed to a larger establishment, having dissolved partnership with Mr. Goss, paying him his original capital, \$250, and \$200 besides. His business rapidly increased, and was very profitably conducted. In 1848 he sold out and formed a partnership with William Osborne in the boot, shoe, leather and hide trade, and after three years of great prosperity he disposed of his interest and retired from business, so far as giving his attention to any trade was concerned. With the means he had accumulated he made careful investments, and constantly added in this way to the gross amount of his capital. He purchased lands lying in the most eligible sections, which he was confident must largely increase in value within a time. This forecast of the situation was more than realized, and from these investments and sales of real estate resulted the great fortune of which he is now the possessor. He has accepted and successfully man-

aged various private, personal and business trusts. In 1852 he was appointed executor of the large estate of the late Joseph Matteson, original proprietor of the Matteson House, and the sole guardian of his five children, holding this trust and discharging it with the highest fidelity until 1866. In 1855 he was elected a Director of the Chicago Gaslight & Coke Company, and a few years after Managing Director of that institution. He has also been a Director of the Chicago & Galena, the Beloit & Madison Railroad Companies, and of one of the principal insurance companies in Chicago. He is a public-spirited man, and has taken great interest in all municipal improvements. In 1840 he married Maria Warren, daughter of the late Daniel Warren, of Warrenville, Du Page county, Illinois. He has little taste for politics, and though often solicited to stand as candidate for office has uniformly declined. There are many business blocks in Chicago, especially on Lake and Dearborn streets, which are monuments to his enterprise and liberality.

MCARTHUR, JOHN, Brevet Major-General United States Army, was born in the parish of Erskine, county of Renfrew, in the southwestern part of Scotland, November 17th, 1826. His ancestors were Highlanders, his father having been a native of Islay, whence he moved at an early age to Erskine parish. He was a blacksmith and plied his trade as a tenant of Lord Blantyre. John was early placed in the parish school, and remained a student in it for fourteen years. He was offered, upon the conclusion of this term of pupilage, a scholarship in the University of Edinburgh on condition that he would prepare himself for the ministry. To the disappointment of his parents he refused the offer, and became an apprentice to the blacksmithing trade in his father's shop. Soon after attaining his majority he married, and in July, 1849, sailed with his bride for New York, having been attracted to this country by reading the accounts of the Mexican war, which filled him with admiration of the prowess of the American people. Upon his arrival he went to Chicago, and permanently settled there, and was soon engaged in the boiler manufacturing business. He early connected himself with the United Presbyterian Church, and became one of its trustees. In 1857 he organized a military company known as the Highland Guards, and received his commission as Captain from the Governor of the State. He was at the head of this company when the war broke out, and upon President Lincoln's first call for troops he tendered the services of himself and company. These were gladly accepted, and he was in a short time elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the Washington Independent Regiment, to which his company was attached, and before entering the field was made Colonel of the 12th Illinois Infantry. He was first under fire at the battle of Fort Donelson, in which he commanded a brigade, and displayed

such signal gallantry as to secure his promotion to a Brigadier-Generalship. At Pittsburgh Landing he was severely wounded, and upon his recovery from these injuries he was assigned command of a division of the Army of the Tennessee, and held it until the close of the war. He was conspicuous in all the campaigns in which that portion of the Union army was engaged. His bravery and skill as a strategist at Vicksburg secured his recommendation for promotion, and General Grant indorsed this recommendation briefly, thus: "Headquarters Department of the Tennessee. Before Vicksburg, February 24th, 1863. General McArthur has proved himself a zealous and efficient officer from the beginning of this rebellion, and has won promotion on the field of battle. I heartily indorse him for promotion. U. S. Grant, Major-General." After the battle of Nashville, in which General McArthur rendered splendid services, he was, on the recommendation of General Thomas, brevetted Major-General. He has lived quietly in Chicago since the war, and is admired for his public acts and social qualities.

MARSHALL, NATHAN, M. D., was born in West Chester, Pennsylvania, March 11th, 1832. His parents, natives of Pennsylvania, were of Welsh-English extraction. His father, Abraham Marshall, was a well-known lawyer, who lived in West Chester until 1832, at which date he moved to Illinois, and there raised a company of soldiers for the Texan army, then fighting for freedom. He died in Texas during the progress of the war. Nathan attended the public schools in his native place until he had attained his fourteenth year, when he entered a drug store in Baltimore with a view to learn its business. After remaining there for three years he returned to his home and attended school, his health not permitting him to follow the drug business. He subsequently spent one year in a printing office, and then returned to his original occupation, finishing his studies during the ensuing year. He was afterward appointed Hospital Steward on board the Vandalia, which vessel accompanied Commodore Perry on his Japan expedition. At the completion of Perry's treaty he was, in company with others, transferred to the East India and China station, where he remained for a period of four years. On his return home he entered the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1856, and in 1858 graduated from that institution. After remaining in the college another year he commenced the practice of his profession in Philadelphia, sustaining it in this locality with success for many years. In 1873 his brother, the cashier of the First National Bank of Olney, prevailed upon him to come to Illinois and make Olney his home. Since then he has resided permanently in the city, and at the present time possesses a large and lucrative practice. He was married in 1850 to Anna M. Price, of Baltimore, Maryland.

HURCH, THOMAS, Merchant, was born in Onondaga, Onondaga county, New York, on November 8th, 1801. He was early brought under the rule of a stepfather, and after several removes the family settled in Holland Purchase, Genesee county, New York. Here the lad worked on his stepfather's farm until he was nearly nineteen years old, when he one day had a slight difficulty with a younger brother about a jack-knife; his stepfather decided the affair against him, and suggested that he had better leave. Thomas took him at his word, threw down his axe, jumped the fence, and was an independent man from that time forward. He went to work for a miller a few miles away, and at the end of a year owned a small farm. At the end of another year he sold his farm for cash, and six months later he had \$227 in money, a good suit of clothes, and a good wife, having married Rachel Warriner. Then, in the autumn of 1823, he went to Chautauqua county, New York, bargained for a small farm, built a log house, and walked to Buffalo to purchase housekeeping articles. While there he thought he would prefer a business career to a career in the backwoods. He consulted with his wife, she consented to the change, and in February the young couple removed to Buffalo, where he erected a small house and went into mercantile business on a small scale, his first stock of goods costing fourteen dollars. He cleared \$200 the first year, and continued in the business ten years. At the end of that time he was worth \$2500, and removed to Chicago, a place then of four hundred inhabitants. He bought a stock of groceries in Buffalo, after he had built a store, and in a short time was doing so large a business that his store (on Lake street) had to be enlarged. He had large credit in New York, was able to keep a large and well-assorted stock, and to sell as none of his competitors could sell. He prospered greatly and continuously until 1843, when he retired from the mercantile business with property worth \$37,000. He then went into the real estate business and was very successful. His first wife died in April, 1839. In November, 1839, he married Rebecca Pruyne, widow of Senator Pruyne, of Illinois.

LENNARD, AMOS L., M. D., was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1836. He is the son of Phillip Lennard and Mary (Dagen) Lennard. He was educated at the Greencastle Academy, in Indiana. When quite young he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Allen, an eclectic physician residing at Amelia, Claremont county, Ohio, and remained with him for a period of three years. In 1859 he entered upon the practice of his profession in Louisiana. He remained thus occupied until the outbreak of the rebellion, when he became associated with Dr. S. C. Whiting, a very prominent homœopathic physician of Vincennes, In-

diana. His connection with that practitioner being dissolved at the expiration of three years, he removed to Illinois, where he established himself in Champaign, being the introducer of the homœopathic system of treatment into this town. He attended a regular course, and in 1862 graduated from the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati. While possessing an extensive general practice, he applies himself with especial success to the treatment of affections of the eye and ear, throat and lungs. He was married in 1858 to Lottie A. Pendry, of Glendale, Ohio.

CHESBROUGH, ELLIS SYLVESTER, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, was born July 6th, 1813, in Baltimore county, Maryland. His paternal ancestors landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1630, his father, Isaac M. Chesbrough, being a native of North Adams, in the same State. His mother, whose maiden name was Phrania Jones, was born in Baltimore county, Maryland. Shortly after the birth of Ellis, his father, who had been a farmer, turned his attention to other branches of business, meeting at first with indifferent success. When nine years of age Ellis' education was arrested by his father's failure, which thwarted the intention of his parents to give him a liberal culture in the sciences and classics. His subsequent progress, which was rapid, was without the aid of a regular teacher, and was alone due to his penetration and energy as a student. From his ninth to his fifteenth year his duties were arduous, and he had the benefit of but one year's schooling. A portion of this time was spent in two mercantile houses in Baltimore, and the earnings of this service were devoted to the comfort of his parents. When fifteen he was employed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company in a company of engineers, and through his influence Ellis was admitted to a similar company then engaged in making surveys in and about the city of Baltimore, under the supervision and command of Lieutenant Joshua Barney. These engineers were mainly officers of the United States army and graduates of West Point, and discovering in their youthful companion an ardent desire to master the details of the science of civil engineering, they generously afforded him every facility and all needed instruction. With this opportunity opened to him, such was his application to the theory and practice of his new vocation that his rapid progress was the subject of commendatory remark. In 1830 he left the service of this road and entered that of the State of Pennsylvania to aid in the survey of the newly projected Allegheny Portage Railroad, under his former chief, Colonel S. H. Long. In the following year he joined the engineer corps of Captain, subsequently General William Gibbs McNeil, at Paterson, New Jersey, and for eleven years was prominently identified with it, being in this time on the surveys of the Paterson & Hudson River, Boston & Providence, the

Taunton Branch, and of the Louisville, Charleston & Cincinnati Railroads. During the earlier portion of this period he was immediately under the direction of Lieutenant George W. Whistler, an accomplished United States engineer, who, while subsequently acting in the service of the Emperor of Russia as consulting engineer, died at St. Petersburg. In 1837 Mr. Chesbrough was married to Elizabeth A. Freyer, of Baltimore, Maryland. For a period of two years, ending in 1842, he superintended the construction of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Charleston Railroad, until its completion to Columbia, South Carolina, and then went to Providence, Rhode Island, where his father resided. The ensuing autumn and winter he spent in the workshops of the Stonington Railroad Company, where he familiarized himself in the use of tools. The depression in mercantile and industrial pursuits, caused by the great financial crash of 1837, was still severely felt, and thousands were compelled to turn away from their favorite pursuits in order to find employment. Mr. Chesbrough purchased a farm adjoining that of his father, and cultivated it; but in 1844 he cheerfully laid aside his agricultural implements to resume the level and the transit. This was at a time when confidence having been somewhat restored, there was a revival of enterprises, and for two years he found remunerative service in Massachusetts. Upon the solicitation of the Water Commissioners of Boston he became their Engineer, and superintended the location, design, and construction of the buildings along the line of the Cochituate Aqueduct. When this great public improvement was completed he was elected Water Commissioner, and subsequently City Engineer, by the City Council of Boston, being the first occupant of the latter office. In August, 1855, he was appointed Chief-Engineer of the Board of Sewerage Commissioners of Chicago, the appointment being approved by the Common Council during the administration of Hon. L. D. Boone. Upon the conclusion of his duties in Boston he came, in October, 1855, to Chicago, and at once set about devising a system of sewerage for that city, and in the following December presented a plan which was adopted by the Commissioners and finally approved by the City Councils. Upon Mr. Chesbrough's plan this great public improvement was commenced in 1856. In December of this year he was sent by the Board to Europe, with a special view of obtaining full information relative to the drainage of large cities, and upon his return he presented a report which is regarded in this country as an authentic compilation of all the information needed in discussing the frequently recurring problems of city sewerage. In 1861 he was chosen Chief-Engineer of the Board of Public Works, and after two years of service his title was changed to City Engineer. It was while acting in this capacity, and while the problem of an adequate supply was under discussion, that he devised and eventually carried out the system which is now one of the marvels of municipal enterprise. When the project of a tunnel into the lake was first broached by him its feasibility

was doubted by many; but the confidence of the people in his judgment and scientific ability was affirmed by the Municipal Council when it adopted his scheme and invested him with full power to render it practical. His reputation was crowned by the complete success of this achievement. His great services to the public and his agreeable social qualities command for him the lasting respect of the entire community.

GREENEBAUM, HENRY, Banker and Capitalist, was born June 18th, 1833, in Eppelsheim, near the city of Worms, not far from the banks of the Rhine, he being the son of Jacob and Sarah Greenebaum. He was educated in the village school and in the higher institutions of learning at Alzei and Kaiserslautern, where he acquired scholarly attainments. He soon emigrated to America, and in October, 1848, arrived in Chicago, where two of his brothers had for some time resided, and was soon followed by his father. He was immediately associated in business with his brothers, and early demonstrated his fitness for the career of a banker. He became influential among the young men of the city, was prominently connected with their literary clubs and various beneficial and protective societies, and received many testimonials of the high esteem in which he was held. In January, 1855, with his brother Elias, he established the banking-house of Greenebaum Brothers, and now presides over its business, though the firm has since assumed the name of Henry Greenebaum & Co. (Henry and David S. Greenebaum and Louis Rullmann). It is the oldest European banking institution in Chicago, and stands high in the confidence of the commercial and financial communities of that city. Its drafts are honored in all parts of Europe. In October, 1855, he was married to Emilie Heymann. In 1856 he was elected an Alderman of the Sixth Ward, and became an active, faithful, and enterprising member of the City Councils. He declined a renomination. In the memorable campaign of 1860 he was nominated by the Democratic Convention of Illinois as one of the Presidential Electors on the Douglas ticket, having for years been a warm personal friend and admirer of that talented Senator. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion Mr. Greenebaum became a member of the Republican party, and was one of the most active and liberal citizens of Chicago in all matters projected for the benefit of the Union army. He addressed many war meetings, by his personal influence greatly stimulated enlistments, and contributed largely towards raising, equipping, and sending regiments to the field. He was appointed by Governor Oglesby, in 1867, a member of the State Board of Equalization, which had for its object the equalization of tax assessments. He has been successful in all enterprises, and deserves the reputation he has secured as an able financier and a citizen of irreproachable integrity.

JAQUESS, ISAAC N., ex-Member of the Legislature, was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, February 10th, 1811. His father, Isaac Jaquess, was a native of New Jersey, who in early life moved to Kentucky with his parents, where he engaged primarily in farming, and subsequently worked at the trade of wheelwright. Isaac, Jr., was educated at the common schools of Kentucky and Missouri. At a suitable age he learned the trade of cabinet-maker, and worked at it for several years. During this time he lived in Illinois, having removed to that State from Missouri, which place he disliked on account of the existence of slavery within its limits. In 1832 he entered the service of the United States, and served actively during the Black Hawk Indian war. In 1844 he was elected Sheriff of Wabash county, and was re-elected several times, serving in this capacity for a period of ten years. During a portion of that time he was engaged also in mercantile business. In 1863 he again entered the service of the United States, officiating as Chaplain of the 73d Regiment of Illinois Infantry, and served until the close of the rebellion. His regiment was known during the war as the "Preacher's Regiment," by reason of so many of that profession serving with it in different capacities. Colonel J. F. Jaquess was in command, and it was he that visited Jefferson Davis, at Richmond, for the purpose of ending the war. Chaplain Jaquess was with his regiment during the Atlanta campaign, at the battle of Nashville, and also in the pursuit of General Hood until that officer crossed the Tennessee river. At the close of the contest he returned to his home and engaged in the drug business, which he conducted until two years ago, when he disposed of his interest in this enterprise. In 1872 he was one of three elected to represent his district in the Legislature, comprising the counties of Wabash, Edwards, Wayne, Clay, and Richland, and served efficiently until the close of his term. He is one of the oldest citizens of Mount Carmel, and through his talents and honorable career has won the esteem and respect of all with whom he has been brought into contact. He is a large owner of real estate, and has been importantly identified with the progress and development of the city. He was married March 20th, 1834, to Jane Tilton, of Wabash county, who died in 1863. He was again married, October 13th, 1867, to Katherine McClintock, of Mount Carmel, Illinois.

MARSHALL, HENRY, Cashier of the First National Bank, Olney, Illinois, was born in West Chester, Pennsylvania, January 7th, 1828. His education was acquired at the Chester County Academy, in his native State. Upon leaving school he commenced business life as a clerk in a mercantile establishment, in which he remained for two years. He then engaged in the drug business with Roberts

& Atkinson, by whom he was employed for a period of ten years. He subsequently went into business on his own account by purchasing an interest in the same establishment, continuing thus occupied during the ensuing four years. He then sold his interest in the business, and moved to the West, settling eventually in Claremont, Illinois, where he engaged in mercantile business, which he prosecuted for about eight years. He was then employed for one year in the office of the United States Assessor, and afterward became First Clerk in the office of the Provost Marshal, acting in this capacity until the close of the war. He was appointed later bookkeeper of the newly-established Bank of Olney, where he performed his duties ably and faithfully in that position until he was appointed Assistant Cashier. On the death of the Cashier he was selected to fill the vacant cashiership, and since his appointment has performed the functions of the office with entire satisfaction to all parties interested in the management and welfare of the bank. He was married in 1857 to Amanda C. Jessup, of Baltimore county, Maryland.

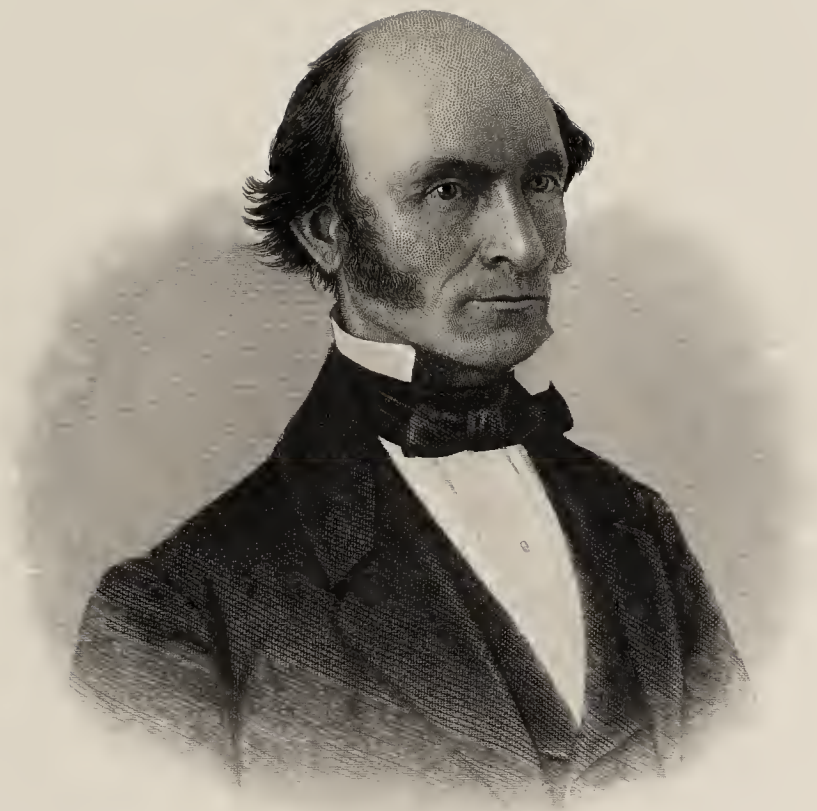
BEARDSLEY, JAMES MARVIN, Lawyer and Soldier, was born at Ellington, Chautauqua county, New York, October 30th, 1834, being the son of Levi S. and Amanda (Marvin) Beardsley. His paternal grandfather was a captain in the revolutionary army. The family removed to Crawford county, Pennsylvania, in 1840. James M. was educated in the common schools and an academy, receiving from these institutions a substantial and comprehensive knowledge. In 1855 he went to Rock Island, Illinois, and became employed in the county clerk's office. He commenced the study of law in the office of Beardsley & Smith, and in 1860 was admitted to the bar of Illinois. He commenced practice in partnership with Albert T. Higby—the firm being that of Beardsley & Higby—and continued in the fulfilment of his professional duties until the firing on Sumter, when, in April, 1861, he enlisted as Orderly in the first company of volunteers raised in Rock Island, being mustered into service as First Lieutenant of Company D, 13th Illinois Infantry. His first action was at Wilson's Creek, near Springfield, Missouri, where he was detailed to command the escort of General Nathaniel Lyon, who was killed in that battle. After this engagement he was sent with despatches to St. Louis, and was soon after promoted to a Captaincy. He was engaged in the siege of Vicksburg, and in the battle of Arkansas Post and in the actions in that vicinity. In 1864 he went to the relief of the Army of the Cumberland, at Chattanooga, and was in the battles of Dixon's Station, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Ringgold Gap. In this last encounter he was severely wounded. In 1864 he was made Major, to date from the battle of Ringgold Gap, and in March of the same year he was promoted to the position of Inspector-General 1st

Division, 15th Army Corps, on the staff of General Osterhous, and remained in that capacity until the succeeding June, when he was mustered out with his regiment, receiving the commission of Colonel. Returning to his home, he was in 1865 elected Clerk of the County Court of Rock Island county, and in 1869 was re-elected and served until 1873, when he resumed his practice in partnership with John T. Kenworthy, the firm-name being Kenworthy & Beardsley. He was intimately connected with the organization of the Illinois Soldiers' College, at Fulton, Illinois, of which he is now a trustee. This institution was established for the education of disabled soldiers and their sons. He was also one of the promoters of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and introduced a resolution in the Soldiers' Convention, at Springfield, to apply to the Legislature for an appropriation for this laudable charity, which was voted in 1866. With an impulse that led him to do all in his power for the benefit of his comrades-in-arms or their families, he gave his bounty money and accumulation of back pay as an officer for this same purpose. He was appointed one of the five Commissioners selected to locate the Home, which was erected at Normal, McLean county, Illinois. In 1867 he was appointed one of its Trustees, and in 1869 was elected President of the Board of Trustees, and remains in that office at the present time. He was married in 1862 to Lurany Conet, daughter of Joseph Conet, of Rock Island, Illinois. He was appointed on the Committee delegated to erect the Memorial Soldiers' Monument at Rock Island, and is now Captain of the Rock Island Light Artillery Battery. He is an able lawyer, enjoying a large practice.

RYAN, SILAS LILLARD, Attorney-at-Law, ex-Circuit Judge, ex-State Senator, was born in Culpepper county, Virginia, November 4th, 1822. He came from the agricultural ranks. His parents, who died when he was very young, were also natives of Virginia—Baptists in religion, Democratic in politics. Left an orphan at an early age, he was compelled to depend solely upon his own efforts to secure fame and fortune. Up to the time of the decease of his parents he had received but little education, and while still in his boyhood moved to the West, and since has there risen deservedly to a prominent and honorable position. In the intervals of labor he attended school, and upon securing the sum of money needed to defray the expenses attendant on college life, entered the McKendree College, and graduated from this institution in July, 1849. He then engaged in teaching school, pursuing in the meantime the study of law, and in 1851 was admitted to the bar. He subsequently settled in Salem, Illinois, where, when not occupied in the performance of public functions, he has since practised his profession with eminent success, his clientage being extensive and lucrative. That success is attributable mainly to

his unswerving probity in all matters and upon all points, and his close and searching application to all subjects brought to his consideration. He has never been known to take a position before either court or jury which he did not deem an upright and just one. Such has ever been his reputation throughout the State, and his known aversion to the petty trickeries of law is a powerful argument in his favor when engaged in the conduct of a case. He has never encouraged litigation, nor advised the commencement of a suit, and when he has entered a court-room it has always been with a demand for simple justice. His political relations cover the period from 1852 to 1861, at which time he was elevated to the bench by election to the Circuit Judgeship of the Second Judicial District. He served six years in that capacity, and was then re-elected, serving another term of six years, which expired in 1873. He was the only Judge in this section of Illinois who maintained his position during the war. His election at the opening of the conflict, and his re-election at its close, is a sufficient tribute, the peculiarity of circumstances being held under consideration, to his standing as an honorable and loyal Judge. His influence during the dark days of the rebellion was ever exerted in a beneficial manner, and his voice was heard incessantly imploring his fellow-citizens to remember their constitutional obligations and to labor in behalf of the true cause. In 1852 he was elected to the State Senate, and he was re-elected in 1856, serving until 1860. Since his retirement from the bench he has resumed the practice of his profession, and is engaged also in farming, owning a beautiful and valuable estate near Salem. He has always been an energetic and generous supporter of all educational measures, and in movements of this nature has been a prominent and useful ally. He has been and is now a member of the Board of Trustees, who have charge of the higher education, and is tireless in his cordial and liberal support of the various institutions of learning throughout the State. He is esteemed also as an ardent friend of Sabbath-schools, Bible societies, and of all the interests of religious cultivation of the present day. In all fields of labor in which he has been engaged—agricultural, intellectual, professional, and religious—his actions have been characterized by energy and notable ability. He was married in 1852 to Mary Elizabeth Jennings, of Marion county, Illinois.

ALKER, WILLIAM, Attorney-at-Law, was born in Washington county, North Carolina, December 18th, 1836. His father, Jordan Walker, was a native of North Carolina, and in this State was married to Martha A. Nicholson in 1828. William was educated at Windsor, North Carolina. On leaving school he commenced the study of law with E. W. Jones, at Plymouth, North Carolina, and there, after a period of four years passed in study, was admitted to the



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bar. He then began the practice of his profession in the same place, and continued at it until 1861, when he entered the army as Captain of Company G, of the 3d North Carolina Cavalry, with which he served for eighteen months, subsequently resigning his position. He continued to reside in North Carolina until 1865, when he moved to Illinois, and established himself in Odin, there resuming the practice of his profession, in which he is still engaged, his practice being large and lucrative. Originally a Whig, he afterward became a Democrat, but has eschewed politics in order to devote his entire attention to his professional duties. He was married in 1866 to Mary Brinkley, of Halifax, North Carolina.

SHUMAN, ANDREW, Journalist, was born on November 8th, 1830, in Manor, near Lancaster city, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. At the death of his father, seven years later, he was adopted by an uncle in Manor, who treated him in all respects like his own son. For seven years, winter and summer, the lad was kept at the district school, and during that time made admirable progress and determined to be a literary man. At fourteen years of age he became an apothecary's clerk, but only for a few months. At the end of his short clerkship he entered the office of the *Lancaster Union and Sentinel* as an apprentice, working thus until 1846, when he went to Auburn, New York, with his employer, who took the ownership and editorship of the *Daily Advertiser* there, at that time the home organ of Hon. William H. Seward. At the age of eighteen, while still working in the office of the *Advertiser*, Andrew undertook the conduct of a small weekly paper which he called the *Auburnian*, all the work on which he did himself. The new paper was not a success, and died in its first year. At nineteen he became the partner of Thurlow W. Brown in the publication of the *Cayuga Chief*, at Auburn. He soon withdrew from this, however, determined to have a more complete education, and in 1850 entered upon a course of preparation for college at the institute at Clinton, New York. In 1851 he entered Hamilton College there, earning the necessary money by working in printing offices during vacations. While in his junior year at college he was urged by the political friends of Governor Seward to take the editorial management of the *Syracuse Daily Journal*, and after some consideration accepted the flattering offer. He edited the *Journal* with zeal and ability for three years and a half, when, in 1856, he became Assistant Editor of the *Chicago Evening Journal*. In 1861, when Charles L. Wilson, editor and proprietor of the *Journal*, went to London as Secretary of Legation, Andrew Shuman became Managing Editor of the paper, a position which he filled with the utmost ability. Besides the great amount of work demanded by his position he has contributed to

the periodical press, has written several successful dramas and has delivered several lectures and addresses. In 1858 he married Lucy B. Dunlap, of Ovid, New York.

PARKINSON, ROBERT, Merchant, was born in Westmorland county, England, on October 9th, 1816. His parents emigrated to this country in August, 1824, and settled in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where they lived until 1837; then they moved to Illinois, and died there a few years afterwards. Robert attended school in England, and completed his studies in this country. On leaving school he was engaged in farming, and afterwards learned the trade of a tanner. In 1836 he moved to Illinois, preceding his parents by one year, intending to carry on the business of tanning. This idea he abandoned, and, instead, engaged in merchandising at Mount Carmel, Illinois, where he is still located in the same business, which he commenced at that time. He has been successful to a great degree, and in all the time so occupied has never in any manner tainted his honor as a merchant or citizen. Originally a Democrat, he afterwards became a Whig, and since the formation of the Republican party has been an adherent of that organization. He was appointed, in 1838, Postmaster at Friendsville, Wabash county, by President Van Buren. Mr. Parkinson has been an active, energetic citizen of Mount Carmel, and has been identified to a considerable extent with its prosperity. He has served in town offices where he thought he could be of benefit to his fellow-citizens, but has always refused to be a candidate for any strictly political office. He was married in 1842 to Frances J. Russell, of Mount Carmel.

SHOES, JAMES H., Jeweler, was born at Kinderhook, Columbia county, New York, June 30th, 1821, his father, an old Revolutionary patriot, being a farmer on the banks of the Hudson, in comfortable circumstances. He received the advantages of a common school education, and at the age of fourteen became self-supporting by hiring out to a farmer in the neighborhood. In 1837 he accompanied the family to Bradford county, Pennsylvania, his father having sold his Kinderhook farm to Martin Van Buren, who had married one of his cousins, and here for a time he was occupied by the arduous labor incident to the life of an agriculturalist. He at length decided to seek an occupation less taxing to his physical strength, and set off on foot for Towanda, and was employed by a Mr. Langford, the proprietor of a watch manufactory. He soon mastered the details of this industry, which required the nicest skill and delicacy, and within a year of his appearance at the estab-

lishment was offered an interest in it, which, however, he declined until he had become thoroughly competent to take charge of the work. In the summer of 1840 Mr. Langford sold out and removed to New York, where he purposed establishing himself in the same line of business, with Mr. Hoes as partner; but a long and serious illness, which prostrated the latter, prevented the consummation of this arrangement. Mr. Hoes, upon his recovery, resumed his trade at Owego, Tioga county, New York, with a man named Wilson, and was soon selected as superintendent. He remained here two years, and then moved to Binghamton, in the same State, where he commenced business on his own account. Shortly after, Mr. Wilson offered his stock and good-will for sale, and, becoming the purchaser, Mr. Hoes found himself at the head of one of the finest establishments in that section of the State. Here he was married, and after quite a protracted residence in Owego he removed with his family to Dansville, Livingston county, New York, where he successfully pursued his calling for eight years. He then went west, and settled temporarily at Milwaukee, where, by his practical knowledge and keen business ability, he aided materially in establishing one of the largest jewelry houses in that city. He soon, however, changed his residence to Chicago, where he purchased the stock of Hoard & Avery, No. 117 Lake street, and up to the breaking out of the civil war had maintained a flourishing trade alone, except during a period of four years, when he was connected with Hon. Samuel Hoard, who subsequently became Postmaster of Chicago. In 1860-'61 industry and trade everywhere in the North were greatly stimulated, and the jewelry house of Mr. Hoes received the resulting benefit. His business so rapidly and profitably increased that he found it essential to have a co-partner to aid in its supervision, and admitted to an interest Mr. Matson, his associate in Milwaukee. This partnership continued until January, 1867, when he sold out his interest to Mr. Matson, and intended to retire after a career of over thirty years in the manufacturing and sale of jewelry. The habits of industry and activity contracted in this time, however, defeated this intention, and soon after he accepted the management and superintendence of the establishment of the Northwestern Silverware Company. The comfortable fortune which he amassed is the result of his unflagging industry, sustained against the impediment of a weak constitution, and of his business integrity, which secured for him a patronage which few other men in the same line of trade enjoyed. He contributed liberally to the first Sanitary Fair held in Chicago, and offered a gold watch to the person making the most valuable donation to it. President Lincoln presented the original draft of the Emancipation Proclamation, which realized \$3000, and this document was decided as the most valuable gift. Mr. Hoes forwarded to the President an elegant time-keeper, through Hon. I. N. Arnold, Congressman from Chicago, and received a characteristic letter from him, expressing his

thanks. He was one of the incorporators and organizers of St. Luke's Free Hospital, and became the Treasurer of that charitable institution. He was a member of the Diocesan Conventions of New York and Wisconsin, Warden of St. James Church, Milwaukee, Vestryman of St. James Church, Chicago, and a member of the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Board for Illinois. His life has been one of public usefulness and has had the esteem of all the communities in which he has mingled, either in business or social affairs.

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HONSINGER, EMANUEL, Dentist, was born at Henrysburg, Canada East, on the 12th of September, 1823, and while a child was brought by his parents to Champlain, Clinton county, New York. He worked on the farm with his father until he was seventeen years old, when he left home to make his own way. He "worked out" mornings and evenings, and so supported himself through several years of schooling, and then went to teaching alternately with his studying. At length he decided to become a dentist, and went as a student into the office of Dr. H. J. Paine, of Troy, New York. He had early developed a remarkable mechanical talent. When fourteen years old he made a pair of boots for himself, and subsequently manufactured a drum, a flute, a dulcimer and a violin, for music was one of the self-taught accomplishments of this restless youth. Subsequently he manufactured an excellent sleigh, and all these without any instruction whatever. It is not surprising, therefore, that in his studentship he constructed a reacting drill, which proved a very valuable implement in his profession. He made rapid progress and was soon an expert dentist. In the autumn of 1847 he opened an office in Troy, and in a few years had acquired a good practice. Here he invented two valuable implements, both of which gained an acknowledged and permanent value among dental instruments; they were the Rotating Gum Lance and Honsinger's Combined Blowpipe and Lathe. In April, 1853, he removed to Chicago and located himself on Lake street, where he remained for thirteen years. He worked hard, he worked well and he prospered exceedingly. Not only did he achieve a lucrative practice, but his skill and talents won for him high professional recognition. In 1863 the Cincinnati Dental College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery, and he was First Vice-President of the Illinois State Dental Society. He has added to the resources of his profession by many valuable and ingenious inventions, some of which have come into use among dentists everywhere. Prominent amongst these is his Rotating Spittoon-washer, which needs no care, but is self-operating and always clean and sightly, in beautiful contrast with the ordinary ones used for dental purposes, which need unceasing care, or they become disgusting in the extreme;



Chancellor, M.D.

also an Adjustable File-carrier for the Lathe, so ingeniously constructed that by a set-screw any desired length of stroke can be obtained, thus effecting a great reduction in labor on artificial work. He is always on the alert for new ideas, and is as ready to recognize those of others as to have his own adopted; but he is never content with "old fogysm." There must be no standing still where progress is possible. In his work he is thoroughly conscientious, always doing the best he can, whether his patient be of the lowest or of the highest class. For the rest he is a rigidly honest and a thoroughly unpretentious man, enjoying life keenly, but never keeping up appearances beyond his income. He is of a genial temperament, loving his home, his friends, his dogs and horses; enjoying out-door sports, mixing in politics sufficiently to enable him to vote intelligently, and altogether making the most of life in a sensible way.

GOODBRAKE, CHRISTOPHER, Physician, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, June 14th, 1816, being the son of John and Maria Barbone (Dressel) Goodbrake, who came to the United States when he was five years of age and located in Columbiana county, Ohio. Here he received his education, showing unusual aptitude for study, and in 1837 repaired to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he entered the office of Dr. J. W. Whitaker, with whom he remained until 1840. He commenced practice at once upon parting with Dr. Whitaker, and located at Portsmouth, on the Ohio river, where he engaged in professional duties until the fall of 1843, when he returned to Pittsburgh and resumed practice, which he continued until the spring of 1847. He then removed to Clinton, Illinois, where he has since resided. His care and skill have been substantially rewarded, and he is now one of the leading practitioners in that section. During the winter of 1854-'55 he attended a course of lectures at the Rush Medical College of Chicago, and received from that institution the degree of M. D. In 1861 he entered the Union service as Surgeon of the 20th Illinois Infantry, and continued in this capacity until 1862, when he was detailed as Surgeon-in-Chief of the 3d Division, 17th Army Corps. This responsible position he retained until his retirement in 1864. He returned to his practice in Clinton upon the conclusion of the war, and has to-day a very large and valuable patronage. He is a member of the American Medical Association and of the Illinois State Medical Society, serving as President of the latter body in 1857. He is now President of the Alumni Association of Rush Medical College, and Secretary of the De Witt County Medical Society, of which for some time he was presiding officer. He has contributed largely to the literature of the profession through the medical journals. In 1861 he reported a case in the *Chicago Medical Journal* which

deserves individual mention here, having been extensively commented on by the press of the profession both in this country and in Europe, *i. e.*, "Extra Uterine Fœtation, with Operation of Gastronomy." He has found time, in the pressure of professional duties, to take an active interest in the promotion of education in his town, having been for several years a member of the local Board of Education, acting at present as its President. To show his interest in and intimate connection with the place where he has resided for over twenty-eight years, it is only necessary to state that he was the first President of the Board of Trustees of the town, and after it became incorporated as a city served one year as Mayor. He was married in 1847 to Charlotte Gleason, of Massachusetts, who died in March, 1872.

MITH, BASIL B., Attorney-at-Law, was born in Russelville, Brown county, Ohio, June 27th, 1829. His father, also a native of Ohio, grew to manhood in this State, and there engaged in merchandising, the greater portion of his life being devoted to that pursuit. He was educated at the common schools located in the vicinity of his home. Upon abandoning school life he became a clerk in a mercantile establishment, where he was engaged for a period of five years. He subsequently established himself in business on his own account, and after conducting its affairs during the ensuing four years disposed of his interest in the concern and applied himself to the study of law. He commenced his legal studies under the instructions of General Isham N. Haynie, of Salem, Illinois, afterward the Adjutant-General of the State. He was admitted to the bar in 1856, and has since then practised his profession in Salem and the adjoining counties. He was at one time a member of the firm of Harvey, Parish & Smith. His great success as a lawyer is attributable mainly to his correct business principles, close application and powers of logical reasoning. He was married, February 8th, 1857, to Elizabeth Haynie, of Salem, and has six children, four sons and two daughters.

REID, JOHN, Capitalist and Vice-President of the Protection Life Insurance Company, of Chicago, was born in the parish of Grange, Banffshire, Scotland, on the 24th of September, 1824. He was educated at the parish school of his native place, one of those seminaries which John Knox's system instituted in every parish of the country and which have done so much towards placing the Scottish people foremost amongst European nations in the scale of education. His father emigrated with his family to this country in 1839, and the subject of this sketch finally settled in

Will county, Illinois, where he married, and as a farmer and dealer in horses and cattle he was most successful. In 1864 he was elected Sheriff of the county, in which capacity he officiated for several successive terms, and also for six years as a Commissioner of Illinois State Penitentiary. He is a prominent and greatly respected citizen of Joliet, and is engaged in farming, mining and stone quarrying operations, besides devoting a portion of each day's time to the duties of his position as Vice-President and Treasurer of the Protection Life Insurance Company, at the company's offices in Chicago.

BOTSFORD, J. K., Hardware Merchant, was born in Newtown, Fairfield county, Connecticut, June 12th, 1812, and emigrated to Chicago in 1833, visiting on his way thither Florence, Ohio, and Detroit, Michigan, meeting in the latter place Otis Hubbard, formerly a merchant of Rochester, with whom he soon formed an intimate acquaintance. They started in company for Chicago, performing the journey from Detroit in a one-horse wagon. Upon his arrival Mr. Botsford entered upon an energetic and successful business career, and within a short time erected a store, which was the first built on Lake street. It was located at the northeast corner of the intersection of that thoroughfare with Dearborn street, and in it he commenced the tin and stove business. In 1835 he married the daughter of John Kimball, of Naperville, and in the following year admitted to a partnership interest in his establishment Cyrenius Beers, the firm-name being Botsford & Beers. This continued until 1846, when the entire control fell again into the hands of Mr. Botsford, who conducted the business on his own account until 1852, when Mark Kimball became his partner, and the house branched out into the wholesale hardware business, under the firm-name of J. K. Botsford & Co. The firm so remained until 1860, when Mr. Botsford's oldest son was admitted, and the business title was changed to Botsford, Kimball & Co. In 1865 Mr. Kimball retired, and the firm was then composed of J. K., John R. and Bennet B. Botsford, under the name of J. K. Botsford & Sons, and has been profitably conducted ever since. The small capital which Mr. Botsford brought to Chicago proved the nucleus of what is now a handsome fortune, amassed by the exertion of keen business talent, enterprise and unswerving probity. He was elected an Alderman of the city in 1859, and faithfully fulfilled all the duties devolving upon him in that capacity. In 1861 he was re-elected. During the administration of Mayor Dyer he was appointed a member of the Board of Guardians of the Reform School, and did much to further the interests of that institution. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and has for many years acted as trustee of the old Clark Street Church, being a prominent and active member of its congregation. He was one of the original projectors of the

Northwestern University, at Evanston, and after its organization became one of its trustees and a member of the Executive Committee of the Board. Since his entrance to Chicago he has not been out of business a single day. The lot on Lake street on which his store now stands was originally purchased for \$2000, and is now valued at over \$1000 a foot; and another large property on Wabash avenue, purchased at a government sale, in 1839, at \$10 per foot, is now held at \$1000 per foot. When he first reached the city it was in its primitive existence, and gave little promise then of its coming greatness. It was a favorite resort at that time for the Indians, and in 1833 Mr. Botsford was a witness to the consummation of a number of important treaties between the government and the various tribes, which took place on the bank of the river at the foot of Dearborn street. He is a man of sound judgment and of practical culture, and is one of the oldest, most successful and highest esteemed residents of the city.

MANNING, JULIUS, ex-Judge and Lawyer, was born in Canada, and educated at the Middlebury College, Vermont, where he studied law. He came to Illinois in 1837, and settled at Knoxville, where he resided for twelve years. At the expiration of this time he removed to Peoria, in the same State. While a resident of Knox county he was elected to the Legislature, and also served several terms as County Judge. He was a lawyer of eminent ability, and a citizen who was admired and beloved by the entire community. He died, July 4th, 1862.

ALLEN, WILLIAM B., Blacksmith and Merchant, was born in Cortland county, New York, on November 19th, 1821. His education was that afforded by the common schools of those days. At the age of sixteen years he left school and entered the blacksmith shop of his father, to learn the trade. He remained there until 1849, when he removed to Aurora, Illinois, at that time a thriving village on the Fox river, and soon after opened a drug store, with Mr. G. F. Buek as partner; in this business he remained two years. He then sold out his interest and went into partnership with his brother, E. R. Allen, in the grain, coal and lumber business, in which he remained until 1867. In 1856 he was married to Rachel B., daughter of Captain C. S. Roe. In the same year he was elected Supervisor of the town, and in 1858 was chosen Mayor, being the second Mayor of Aurora. In 1867 he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Illinois, and has filled that position ever since. He is a man who has always interested himself in matters of public moment, and

being an able politician has been sought after—in all affairs of importance and where the happiness and prosperity of the community were at stake—as a man the people could rely upon to carry out their wishes to the fullest extent. But office has always sought him; never he it, his preference being for a quiet life. He has been a delegate several times to State and county conventions, and has in every instance proved himself an able and competent executor of all the trusts and responsibilities confided in him. From 1853 to 1871 he was the Town Treasurer of the public schools. Mr. Allen is the oldest Revenue Collector in Illinois.

BOWYER, ELI, M. D., ex-Brevet Brigadier-General, was born in Warren county, Ohio, March 20th, 1818. His father, John Bowyer, was a native of Virginia, who started for the West in 1802 and settled in Ohio, where he continued to reside until the day of his death. Eli was educated at the Harveysburg Academy in his native place. On leaving school he commenced life as a teacher, and continued in this avocation for two years. He then began the study of medicine with Dr. J. G. Paulding, in Warren county, and continued his medical studies for a further period of eighteen months, under the instruction of Professor Jesse P. Judkins, of Cincinnati. He attended lectures primarily at the Willoughby University, and finally at the Ohio Medical College in Cincinnati, where he was graduated in 1844. He then commenced the practice of his profession in Mason, Ohio, where he resided during the following two years. At the expiration of that time he removed to Prairietown, Indiana, and was professionally engaged in this city for seven years. From Prairietown he removed to Sullivan, in the same State, being prompted to this step by enfeeblement of health, and remained there for a further period of seven years, when he was again compelled to change his quarters on account of failing health. He settled finally in Illinois, establishing himself in Olney, and temporarily, for several months, relinquished the practice of medicine. In 1861 he entered the United States army, as Assistant Surgeon of the 11th Missouri Regiment, which was composed principally of Illinois volunteers, and it was at their request that the office was tendered to him. In 1862 he was made Division Surgeon, under General Plummer, by order of General Pope. Subsequently occurred an incident which changed his status, and which, while singular and peculiar, was also a compliment in the highest sense of the term. The Surgeon of the regiment died, but the Adjutant-General of the State appointed a personal friend to the vacant office that of right belonged to him. A meeting of the officers of the regiment was held, and a warm protest entered against the proceeding. This step, however, was of no avail, since the measures taken were not permitted to come to the knowledge of the Governor. It then became

his duty to resign, a step which he had quickly decided upon, and the office of Surgeon in another regiment was offered to him. His associations having been of so friendly a nature, it was with much openly expressed regret that his resignation was considered. To overcome his intention the rank of Major was tendered him by the Colonel, while every other officer, with the exception of one who was a personal enemy, united in persuading him to relinquish his design. He acceded finally to the many pressing requests, and so abandoned one branch of the service for another. He became accordingly Major, then Lieutenant-Colonel, and finally Colonel of the regiment. In March, 1865, he rose still higher, and was brevetted by President Johnson, for meritorious and gallant services, Brigadier-General. He participated in all the principal engagements in which the army of the Southwest was engaged. Among them were the siege of Vicksburg and of Jackson, the battles of New Madrid, Island No. 10, Corinth, Iuka, and Nashville, where he was wounded at Fredericktown. In these actions his regiment met with severe losses, while he was almost constantly exposed in most perilous situations. He remained in the army until January, 1866, at which date he was mustered out of the service at St. Louis. He then returned to Olney, Illinois, where he has since resided, engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1867 he was nominated and elected to the Legislature from the counties of Clay and Richland, and served one term. In 1870 he was appointed one of the Trustees of the Southern Normal University, and officiated as President of the Board. He was married in October, 1847, to Martha A. Cox, of Warren county.

BRY, FRANCIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born in France, in the Department of Jura, on June 11th, 1820. His father was Amy Bry, a jeweller and watchmaker. He first attended the village school, next went to an academy at Geneva, and afterward to an academy in Paris, where he began the study of medicine. In 1841 he left to see his half-brother and benefactor, lying sick at Monroe City, Louisiana. After remaining with him one year he went to New Orleans. In 1843 he moved to St. Louis, and pursued his medical studies in the medical department of the St. Louis University, graduating in 1848. In 1847 he was married to Anna Brown, of St. Louis. During the following year he, with his father-in-law, moved to La Salle, Illinois, supposing from its location on the Illinois river, and on the canal, that it would become the greatest town on the river. He here began the practice of medicine and surgery, which he has continued through an unbroken period of twenty-seven years; and is still in full practice, having acquired a high reputation for skill and experience. He was School Director of La Salle for twelve years, has served as Health Officer of the city, and has twice been

elected Coroner of La Salle county. During hours that he has been able to spare from his extensive professional practice he has taught classes in French, and has given lectures on anatomy, botany, and physiology. He has also at various times published pamphlets on the homœopathic school of a controversial character.

VANDEVEER, HORATIO M., Lawyer, and Judge of the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit, was born in Washington county, Indiana, March 1st, 1816. His parents, Aaron Vandever, and Nancy (French) Vandever, were natives of Virginia, who, after residing for a time in Kentucky, removed subsequently to Indiana, making that State their home. His boyhood was passed on a farm, where he was employed until 1829, when he moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, resuming there his occupation as a farmer until he had attained his majority. He then entered the law office of John T. Stuart, a prominent lawyer of Springfield, and in 1839 was admitted to the bar in that city. It was at this time, 1839, that the county of Christian was formed, and Taylorville chosen as the county-seat. He was induced to take up his residence in that locality, then but a wilderness, and there built the first house erected in the place. He was subsequently elected Recorder of Deeds for the new county, and also practised law when his services were required. On the organization of the Circuit Court, in the spring of 1840, he was appointed its Clerk, performing the duties of the two offices until December, 1842, when he took his seat in the Legislature, having been elected in August by the Democratic party, to represent Christian county. Among his associates in the Legislature were Judge Logan and Colonel E. D. Baker in the Senate; with O. H. Browning, J. N. Arnold, and Julius Manning in the House. At the expiration of his term in the Legislature he was reappointed Clerk of the Circuit Court by Judge Treat, and held this position until 1848. In 1846, however, he raised a company of volunteers for the Mexican war, but, on account of the fact that more troops were offered than were required, his men were not called into service. He received from President Polk, however, an appointment as Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain. He then went immediately into active service with Colonel Bissell's regiment, with which he was connected until the establishment of a supply post on the Rio Grande, when he was appointed Quartermaster of that post, and served there until January, 1847. The quarters were then moved to Saltillo, Mexico, where he afterward participated in the engagement at Buena Vista. In 1849 he was mustered out of the service, and shortly after returned to Taylorville. In the course of the same year he was elected the County Judge, and in 1853 re-elected to the same position. In 1860 he was again elected to the Legis-

lature, and in 1862 was a member of the Constitutional Convention. In 1863 he was elected to the Senate of the State, serving four years with that body, and during that time served as Chairman on the Committee on Federal Relations. November 20th, 1870, he was elected Judge of the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit, to complete the unexpired term of Judge E. T. Rice, who had been elected to Congress. In June, 1873, he was re-elected to the same office, which he now holds. An able and impartial Judge, he is esteemed and respected both by the members of the bar and by the people at large, whose confidence he has secured through his honorable conduct at all times and under all circumstances. He is engaged extensively also in farming, and controls various important interests in agricultural operations. He was married in 1841 to Mary Jane Rucker, of Kentucky.

MARSHALL, BENJAMIN F., Cashier of the Salem National Bank, Salem, Illinois, was born in Lincoln county, Tennessee, July 9th, 1828. His father, a native of South Carolina, was for many years engaged in merchandising, and subsequently practised medicine, a profession to which he has since devoted himself. His mother is a native of Tennessee. His education was obtained in the common schools of Salem, Illinois. On leaving school he was employed as clerk by his father, and continued to act in that capacity during the ensuing two years. He then entered the service of the United States as Second Lieutenant, and remained in the army, serving in the Mexican war, for a period of eighteen months. In 1848 he abandoned the field and returned to his home. He afterward established himself in business on his own account, and for three years conducted a general merchandising store. He was then elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, and served four years. During the following year he was employed in operating in real estate, and in the course of the next year was elected Judge of the County Court of Mason county, an office whose duties he performed for four years. Upon his entry into the Clerk's office he commenced the study of law, and in 1858 was admitted to the bar. On his retirement from the position of Judge he commenced the practice of law, and was professionally occupied until 1862 as a member of the law firm of Martin & Marshall. In August, 1862, he entered the 111th Regiment of Illinois Infantry as Regiment Quartermaster, and served until 1864, at which date he was discharged on account of ill-health. Upon his return home he resumed the practice of law, establishing himself at Cairo, where he became associated in partnership with General Haynie, a connection which was not dissolved until 1867. He then returned to Salem, and was instrumental in the organization of the Salem National Bank, an institution of which he was made Cashier, and is a prominent stockholder. He is still the leading spirit of this, one of

the most favorably known establishments in this section of the State, and is widely recognized as a man of sound financial abilities and sterling integrity. He was married in 1850 to Harriet R. Jennings, of Walnut Hill, Marion county, Illinois.

RIDGWAY, EDMOND W., M.D., was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on September 29th, 1812. His father, Richard Ridgway, was a native of New Jersey, and when a boy moved to Philadelphia with his parents; he lived there until he grew to manhood. He afterwards moved to Bradford county in that State, where he married. Subsequently he took up his residence in Harrisburg; later he emigrated to Ohio, and from there to Illinois, where he died. Edmond attended the common schools at Mansfield, Ohio. While still a boy he was bound out to a saddler, and learned that trade. His time having expired, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Abraham Blymier, with whom he completed his course. He then attended lectures at Willoughby, Ohio, in the year 1844, after which he emigrated to Illinois and began the practice of medicine. In 1872 he received the honorary degree at the Louisville Medical College. On settling in Illinois he located in Olney, and since that time has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, which is a large and lucrative one. Dr. Ridgway stands very high in his profession, and his ability is widely acknowledged by his fellow-practitioners. He was married in 1835 to Mary Carrothers, of Mansfield, Ohio.

SHANNON, THOMAS JENKENS, Lawyer, Banker, and Judge of the Wabash County Court, was born in Northumberland, Pennsylvania, December 29th, 1821. His father, Ephraim Patterson Shannon, a native of the State of New York, moved to Pennsylvania about 1800, and engaged in mercantile business, at which he continued until his demise in 1851. His mother was a native of the State of Pennsylvania. He was educated in the academy at Louisburg, Pennsylvania, and upon leaving school engaged in teaching, at the same time reading law with Mr. Bellows, of Sunbury. On the completion of his professional studies he was admitted to the bar in 1844. He subsequently abandoned the legal profession, however, and engaged in mercantile pursuits in Northumberland, Pennsylvania. In 1846 he removed to Mt. Carmel, Illinois, and there established himself in a business which he sustained until 1869, meeting with much success. He then retired from active commercial life, and for a few years was not occupied in any pursuit. In the fall of 1871, in partnership with E. F. Beall, he commenced the banking business, in which he is now engaged. He has been identified with the growth and

development of Mt. Carmel, and has filled various municipal offices. For several terms he was a member of the Town Council, and in the fall of 1873 was elected Judge of the County Court. He was married in 1845 to Laura Beall, whose decease occurred in the same year. He was again married in 1857 to Mary B. Hughes, of Louisville, Kentucky, who died in the spring of 1870. He was married a third time, October 9th, 1872, to Edononia Berry, of Henry county, Kentucky.

KERFOOT, SAMUEL H., Real Estate Dealer, was born of Irish parentage, in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, December 18th, 1823, and was educated at St. Paul's College, near the city of New York. Upon leaving this institution he was engaged under his brother, Bishop Kerfoot, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Pittsburgh, in founding and building St. James' College, of Maryland. His natural talent, developed by a careful collegiate training, gave him rare capacity for active and systematic business. He early moved to Chicago, and for two or three years was variously employed. He then turned his attention to the development of real estate, and entered under the most flattering auspices a calling which has given him not only a fine reputation, but has secured to his use and benefit a large fortune. He foresaw the urgent necessity, in setting out in this business vocation, of a systematic arrangement of records which must be invaluable within a very short time, and planned an arrangement, since faithfully carried out in every detail, which has proved of the highest importance to him and his patrons. He projected and compiled an elaborate atlas of Chicago in two large volumes, perfect in its topography of the city, and the arrangement of the area into subdivisions, with a perfect outline of the highways. For many years he managed the large landed interests of the estate of D. Lee, of New York, and by his intelligent co-operation with the counsel employed by that estate brought to a successful issue the well-known action of *Chickering et al. vs. Faile*, executor, etc. For many years he has had charge of Ridgeley's addition to Chicago, and was chiefly instrumental in vindicating the genuineness of its title when attacked in court. He profitably conducted the management of the valuable property of Messrs. Macalester & Gilpin, and from this estate procured the donation to Chicago of Vernon Park, on the west side. He has become thoroughly conversant with the law concerning real estate transactions of whatsoever nature, and there is no man perhaps in that city who has a better knowledge of titles than he. Upon the organization of the Board of Real Estate Brokers in 1853, he was chosen as Secretary and Manager. The crisis of 1857 paralyzed the real estate branch as it did other branches of trade, and there were few operators who maintained their ground. Mr. Kerfoot was among the successful ones. The board was for a time much disorganized, but with the revival of business it became an

active and important association, and he was chosen as its President, a position which for many years he has occupied with distinction. He has one of the finest residences in the suburbs of the city, whose splendid grounds and horticultural adornment are in exemplification of his taste for landscape gardening. He is an enterprising citizen and has been engaged in many private and public improvements for the benefit of the city. Some years ago he obtained from the Illinois Legislature a law for the location of a park in the town of Lakeview, and he was appointed one of the Commissioners to carry out this project. He is a gentleman of literary culture, and has contributed many articles to the press embodying important statements and opinions relative to the material growth of his adopted city. His pamphlet entitled "Chicago, the Commercial and Financial Centre of the Northwest," was extensively published and warmly indorsed. He is a prominent member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and was chiefly instrumental in procuring the call of Rev. Mr. Clarkson, now Bishop of Nebraska, to St. James' Church, of Chicago. His familiarity with diocesan matters is displayed in his able pamphlet on "Bishop Whitehouse and the Diocese of Illinois." He takes an active interest in educational movements, and is himself a ripe scholar. His library and art treasures are among the finest in the Northwest, and his home is the resort of the leading amateur musicians of the city. Generous by nature, zealous in all good works, unblemished in integrity, he finds himself prominent in a large social circle, and in the possession of the esteem of the entire community.

RAGY, JOHN B., Attorney-at-Law, was born in Seneca county, Ohio, June 9th, 1830. His parents were natives of Virginia, who moved to Ohio, where they made their home in Seneca county on land cleared for that purpose, and which they still occupy. His father has attained his seventy-eighth year, while his mother is over seventy-four years of age. Until John had reached the age of eighteen years he lived on his father's farm, and attended subsequently the Seneca County Academy, where he completed his education. At the termination of his allotted course of studies he returned to farming, and continued at this avocation until 1859. Abandoning agricultural life in that year, he commenced the practice of law, having qualified himself to enter the legal profession while occupied in farming, and been admitted to the bar in 1856. Removing to Salem, Illinois, he rapidly secured an extensive and remunerative clientage. He is probably the ablest criminal lawyer at the Salem bar, and one of the most powerful orators in this section of Illinois. At the present time he is a law partner of Judge Bryan, and his firm conducts a very large business. In politics he has always adhered to the Democratic party, and in 1872 was the Democratic candidate for the State

Senate; owing to his opposition to Horace Greeley for President, however, he failed to secure an election. He had heretofore avoided rather than sought office, and the nomination referred to was made while he was absent from his home. He was married in 1851 to Marietta Black, of the State of Ohio.

WHITE, HORACE, Editor, was born in Colebrook, Coos county, New Hampshire, August 10th, 1834, being the son of a prominent physician in that section, who in the winter of 1836-7 journeyed from New Hampshire to the Territory of Wisconsin, for the purpose of selecting a site for a colony of New England settlers. This difficult journey was performed in one season by means of a horse and sleigh, and the distance, to that then remote western point and return, of more than three thousand miles, while it was filled with many vicissitudes, was accomplished without any accidents. He selected the location of the present city of Beloit as the site for the colony, and in the following summer with his family removed thither, and took up his residence in a log structure, the only one in the vicinity which was built strong enough to afford a secure defence against the Indians. He died in 1843, leaving a widow and four small children, of whom Horace was the eldest. Three years after, Mrs. White married Deacon Samuel Heriman, of Prairieville, now Waukesha, Wisconsin, a man of the most exemplary character, to whose farm the family immediately removed, remaining there until 1849. In this year their residence was changed to Beloit, which afforded better educational facilities, and in the same year Horace entered Beloit College, from which he graduated in 1853 with distinction. In the following year, being then but nineteen years of age, he went to Chicago and found his first employment in journalism as "local," and subsequently as assistant editor of the *Evening Journal*, little thinking that he would ever arrive at the eminence he afterwards attained as a manager and editorial writer. Chicago had at that time four papers: the *Tribune*, conducted by Thomas A. Stewart; the *Democrat*, by John Wentworth; the *Democratic Press*, by John L. Scripps and William Bross, and the *Journal*, by R. L. & C. L. Wilson. In 1855 Mr. White was appointed agent of the Associated Press and resigned his position on the *Journal*, and in the following year he was chosen Assistant Secretary of the National Kansas Committee, whose head-quarters had been fixed at Chicago. In 1857, upon the dissolution of that committee, he entered the office of the *Tribune*, then published by Ray, Medill & Co., as an editorial writer, and from that date until 1874 was uninterruptedly connected with that paper. A considerable portion of this time was spent in Washington in the capacity of correspondent. In 1864 he purchased an interest in the establishment, and in the following year became its editor-in-chief, a position which he held until his retirement

recently. He then paid a lengthened visit to Europe. He is a man of scholarly tastes and keen penetration, whose well-informed and logical mind gives a power and elegance to his literary productions which few other writers can equal. His journalistic management was characterized by enterprise and rare energy, and in it he rose to a position of great influence in the world of politics, of business, and of letters.

GARDNER, DANIEL, Banker, was born December 18th, 1816, in Hartford county, Connecticut, being the son of Daniel and Prudence (Whipple) Gardner. His father, who was a cooper by trade, removed with his family to Licking county, Ohio, in 1830. He himself early set out in this business under his father's supervision, and engaged in it until he had reached his twenty-fourth year, when he turned his attention to farming and stock raising in Ohio. He soon obtained a very large and general acquaintance with the people of his section of the State, and being a person of excellent judgment, a ready speaker, and a constant worker for the interests of the community in which he resided, he soon attained the position of a representative man. In 1855 he was elected on the Know Nothing ticket to the Ohio Senate, from Licking and Delamater counties, and served with honor. For six years he held the position of County Commissioner for Licking county, and filled the office acceptably to the people. In the fall of 1859 he left Ohio for Champaign county, Illinois, in which he had some time previously taken up two thousand acres. This large tract was put under cultivation, and within a short time it was increased by the addition of a thousand acres. By careful though liberal management this has become one of the finest produce and stock farms in Illinois. In 1862 Mr. Gardner was called upon to settle up the affairs of the old Cattle Bank of Champaign county, which had failed the year before. This section of the State was by its suspension rendered destitute of a banking institution of any kind, and its people, who were engaged largely in transactions which required the facilities of a bank, keenly felt its loss. Sensible of the popular need, Mr. Gardner organized a private banking-house, under the firm-name of D. Gardner & Co., at Champaign. This still exists and is engaged in a flourishing business. In 1873, after closing the affairs of the banking firm of Ermentrout, Harvey & Co., at Urbana, Mr. Gardner established a branch of his banking-house at that place, under the firm-name of Gardner, Curtiss & Berpee, which enjoys a very large patronage. He has been a member of the Chicago Board of Trade for many years, and deals extensively in grain. He is a gentleman of rare business qualifications, and his judgment is accepted almost as an authority in the decision of grave questions growing out of the complications incident to trade and finance. He is public spirited and takes a great interest in municipal improvements, and is esteemed none the less for the courtesy

with which he greets all who, in business or social life, come in contact with him. He was married in 1840 to Mary J. Hodges, of Worcester county, Massachusetts, who still lives. He has two sons and three daughters.

KUECHLER, KARL FERDINAND, M. D., was born in Lanchstædt, near Halle, Germany, June 17th, 1822. He received his first instruction in homœopathy in the city of Berlin, Prussia, where, while a student, in 1844, he became acquainted with Professor J. Pantillon, first homœopathic physician of that city, who, in consequence of a remarkable cure effected in the case of a daughter of the celebrated Bettina Von Arnim, was by special decree of the king permitted to practise and dispense his own medicine—a privilege never before granted to any physician. In November, 1845, Dr. Kuechler left Berlin for Bremerhaven, and the same month embarked for America in the ill-fated ship "Pacific." When three days out the ship was wrecked, and Dr. Kuechler, having lost everything but the dressing-gown and slippers which he wore, returned to Bremerhaven, and there commenced the practice of medicine. It was there he first met Constantine Hering, who, with his bride, was returning to America. In July, 1846, he again sailed for America, and arrived safely in New York after a stormy voyage of forty-six days. Nine months afterward he removed to Springfield, and was at that time the only homœopathic physician between Chicago and St. Louis; and but one person in Springfield knew anything of homœopathy. Yet in one month's time his practice became so large that he was compelled to seek an associate, and he invited Dr. Bernhard Cyriax, now at Cleveland, to become his partner. In 1848 he married Meta Fischer, of Bremen. In 1866, worn by the cares incident to an extensive practice, and burdened with grief for the loss of a favorite daughter, the doctor sought relief in change of labor and of scene, and for a few weeks returned to the fatherland. During this visit, while at Coethen, he was introduced by Dr. Arthur Lutze to Fräulein Hahnemann, the only surviving daughter of the great homœopath. He is very enthusiastic in all pertaining to his profession. When a poor man in Bremerhaven he spent his last dollar for the privilege of passing a few hours with Jenichen, of Wismar, the famous advocate of high potencies. He is a consistent member of the Baptist Church, and a citizen of much quiet usefulness.

JEWELL, HOLLIS, Merchant and Capitalist, was born at St. Alban's, Franklin county, Vermont, December 25th, 1813. His parents were Hollis Jewell and Elizabeth (Goddard) Jewell. His education was derived from the public schools, supplemented by after study and observation. In 1831, when eighteen years of age, he left his home and

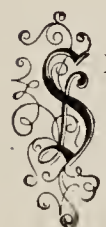
went to Albion, New York, where he learned the trade of a carpenter, remaining there during the succeeding three years. In 1835 he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and for a year pursued his trade there. In 1837 he went to Chillicothe, Ohio, and was engaged in the building of the aqueduct over Flint creek for the State canal. From this place he proceeded to Columbus, where he worked at his trade until he left for the purpose of visiting New Orleans, Louisiana. Finally, in 1840, he settled in Freeport, Illinois, where he has since permanently resided. He established himself in business here as a wagon and buggy builder, an occupation in which he was engaged for ten years. In 1850, in consequence of bad health, he retired from active business life, and for several years was compelled to travel continuously in order to regain his forces. In 1857, his health being improved, he turned his attention to real estate operations, the loaning of money, etc. He has devoted much, both of his time and means, to the support of the Methodist Church in Freeport, of which he is a zealous and an active member. Two of the Methodist churches in the city owe their existence and prosperity mainly to him; while in the case of one of these—the Embury Methodist Episcopal Church—his services were so highly appreciated that it was deemed by the managers a fitting measure to inscribe his name on the church bell. Though unable, on account of feeble health, to take a very prominent part in public affairs, he is yet a valued and indefatigable ally in all measures destined to serve a useful end, or add to the welfare, spiritual or physical, of his fellows. In politics he is a Republican.

FARGO, JAMES C., General Manager American Express Company, was born in Watervale, Onondaga county, New York, May 5th, 1829, being the seventh child of William C. Fargo, who was of Irish descent, and whose wife was a native of Massachusetts. When fifteen years old he went to Buffalo, where he entered the office of his brother, William G. Fargo, then associated with a few other gentlemen in running an express line between Buffalo and Albany, under the name of Livingston, Wells & Pomeroy, and another between Buffalo and Detroit, under the name of Wells & Co. Here he was employed as errand and utility boy, until promoted to the position of deliverer of money packages about the city. The progress of the express business becomes marvellous by contrast. To-day it is one of the vast and invaluable enterprises of the day. Then it amounted to a single carpet-bag and a dozen articles a day between Buffalo and Albany, and about the same quantity between Buffalo and Detroit twice a week. Railroad communication had just at that time been opened from the East to Buffalo, which was then the western terminus. Early in 1847 Mr. Fargo accompanied his brother William G. to

Detroit, and was assigned a position in the office at that point, and upon the return of the latter to Buffalo, the former was left in partial charge and superintendence of affairs at Detroit. Within a short time, however, he was invested with complete control of the business at that point, originally as Local Agent, and afterwards as Superintendent of the company's business in Michigan, which grew rapidly in value and character by the completion of the two great trunk lines through that State. In January, 1855, Mr. Fargo moved to Chicago, being assigned control of the office in that city of the American Express Company, which was the organization which grew out of the merging of the old pioneer companies, in 1850. Subsequently he was promoted to the Superintendency of the business of the Northwestern Division of the company's lines, bringing to the discharge of his duties fidelity and a rare degree of executive ability, which won the confidence of the mercantile and commercial communities, as well as of the public. In January, 1867, he was invited to New York to take the responsible position of General Manager of the American Express Company, and of Director in the Banking, Express & Stage Company of the Pacific States, which has business communications with all sections of the world. In all these important positions he has characterized his management with care and energy, with the aim of retaining that undiminished confidence which from the first was reposed by the public in the rapid despatch and safety of goods transmitted to its charge; and while he has built up the fame of this organization, he has necessarily secured to himself a reputation such as few business men are honored with. On December 15th, 1853, he was married to Fannie P., daughter of Colonel John Stuart, of Battle Creek, Michigan. In the winter of 1857 he connected himself with Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Chicago, and soon after became a Vestryman and Junior Warden, offices which he retained until his removal to New York, in 1867, to fill the important positions which had been tendered to him.

CRAWFORD, MONROE CARRCLL, Lawyer, Judge of the Twenty-fifth Judicial Circuit, Jonesboro', Illinois, was born in Franklin county, Illinois, May 26th, 1835. His father, John Crawford, was born in Maryland and reared in Virginia. His mother, Elizabeth (Randolph) Crawford, was a native of Tennessee. Monroe attended the common schools of his native State, and during one term was a student at the McKendree College, Lebanon, Illinois. On leaving school he began the study of the law with Hon. W. K. Parish, at Benton, remaining under his tutorship for a period of two years. He was subsequently, in November, 1853, admitted to the bar, and established his office in Benton. In 1854 he took the degree of Bach-

elior of Laws at the University of Kentucky. While in Benton, in 1856, he was elected State's Attorney of the Third Judicial Circuit, then consisting of ten counties, and in 1860 was re-elected Judge of the same circuit. In 1859 he moved to Jonesboro', where he has since permanently resided. In 1862 he entered the army as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 110th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. While acting in a military capacity he was a participant at the battle of Perryville, Stone's river, and remained in the service until May, 1863. On returning to his native State he settled at Duquoin, and there engaged in the civil practice of his profession, making that place his home until 1867. Eventually he removed to Jonesboro', Illinois, and in June, 1867, was elected Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit, serving six years. Under the new reorganization, in 1873, he was elected, for the same period, Judge of the Twenty-fifth Judicial Circuit. He has always been attached to the Democratic party, but has never been a candidate of any party, and never elected as a party candidate. He was married in Franklin county, Illinois, November 1st, 1858, to Sarah J. Willbanks, daughter of Colonel Robert A. D. Willbanks, of Jefferson county.

HEAHAN, JAMES W., Journalist, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, February 22d, 1824, from Irish parentage. He was educated at the Jesuit School in Frederick, in the same State, and in 1845 was admitted to the practice of law in the Federal Courts of the District of Columbia. His taste, however, did not incline towards the legal profession, and he commenced the study of reporting, in which he soon became very expert. For a number of years after he reported the proceedings of Congress for the press of the District and for the Associated Press of New York, laying in this vocation the basis of his future journalistic success. He moved to Chicago in 1854, and in August of that year established the *Chicago Times*, making it a paper of great local popularity and influence, and the organ of the Northwestern Democracy. He had a number of powerful and wealthy rivals in the journalistic field, but by gathering about him men full of enterprise and energy he raised his paper into a position of commanding eminence in its influence in politics and civil affairs. It became an able advocate of the Democratic cause, and gave its influential support to Judge Douglas at a time when party lines were very closely drawn, and party feeling ran very high. From 1854 to 1860 Mr. Sheahan, as the manager of this sheet, was prominently concerned in all Democratic movements, and there was no canvass or caucus which did not show some indication of his personal influence in moulding final action. During his excessive journalistic labors he yet found time to engage in a great deal of miscellaneous literary work, in the shape of addresses to literary societies, in contributions to the maga-

zines and periodicals, and to the preparation of a full and interesting biography of Senator Douglas, which the Harpers, of New York, published in 1860. In July of that year he sold out the *Times* establishment to Mr. McCormick, and in the following December, with the able assistants he had gathered about him on that paper, started the *Post*, which in April, 1865, he disposed of to the *Republican* company. He remained in an editorial position on this journal during the administration of Mr. Dana, and upon the retirement of that gentleman accepted an editorial position on the *Chicago Tribune*, which he fills with rare tact and ability. He is a forcible and graceful writer, possessing a versatile capacity which qualifies him for every phase of editorial and literary work.

DGAR, WILLIAM H., Lawyer and Journalist, was born at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, September 10th, 1839. He graduated at the Illinois College, Jacksonville, in June, 1861, and immediately thereafter enlisted as a private in the army, to serve three years, in Company E, 33d Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, Captain C. E. Lippincott, commanding. He was afterward promoted to the Second Lieutenancy, and served in the 32d Illinois Regiment. In 1865 he read law in the office of Judge B. F. Parks, at Aurora, Illinois, and in 1867 was admitted to the bar. In 1869 he took editorial charge of the *Jerseyville Republican*, and after several years contest with strong adverse political opinions succeeded in placing the paper on a paying basis. At the present time he is the sole owner and controller of that organ. He is a man of thorough scholarly attainments, and varied general information, and is widely recognized as a journalist of unusual powers, while his opinions, as transmitted to the public in general through the medium of his paper, exercise a marked influence in this section of Illinois.

BAL, ROBERT, M. D., was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, November 15th, 1806. When five years of age he removed with his parents to Cincinnati, Ohio. He received his literary education in the Cincinnati College, and in 1830 graduated from the Medical College of Ohio. He removed subsequently to the village of Reading, in the same State, where he practised his profession, and also in the city of Cincinnati, until 1836. He then removed to Illinois, and settled in Lacon, Marshall county, of which town he was one of the founders. In 1844 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1854-56 to the House of Representatives from the district of which that county was a part. In 1857 he was appointed one of the Directors of the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb,

at Jacksonville, a position which he held for a period of seventeen years. In 1863 he was appointed Examining Surgeon to the Board of Enrolment of the Fifth Congressional District, and served in this capacity until honorably discharged at the close of the rebellion. In 1865 he removed to the city of Peoria, where he still pursues the practice of medicine. He possesses the respect of the community in general, and is one of the oldest practitioners in the State.

COCHRAN, HON. JOSEPH W., Lawyer and Judge of the Ninth Circuit, was born in Ohio, in 1836. He is the son of John M. Cochran and Martha J. (Wilson) Cochran. He studied law in his native State, and graduated at the law department of the Ohio University, in Cincinnati. He moved to Peoria, and there commenced the practice of his profession. In 1873 he was elected Judge of the Ninth Circuit, comprising the counties of Peoria and Stark, which office he still holds. He was married in 1861 to Martha H. Cox, of New York State.

CLARK, RODERIC, Builder, was born in Granby, Massachusetts, on May 15th, 1829. His father, Asahel Clark, was a farmer and manufacturer, who died when the son was but ten years old. His death left the family in very limited circumstances, and while a mere boy this son went to the neighborhood of Niagara Falls, where he learned the trade of a carpenter. When nineteen years old he started with five dollars in his pocket, working his way on rafts and boats down the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, and up the Illinois river to Morris, Illinois, where he located, and turned in to help build up the town, then just starting, giving his time and labor to help build the first church in the place, and assisting to lay out a portion of the town. Here he was married in 1851 to Mary Ryall, of Morris, by whom he has now four sons nearly grown, and of great assistance to him in looking after his various duties and interests. After he had stayed here seven years, and materially assisted in the prosperity of the place, he moved in 1857 to what is now the town of Marseilles, on the Illinois river. An attempt had been made here years before to build up a town, and had signally failed. Another village farther up on the river was in a very dormant condition. Mr. Clark had noticed a natural fall here in the river of sixteen feet in one mile, and with that shrewd forecast, quiet patience, and energy, which a few men only possess, located himself at this spot, began farming, and, as opportunity offered, purchased about all the land in the vicinity, determined, when he should have accomplished that end, to develop the water power, and to lay out and build up a new town of Marseilles. This he

carried out to the letter, and to-day the hum of many factories, the presence of five hundred operatives, and homes of a population of twenty-five hundred souls attest the energy and wisdom of this man—the father of Marseilles. It took him several years to buy up the lands; then, in 1868, he induced capitalists from Chicago and Peoria to help him construct a dam across the Illinois of eight feet height, and one thousand feet length, which gives, perhaps, the best water power in the State; and laid out a town. This power they lease to the manufacturers. The business and railroad station of the old village was soon removed to the site of its new and prosperous neighbor, and Mr. Clark became Station Agent, which position, and that of President of the Water Power Company, he still holds. In addition to this he is still a practical builder, and largely engaged in farming. He has also filled the office of Town Treasurer, and various other important trusts in the place, which has thus grown up in the past seven years.

CARTHING, WILLIAM D., Attorney-at-Law, was born in Marion county, Illinois, February 15th, 1847. His father, a native of Virginia, moved to Illinois in 1829, and settled in Marion county, where he engaged in farming. His mother was a native of Tennessee. He was educated preliminarily at the Washington Seminary, Richview, Illinois. He commenced life as a teacher, an avocation which he followed for seven years, and during this time studied law under the instructions of Thomas E. Merritt. In 1872 he was admitted to the bar, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Odin, where he still resides, possessing a fair practice, and the good opinion of his professional brethren. In 1864, then but seventeen years of age, he entered the service of the United States as a private, and after serving two years was honorably discharged. He was a participant at the battles of Lookout Mountain, Dallas, Resaca, Kennesaw Mountains, Atlanta, Savannah, and Fort McAllister. He was married in 1874 to Sarah E. Phillips, of Central City, Marion county, Illinois.

CLA, JOHN W., Lawyer, was born in Meredith, New Hampshire, and is about forty-eight years of age. He received a liberal education in his native State, and entered the Law School of Harvard, Massachusetts, from which he graduated before he had attained his majority. Upon returning to his home he became a partner of Judge Burroughs, of Plymouth, New Hampshire, with whom he remained until 1862, when he entered the service of the United States as Captain of the 15th New Hampshire Infantry. He was in active service during the succeeding

eighteen months, participating in that time in some of the hottest battles of the war. He was then appointed Provost Judge in the Gulf Department, a position which he held until the close of the rebellion. He subsequently came to Chicago, and entered upon the practice of his profession in this city. His specialty is real estate and bankruptcy law, in which he has few superiors.

MORRISON, NAPOLEON B., Merchant, Mill Operator, ex-Member of the Legislature, Odin, Illinois, was born in Bath, Grafton county, New Hampshire, February 12th, 1824. His parents, of Scotch-Irish extraction, were natives of New England, and his earlier ancestors came to America in the famous vessel, the "Mayflower." His father, Dr. Moses F. Morrison, practised the medical profession in New Hampshire until his death in 1853. He was educated at the Newbury Academy in Vermont. On leaving school he became engaged as a civil engineer, a calling which he followed for fifteen years. He was employed by the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad; by the Buffalo & New York City Railroad; by the New York & Erie Railroad; by the New York Central Railroad, and by the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, being employed on the major portion of these roads until their completion. He subsequently moved to Iowa and interested himself in real estate operations, continuing in that business for five years. He then removed to Illinois, and settled at Odin in 1862. Later he became engaged in the lumber and grain business, and there nearly all the business in this line has been controlled by him. In 1872 he engaged in the milling business, while continuing to conduct his operations in grain in company with Mr. Smart. In 1875, however, he purchased his partner's interest in the establishment, and at the present time is sole owner and controller of its affairs. His mill, known as the Odin City Mill, is excelled only by the larger mills existing in the principal centres. In politics he has always been attached to the Democratic party, and in 1872 was elected a member of the Legislature from Marion county, and served through that session. He was married in 1854 to L. M. Smart, of Greenfield, Ohio.

GRESHAM, CHARLES D., Merchant, was born in Crawford county, Indiana, March 6th, 1827. His parents, natives of Virginia, emigrated to Kentucky in 1815, and from there moved to Indiana, and subsequently to Illinois, returning finally to Indiana and settling in Clark county. His father continued to reside in this county until the time of his death. Charles was educated primarily in the common schools of Indiana, and later at the Commercial College in Louisville, Kentucky. When fourteen years of age his

father purchased a farm, and here, after relinquishing his studies, he passed one year, occupied in the labors attendant on agricultural life. At the expiration of that time, finding himself unsuited for the proposed vocation, he served an apprenticeship at the tinning trade in Louisville, working at it until 1853. During a portion of this time, however, he was employed as a bookkeeper. Afterward finding his trade more profitable he returned to it, and continued to work at Louisville until he removed to St. Louis, where he resided until 1858. He then removed to Marion county, Illinois, where he had purchased a farm, which he cultivated during the following two years. He eventually disposed of the farm, and at the outbreak of the war was engaged as Assistant Quartermaster and Commissary at Auna, where the newly recruited troops were being provided for. He afterward did similar duty at Shawneetown. In the fall of 1862 he entered into copartnership with John Cunningham, the present State Senator, in conducting a general merchandise establishment. This association continued until 1868, at which date the latter retired, leaving him to conduct the business alone. He is one of the leading merchants and citizens of Salem, and is intimately identified with its prosperity. He has filled the office of City Councilman, but, unwilling to become a participant in the political struggles of the hour, has never sought any public position of emolument. He was married in May, 1853, to Jane C. Sloss, of St. Louis, Missouri.

SPARKS, HON. WILLIAM A. J., Lawyer, Member of Congress from the Sixteenth Congressional District of Illinois, was born near New Albany, Indiana, November 19th, 1828. His parents, natives of Virginia, emigrated to Indiana in 1805. Both were then unmarried, but subsequently their acquaintance resulted in love and marriage. His father was well known as a skilful farmer and an upright and energetic citizen. He, the youngest of ten children, received his earlier education in the county schools of Illinois, and, left an orphan at a tender age, was unable to secure as thorough an education as he desired. He subsequently commenced to work on a farm, at the same time attending school. He then engaged in teaching school, and after accumulating a sum of money sufficient to defray attendant expenses, entered the McKendree College, from which institution he ultimately graduated. Shortly after he moved to Carlyle, and there began the study of law under the instructions of Chief Justice Breese. In November, 1850, he was admitted to the bar. In the following winter he was elected Second Clerk of the House of Representatives of this State, and in the spring of 1853 was appointed by President Pierce Receiver of the United States Land Office for the Edwardsville, Illinois, District. The latter office he held until all the Illinois offices were consolidated. In

1856 he was elected a Presidential Elector for the Eighth District of the State, and voted for James Buchanan and J. C. Breckenridge. At the same election he was elected a member of the Legislature from the counties of Bond and Clinton. During his term he served as Chairman of the Committee on Improvements. In the spring of 1863 he was elected a State Senator for the Fourth Senatorial District, and in 1868 was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention which met in New York and nominated Horatio Seymour. From the time of his admission to the bar he confined his attention closely to the practice of his profession, and secured a clientage so large and lucrative as to permit of his recent retirement with an independence. He has been a constant attendant at all the Democratic conventions held in the State, and is in Illinois one of the leading spirits of his party. In 1874 he was nominated and elected to Congress from the Sixteenth Congressional District, securing a victory over General Martin of eight hundred votes, while in the previous election the latter had been elected by over two hundred majority. He was married, April 16th, 1855, to Julia E. Parker, of Edwardsville.

HAYWARD, HORACE, Lawyer, Judge of the County Court, Olney, Illinois, was born in Shrewsbury, Vermont, May 14th, 1824. His grandfather, an Englishman, settled in Vermont at an early day, and served through the Revolutionary war. His father, Benjamin Hayward, was born in Vermont, and engaged in farming, an occupation at which he continued until his death in 1865. Horace was educated at the Troy Conference Academy, and also at the Castleton Seminary in Vermont. On leaving school he commenced the study of law in the office of Robert Pierpont, of Rutland, afterward one of the judges of the Supreme Court of that State. He remained thus occupied during the ensuing eighteen months, and at the expiration of this period moved to California, where he was engaged in mining for about four months. He then returned from the Pacific coast, finished his course of legal studies, and was admitted to the bar. In November, 1850, he removed to Illinois, and settled in Olney, establishing himself there in the practice of his profession, in which he has since been constantly and successfully engaged. He held the office of Trustee of the Town for an extended period; has officiated as County Supervisor and in various other positions of trust; has labored for the benefit of his fellow-citizens, and the speedy development of the interests of his county and city. As a professional man he ranks among the ablest, and the office of Judge, to which he was elected in 1873, has never been filled with greater ability or more thorough integrity. He is a Director of the First National Bank of Olney, a position occupied by him since the organization of this institution, and is President of the Grayville & Mattoon Rail-

road Company. He is also a member of the order of Masons, and for many years was Worshipful Master of Olney Lodge, No. 140; Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and High Priest of the Richland Chapter, No. 48. He has been also Eminent Commander of Gorin Commandery, No. 14, from its constitution to the present time, and has taken the Scottish Rite degree up to the thirty-second. Both as a practitioner and as an expounder and interpreter of the law he has invariably exhibited profound knowledge of the matters involved, great powers of concentration and analysis, and an impartial and clement spirit. He was married in 1852 to Eleanor J. McCullough, of Ohio.

HOARD, SAMUEL, Agriculturalist, County Judge and ex-Postmaster of Chicago, was born in Westminster, Worcester county, Massachusetts, May 20th, 1800, descending from English ancestry of rank and fortune. When six years old he was deprived of parental care, and was committed to relatives, who subsequently furnished him with the facilities for a common school and academic education, with the aim of fitting him for professional life. He studied law for some time, but, after he had prepared himself for this vocation, having some doubts as to his suitableness for that branch of professional life, he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, becoming first a clerk and subsequently a partner in a business house. He manifested considerable interest in politics, and was elected a magistrate, and eventually appointed Judge of the County Court of Franklin County, New York. In 1827 he married Sophonia Conant, daughter of John Conant, of Brandon, Vermont, and sister of Rev. T. J. Conant, D. D., of New York city. In the following year Mr. Hoard, with the co-operation of James Long of Chicago, established the *Franklin Republican*, and in 1833 he became editorial manager of the *St. Lawrence Republican*, and became associated with Silas Wright, jr., of whose ability as a statesman he was a profound admirer. He was influenced by the popular western movement which occurred soon after this, and moved to Illinois, settling upon a farm in Cook county. In 1840 he was appointed to take the State census of that county, and neither he nor Sheriff Sherman, who was authorized to take the United States census, could find in Chicago, then ambitious to be called a metropolitan city, five thousand souls! In 1842 he was elected State Senator, serving in the sessions of 1842-43, and after the expiration of this office was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court, and moved into Chicago in order more thoroughly to attend to his duties. He engaged also in the real estate business, which he prosecuted alone with much vigor and success until 1845, when he formed a partnership with J. T. Edwards in a jewelry establishment, which was maintained until the year 1861. He entered actively into all movements for the support of the adminis-

tration; became a member of the Union Defence Committee, and gratuitously gave one year's services to the arduous duties of Secretary of that organization. President Lincoln appointed him Postmaster of Chicago, and he retained that responsible office until the advent of President Johnson. Subsequently he became a member of the Board of Health of Chicago, and in this capacity rendered invaluable services in the successful effort to ward off the scourge of cholera which threatened the city. He has at all times taken a prominent and influential position in politics, and would have served in the Legislature again had not his generosity been practically exerted in behalf of another candidate. He presided at a convention to nominate members of the Legislature from Lake and Cook counties, in which William B. Ogden, Ebenezer Peck and others were candidates. A number of ballots had been taken without any decisive result, when Mr. Ogden's friends suddenly changed their votes to Mr. Hoard, producing a tie between him and Mr. Peck. Mr. Hoard decided this issue, as presiding officer, by casting his, the final vote, in favor of Mr. Peck, an action which only increased popular esteem for him. He early manifested great interest in the questions of educational improvements, and became many years since a member of the Board of Education, over which he presided a very long period. He was one of the original corporators of the University of Chicago, having served on its Board of Trustees and on its Executive Committee from the date of its establishment. He is an earnest and conscientious churchman, holding a membership in the First Baptist Church, and for over fifteen years conducting the infant class of the large and flourishing Sabbath school connected with it. Latterly he has held the superintendency of a large class of boys in the Sabbath-school of the Second Baptist Church, of which he is senior deacon. To this school he contributed three fine paintings illustrative of Scriptural teachings, and in many other ways has shown his liberality to the church and its dependencies. He has been eminent for his public spirit, for his genuine and unostentatious philanthropy, and in his manner of address, whether as a public or private citizen, he has won the lasting respect of the entire community.

MERRITT, HON. THOMAS E., Attorney-at-Law, Member of the Legislature, Salem, Illinois, was born in New York city, April 29th, 1834. His father, John W. Merritt, was born in Albany, New York, and for many years was engaged in the practice of the law, from which, however, on account of old age, he is now entirely withdrawn. In 1840 he moved to the West, and settled in Salem, Illinois, where he still resides. Thomas attended the common schools of Salem until eighteen years of age, then learned the trade of carriage painting, at which he worked for several years. He subsequently commenced the study of law with P. P.

Hamilton, of Salem, and in 1862 was admitted to the bar at Springfield, Illinois. He then entered upon the practice of his profession in Salem, and rapidly acquired an extensive clientage. In politics he has always been attached to the Democratic party, and has attended all the Democratic conventions held in this State during the past fifteen years. While officiating as a delegate to the Democratic conventions held in Springfield in 1862 he acted as a member of the Committee on Resolutions. In 1860 he made his first "stump-speech," and through that campaign continued to "stump" the State for Stephen A. Douglas. In 1869 he was elected a member of the Legislature from Marion county, and has since been re-elected three times. While in the Legislature he has been ever foremost in debate, and many of his speeches have been reported, notably that on the Lake-front bill, which he opposed, and that on the Canal bill, whose defeat was mainly attributable to his earnest labors. He was married in 1862 to Alice McKenny, of Salem.

LUCAS, GEORGE LEE, M. D., was born in Lawrence, Stack county, May 9th, 1823. His grandfather, Isaac Lucas, was a Revolutionary soldier, and served throughout the war of independence; his discharge, signed by General Washington at the close of the struggle, is still in the possession of the family. His father, Berridge Lucas, a farmer, removed to Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he resided for a long time. George attended the common school in the vicinity, and also the academy, working at intervals on a farm. He subsequently studied medicine in the same county, and in 1852 graduated from the Jefferson Medical College. Before graduating, however, he practised his profession for six years in Pennsylvania, and after, in 1852, moved to Bourbon county, Kentucky, where he was professionally occupied for five years. In 1857 he removed to Brimfield, Peoria county, Illinois, continuing there the practice of medicine. In 1861 he was commissioned Surgeon of the 47th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and eighteen months later was chosen Surgeon-in-Chief of the 3d Division of the 15th Army Corps, afterward the 1st Division of the 16th Army Corps. In this capacity he served until the latter part of 1864, when he received a sunstroke, and being relieved from field duty was placed in charge of the hospital at Rome, Georgia. After the lapse of a brief period he returned to his practice in Peoria, now extensive and remunerative. He officiated as President of the Town Council in Brimfield, and in Peoria has been a member of the Board of Supervisors. He was also a member of the committee which established the Peoria County Normal School, the first county normal school established in the United States, and which, now in its seventh year, has met with great success. He is a member of the Peoria City Medical Association, of the Illinois State Medical Association, and a member

also of the American Medical Association. In his practice, covering a period of over twenty-nine years, he has won an enviable reputation and is widely recognized as a skilful physician. He was married in Wade county, Pennsylvania, October 14th, 1846, to Hannah L. Ringland, of that county. He has four children living, one daughter and three sons. B. C. K. Lueas, the oldest son, graduated from the Long Island Medical College, June 24th, 1875, receiving, in obstetrics, the highest honors of his class, and was presented with a fine case of obstetrical instruments, the prize awarded for greatest excellence.

BUCK, GEORGE, Pharmaceutist, was born in Rochester, England, September 20th, 1827. He is a son of Thomas Buck and Sarah (Adams) Buck. After passing through a regular academical course of study he was, at the age of fourteen years, apprenticed to a pharmaceutist at Maidstone, Kent, England, with whom he served his full term, and obtained a thorough knowledge of his profession in all its bearings and details. During that period the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was organized, and he became one of its earliest associates, and eventually, in 1849, after passing the prescribed examination, enjoyed the advantages of a full and regular membership. In 1848 he removed to Bristol and acted as dispenser in the establishment of Ferris & Score, a firm still in existence, and has always been considered the most extensive of its kind in the west of England. After remaining with those employers until 1849, he returned to his native city, Rochester, and commenced business on his own account, which he carried on for a period of about four years. At the expiration of that time, in 1853, he came to the United States and settled in Brooklyn, having been for a few months previous, however, in the employ of the old and well-known firm of Thomas & Maxwell, in William street, New York city. Here he engaged with Mr. Eagleton, a prominent pharmacist, until in December, 1855, he removed to Chicago, where he entered the establishment of J. H. Reed & Co., as dispenser. He remained with this house during the succeeding three years, and then associated himself with J. B. Rayner, his present partner, under the firm-name of Buck & Rayner, locating the pharmaceutical establishment at 93 Clark street. This connection was continued until 1865, when his partner disposed of his interest in the firm, removed to New York, and after a short absence returned, in 1868, and purchased the entire business. In 1869 the old firm-name of Buck & Rayner was resumed, and the affairs of the firm, since conducted by the partners, are now in a highly flourishing condition. They maintain two places of business, one at 117 Clark street, the other on the corner of State and Madison streets. The latter store, as is well known, was the first prescription drug store re-established in

the "burnt district" after the great fire of 1871. At the present time Buck & Rayner are among the leading dealers in Chicago, and are widely recognized as skilful and honorable men of business, also as pharmaceutists of unquestionable ability. The former was one of the organizers of the Chicago College of Pharmacy, and has always taken a lively interest in its welfare and proceedings. He is now one of its trustees, and was its third President. He has also been a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association since 1856. He has been constantly found among those who have labored zealously and effectively to guard the standard of pharmacy, and, with others, has contributed his time and means to procure necessary legislation on this subject in order that the profession might be brought to a higher status. He was married in 1861 to Emma K. Somers, daughter of Captain Somers, of the British army; and in 1865 again married to Amelia Parke, daughter of Dr. Parke, of Chicago.

CULVER, JOSEPH F., Lawyer, ex-Judge of Livingston county, Illinois, and Operator in the Loan, Insurance, Real Estate and Banking Businesses, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, November 3d, 1834. His grandfather, James Culver, came from England and fought in the Revolutionary war; he was wounded in battle, and died in New Jersey, regretted by the patriots who esteemed him as a fearless soldier. His great-grandfather was noted as a Tory. His father served in the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1841. Joseph F. attended the district school until fourteen years of age, for two years studied in the academy and passed a further period of four years and six months in the Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. After leaving school he worked on a farm, in summer, for two years, while in the winter months he applied himself to the study of law. He afterward removed to Ohio, and, as principal, taught in a Normal school for two winters. From this State he came to Pontiac, Illinois, February 16th, 1859. He there became Deputy County Clerk, and during his term continued his legal studies. At the breaking out of the rebellion he entered the service of the United States as First Lieutenant of Company A, 129th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. He was eventually promoted to the rank of Captain, and returned to his home in June, 1865. He was present with his regiment in all the battles from Nashville to Atlanta, and after the capture of the latter place marched with Sherman to the sea, and thence back to take part in the famous campaign which was crowned with that memorable success, the surrender of the rebel General Johnston with his entire army. April 28th, 1866, he was admitted to the bar, and in the fall of 1868 was elected County Judge of Livingston county, an office whose duties he performed with integrity and ability during the ensuing four years.

Since his retirement from the bench he has been engaged in the loan, insurance, real estate and banking businesses. As a business man he is noted for his indomitable perseverance and well-directed energy. He is one of the trustees of the State Reform School, located at Pontiac, and for the years 1873 and 1874 was President of the State Sunday-School Association. He was noted for early piety, and at the present time is widely esteemed as a true Christian and generous philanthropist. He is the Superintendent of two Sabbath-schools, and has been connected with the Pontiac Sabbath-school for a period extending over sixteen years. He is also the Chaplain of the Reform School, and as a local minister has attained considerable celebrity in this section of the State.

HERBERT, GEORGE, Lawyer, was born in Maine, and is now about fifty-three years of age. He is the descendant of a legal family which reaches back through several generations, while his father was one of the most prominent lawyers of his native State. He graduated at Amherst; shortly after began the practice of his profession, and speedily secured an extensive clientage. About twenty-three years ago he settled in Chicago, Illinois. For a time he engaged in the lumber business, but of late years has applied himself exclusively to the practice of law, in which his efforts have been deservedly crowned with entire success. He is prominent and influential in the Congregational Church, and noted for many admirable qualities of mind and heart.

JNSCORE, HON. MATTHEW J., Lawyer, was born in Springfield, Tennessee, February 22d, 1841. His parents, who were from England, although originally of German extraction, came to this country very early in the century and settled in North Carolina, from which place they moved ultimately to Tennessee. At the early age of eight years he was thrown entirely upon his own resources, having neither parents nor guardians; and, while serving an apprenticeship at the saddle and harnessmaker's trade, attended district school during a portion of a three months term, "which comprises the only educational advantages he has ever enjoyed." He continued for a period of ten years to work at his trade, and at the same time began the study of law, persevering in this latter particular, and without the aid of a tutor fitting himself to pass the required examination. During eight consecutive years he thus added to his growing store of legal knowledge, and at the expiration of that time was admitted as a practitioner to the Supreme Court of the State. He then entered immediately upon the practice of his profession in Anna, where he had lived while working at his trade. In 1872 he was elected a

member of the Legislature from the Fiftieth District, serving two years, and in November, 1874, re-elected for a period of like duration. In the Twenty-eighth General Assembly he presented the bill known as "The Dissecting Bill," of which he was the author and elaborator, and succeeded in passing it through the House. In the following year, while resting temporarily at Chicago, he was waited on by the Faculty of Rush Medical College, and, in a highly complimentary speech delivered by Dr. Allen, was presented with a costly gold-headed cane of fine workmanship. Until this meeting he was an entire stranger to the faculty, and the gift was purely and simply a testimonial to him of their appreciation of his efforts in aiding to secure the onward march of science. In the Twenty-ninth Assembly he presented the bill providing an amendment to the revenue articles of the constitution, primarily encountered much and determined opposition, and, though successful in securing a passage for it through the House, was frustrated in his efforts by the Senate. That is a most important bill, regard being paid to the interests of the people of his State, and though vanquished in his first essay he still purposes to carry it to a speedy and victorious issue. In Anna he has held the offices of City Clerk, City Treasurer and Police Magistrate. In politics his sentiments and principles have continuously inclined him toward the Republican party, although his county is governed almost wholly by Democratic policy. In 1862, however, he became the Republican candidate, and that party has since persisted in placing him in nomination for office. In 1872 he succeeded in carrying his district, and upon each occasion where he has entered the lists as an aspirant for office has invariably reduced his opponent's majority to a figure far below that of any other. As a legal practitioner he has been unusually successful in securing an extensive and remunerative practice; is quick at professional retort and a powerful and pleasing as well as a convincing speaker; and by the able and constant exercise of natural talents, well developed by profitable study, has won the confidence and esteem not only of his professional colleagues, but of the general community amid which he is a leading and honored citizen. He was married, April 7th, 1862, to Amanda J. Hoskins, a former resident of Zenia, Clay county, Illinois.

DUGALL, WILLIAM, M. D., Soldier and Physician, fifth son of John Dougall and Margaret Houstoun, was born at Underwood, Paisley, Scotland, on March 1st, 1842. His father, who was a leading cotton spinner in the west of Scotland, came with his family to this country in 1858, and invested in land near New Haven, Indiana, where he died on December 28th, 1874, at the age of seventy-five, through life revered for his piety and uncompromising rectitude, and in death sincerely mourned

for by his fellow-citizens. His mother, who still survives, is a descendant of the ancient Renfrewshire family of Houstoun, of Houstoun, where she was born. The subject of this sketch was educated at the High School of Glasgow, an institution founded in the twelfth century, preparatory to beginning the study of medicine, but this was interrupted by the change of circumstances and location consequent upon the family settling in the United States, and he was prevented from following out his career for the present. On the breaking out of the war he enlisted in Company C, 15th Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, at Fort Wayne, on June 1st, 1861. He was with his regiment in every engagement, being severely wounded at the battle of Stone River, Tennessee, until October 1st, 1863, when, after passing the regular examination, he received a Captain's commission in the 13th Regiment United States (Colored) Infantry, in which capacity he acted, often with independent command, until the close of the war, in April, 1865, when he resigned. His brother, Allan Houstoun Dougall, was also an officer in the Federal service—Captain and Adjutant, 88th Indiana Volunteer Infantry. On his return he resumed the study of medicine, and subsequently took the regular medical course at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, during 1866 and 1867. On March 4th, 1868, he graduated an M. D. at Chicago Medical College, and commenced practice at Le Mont, Cook county, Illinois, on April 1st following. He was married on October 1st, 1872, to Cassie Walker, eldest daughter of Edwin Walker, of Le Mont, and removed to Joliet, Illinois, where he now resides, following his profession with much acceptance, more especially in surgical cases. He is also Secretary and Treasurer of the Will County Medical Society. Dr. Dougall was actuated by a pure love of this his adopted country and the Union to enlist as a soldier, and he is a firm upholder of the right of mankind to universal freedom, without distinction of race and color.

HAHN, JAMES A., M. D., was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, May 16th, 1803. His father, Dr. John Hahn, was a student under the celebrated Dr. Casper Wistar, and graduated from the Pennsylvania University. His mother, Margaret Weyer, was a daughter of H. S. Weyer, a large wholesale grocer of Philadelphia. James A. was educated in the Princeton College, and in 1822 entered the Pennsylvania University for the study of medicine, graduating from that institution in 1825. Locating in Lehigh county, in the vicinity of Allentown, he practised his profession for a brief period in this section, and removed subsequently to Seneca county, New York, where he was similarly engaged for about fifteen years. He afterward removed to Marshall, Michigan, practised medicine there during the succeeding fourteen years, and at the expiration

of that time, in 1854, established his office in Chicago, Illinois, where he has since permanently resided, the oldest and one of the most successful practitioners in the city. For a term of four years he was Medical Doctor to the city; and for six years acted as a member of the City Council. At the present time he is President of the Board of Health, having been appointed about one year ago. He is a member also of the Pennsylvania Medical Society, and for two years was a resident student at the Philadelphia Almshouse, and a pupil of Professor Gibson. He was married in 1822 to Maria Burke, of Philadelphia, and has celebrated his golden wedding. His son, J. S. Hahn, M. D., is also practising in Chicago, and is regarded as a rising practitioner by the profession and the community in general. Died, Oct. 1875.

SHERMAN, E. B., was born in Vermont, and passed his early years upon a farm. In 1860 he graduated with honors at the Middlebury College, and subsequently from the Chicago Law University. He was afterward engaged for a time in teaching, and served in the army during the war. He is widely known as a forcible speaker, and has had some experience in journalism. He has built up an extensive practice and takes a prominent position among his professional brethren. Immediately after the great fire he was selected by the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows as a member of the Relief Committee, and as its Secretary performed an immense amount of labor, discharging the difficult and harassing duties of the office with eminent ability.

BAIRD, WILLIAM F., Broker and Loan Agent, was born in Springfield, Ohio, February 1st, 1829. He is of Scotch-Irish extraction. His grandfather, on the paternal side, served in the Revolutionary war; and his grandfather, on the maternal side, one of the earlier pioneers and settlers of Springfield, Ohio, was a contractor and builder, and constructed most of the public buildings of that place in its early history. The latter moved from Lexington, Kentucky, in 1815, setting at liberty all his slaves, many of whom accompanied him to Springfield, where they settled permanently and reared families whose descendants are numerous, and in many cases now in a prosperous condition. His father was a merchant and manufacturer, whose property, consisting of flouring mills, woollen factories, distilleries and saw mills, was in a single night swept away by fire. No insurance covering this loss, he was left utterly penniless, with seven children, six daughters and one son, then eight years of age. Notwithstanding that disastrous accident, however, he did not fail to give his children, especially his daughters, a good education.

In his boyhood and youth William F. worked for wages on a farm and in stores in the summer, and in the winter months attended school. He continued thus occupied until he had attained his seventeenth year, when he obtained a permanent position in a store, where he remained until twenty years of age. He then established himself in mercantile business on his own account, pursuing it during the ensuing two years, when, on account of enfeebled health, he disposed of the concern and took a position as railroad conductor on the Little Miami, Columbus & Xenia Road, in which capacity he acted for a period of five years. He settled subsequently in Bloomington, Illinois. His wife inheriting a large property, and a portion of it being invested at a distance of about six miles from Bloomington, in a farm of a thousand acres, esteemed as one of the most valuable stock farms of its size in the State, he then engaged at once in stocking and cultivating that desirable acquisition. This business, farming and dealing in blooded stock, he has since regularly followed. In the meantime, during the progress of the rebellion, he was awarded a large government contract to furnish horses. Speaking in general terms, his farming and trading operations have been successful. In 1865, however, he invested over \$30,000 in the Nevada Silver Mine, and eventually lost every dollar of the money invested. In 1870 he opened an office in Bloomington, Illinois, and engaged in the business of broker and loan agent, meeting at the outset with encouraging success. His business, increasing steadily from the commencement to the present time, has now such extended relations that during the last two years the loans negotiated amounted to over a half million of dollars. All loans are secured by trust deed on farms, based upon security covering at least three times the amount loaned. In every case no security is accepted without personal examination, and to this scrupulous investigation is mainly attributable the absence of difficulties in the collection of moneys due, while a case is yet to be recorded where principal and interest have not been met promptly at maturity. In 1873 he associated with himself as partner W. W. Tuttle, of New York, the firm-style adopted being Baird & Tuttle. He was married to Annie M. Offutt, daughter of Urias Offutt, of Georgetown, Kentucky.

MCCABE, JOHN, M. D., was born in Newark, Delaware, May 20th, 1824. His father, Dr. Robert McCabe, a native of Ireland, emigrated to the United States in 1819, settling in Delaware, where he practised many years. A few years ago he moved to Mississippi, where he died, in 1874.

John was educated at the Delaware College, Newark, Delaware. Upon relinquishing college life he commenced the study of medicine with his father, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. He then practised his

profession in New Castle county, Delaware, for six years. He subsequently moved to Chicago, where he resided for a period of eighteen months, and at the expiration of this time located himself at Carlyle, Illinois, which has since been his home. Here he has been engaged in professional labors for the past twenty years, and has won an admirable reputation as a physician of sterling scientific acquirements, his practice being extensive and lucrative. He was married in 1857 to Winifred Langan, of St. Louis.

WILSON, ISAAC G., Lawyer and ex-Judge of the Thirteenth Illinois, known as the Kane, Circuit, was born in Middlebury, Genesee county, New York, in 1816. His father also was a lawyer and a judge, and for many years a representative in Congress from the State of New York. He was an intimate friend of President Van Buren. When quite young he emigrated to New York from Vermont, where he studied law under the direction of a near relative, also a legal practitioner and judge. He was fitted for college at Wyoming, where ex-Senator Doolittle was his school companion, and transferred thence to Brown University, of Providence, Rhode Island, where he graduated with the class of 1838. Among his classmates at that institution were Hon. F. A. Jenkes, the originator of the present bankruptcy law; Judge Bradley and Judge Morton, of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and Dr. Robison, now President of the Brown University. While in college his father removed to Illinois and settled in Chicago, where he repaired immediately after graduation and commenced the study of law under the guidance of Butterfield & Collens, then prominent Illinois practitioners. After remaining with them about one year he entered the Law School of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and there completed his preparation for the bar under the instructions of Judges Story and Greenleaf. In 1841 he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar, returned at once to Illinois, and in this State began the practice of his profession at Elgin. In 1846 he associated himself with William Wilcox, since also a judge in that district. This partnership was continued until 1850, when his colleague was elevated to the bench. He was first elected as the party candidate of the Democrats, but eventually the bar and leaders of both parties recognized his judicial ability and integrity, and he was repeatedly re-elected, without opposition, continuing to fill the office for a period of seventeen years. In 1867 he removed to Chicago and commenced the practice of law there, organizing the firm of Wilson, Villette & Sweet, which existed up to the time of the great fire of 1871. He suffered severely by this disastrous event, which caused the entire loss of his valuable law library. During that year the firm of Wilson, Perry & Sturgis was formed; in 1873, however, the last-named partner retired, and the firm became Wilson &

Perry, which is still in existence. Although a general practitioner, he has of late years confined his business particularly to chancery, and practices in the United States Courts, where he has been notably successful. He possesses a varied and solid fund of legal learning, is of undisputed integrity, and is noted for his aversion to needless litigation, effecting settlements wherever the honor or the interest of his clients demands that course. For a number of years he has been a member of the Unitarian Church. He was married in 1843 to Caroline L. Clark, daughter of Scotto Clark, an old and highly esteemed merchant of Boston. He has five children; the oldest is engaged in business in Chicago, Illinois; a second is a student in the paternal office.

GARY, ERASTUS, President of the Town Council of Wheaton, Illinois, was born in Pomfret, Connecticut, April 5th, 1806. He is the son of William Gary and Lucy (Perrin) Gary, of Connecticut. His father was a farmer. He was educated in the schools of his native town, and, reared on a farm, has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He left Connecticut in 1831, and emigrated to Michigan. In 1832 he removed to Illinois, settling at Wheaton, Du Page county, where he has since permanently resided. He was recently elected President of the Town Council of Wheaton for 1875. For nineteen years he officiated as Justice of the Peace, and fulfilled every attendant duty with scrupulous integrity and ability. He is an active mover in all measures designed to further the development and welfare of his town and fellow-citizens, and is greatly esteemed by the community amid which he has lived and labored for so many years. He was married in 1841 to Susan A. Vallette, from Stockbridge, Massachusetts, who died in March, 1874. His present family consists of three sons and one daughter.

DUCAT, ARTHUR CHARLES, Insurance Agent, was born in Dublin, Ireland, February 24th, 1830, being the youngest son of M. M. Ducat, Esq., of Newlawn, county of Dublin. He received a thorough scientific education in his native city, and emigrated to the United States to follow the profession of a civil engineer. He followed this vocation until tendered the office of Secretary and Chief Surveyor of the Chicago Board of Underwriters, which he accepted and filled until the breaking out of the Southern rebellion. Immediately after the firing on Fort Sumter he raised a corps of engineers, sappers and miners, of three hundred men, which he first offered to the State of Illinois, and subsequently to the United States authorities; but for some unaccountable reason this company of professional engineers and skilled soldiers was rejected. Determined to

serve in the Union army, he enlisted then as a private. He was mustered in as a soldier of the 12th Illinois Infantry, at Springfield, in April, 1861, and was among those who first seized the strategic point of Cairo, and occupied Bird's Point. The 12th's first service was in supporting the late General Lyon in taking possession of the arsenal at St. Louis. Ducat's military knowledge and skill was soon discovered, and within a month of his enlistment he was commissioned as Second Lieutenant, with the appointment of Adjutant of the regiment, and upon the re-enlistment of the regiment for three years he was chosen Captain of Company A. The 12th formed part of the brigade which first occupied Kentucky, taking possession of Paducah in August, 1861, where Ducat was appointed Major of the regiment. This command was in the rear of Columbus at the time of Grant's first battle at Belmont, and was engaged in the reconnoissance of Fort Henry and in the attack on that stronghold and Fort Donelson. For gallantry displayed in the capture of the latter fort Ducat received special mention in general orders. In April, 1862, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, and with his command participated in all the battles of the Mississippi campaign, in the memorable affair of Pittsburgh Landing, and in the advance on Corinth. In August, 1862, he was appointed to the command of the grand guards, pickets, and outposts of the army at Corinth, and was attached as senior officer on the staff of General Ord, serving in that capacity at the battle of Iuka. Upon the assumption of the command of the army by Major-General Rosecrans, Ducat was ordered to his staff, in command of grand guards and outposts, and at the battle of Corinth, and during the pursuit of the enemy, he served as senior aide, being warmly commended by his superior officers for his efficiency and bravery. Prior to this battle he received from General Grant the appointment of Inspector-General of the 2d Division of the District of West Tennessee, but preferred the active though more dangerous duties of the field. Subsequently he was directed to conduct a flag of truce to the enemy at Holly Springs, Mississippi, necessitating a march of sixty miles through a country swarming with guerillas. He succeeded in his mission. Upon the order assigning General Rosecrans to the command of the Army of the Ohio, Colonel Ducat was directed to accompany him, with the rank of Chief of Staff. He rendered important services in the work of reorganizing that army, and in its advance to Nashville, when the siege of the enemy was raised and railway communications from it to Louisville re-established. When the late Colonel Garrashe was assigned as Chief of Staff, Ducat was appointed by the War Department Inspector-General of the army commanded by General Rosecrans, then known as the 14th Army Corps; and after the battle of Stone River, and the organization of the Department of the Cumberland, he became its Inspector-General, in addition to his supervision of grand guards, pickets, and outposts. He organized the Bureau of Inspection in a manner best

adapted for securing efficiency and discipline in the army, and through it he became very popular with the rank and file. He served in all the actions and campaigns of this army, including the battles of Tullahoma and Chickamauga, until Rosecrans was relieved by Major-General Thomas, upon whose staff he became Inspector-General, and acted in that capacity until 1864. While under this assignment he made a daring and brilliant reconnoissance of Tullahoma with two companies of cavalry, while his gallantry at Chickamauga was the subject of special mention in general orders. In February, 1864, he was compelled reluctantly to leave the field, his health having been broken down by camp dysentery which he contracted at Cairo in 1861. He left the service with the respect and the regrets of the army, and General Grant, in a letter dated February 19th, 1864, said: "Lieutenant-Colonel Ducat leaves the service in consequence of ill-health alone. His services have been valuable and fully appreciated by all those under whom he has served, as is shown by the fact that he rose from the position of Lieutenant and Adjutant of his regiment to Lieutenant-Colonel of it, and finally Inspector-General of the Army of the Cumberland." His perseverance and powers of endurance were wonderful. At Corinth he was in the saddle for sixty consecutive hours. He was a gallant leader of the staff, and no project was too difficult or hazardous to restrain his daring. Upon returning to civil life, and after his health had been restored, he was appointed by the Home Insurance Company, of New York, to supervise its business in Ohio and Indiana, and subsequently became its Agent in Chicago. He was afterwards appointed Agent of the Manhattan, Howard, and Citizens' Insurance Companies, in New York, in addition to his duties in the same capacity for the Home Insurance Company. He is also Supervising Agent of the latter for the States of Indiana, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and brings to the discharge of his duties a rare degree of business ability. Though frequently solicited to run for public office he has uniformly declined. He is the author of "Ducat's Practice of Fire Underwriting," which is regarded as the best standard work on that subject, and which is adopted as the instruction book for agents by a majority of the leading companies of the country.

WALKER, JAMES M., Lawyer, was born in Claremont, New Hampshire, and is now about fifty-five years of age. He studied law at Ann Harbor, in Michigan, and at this point entered upon the practice of his profession. He removed subsequently to another portion of Washtenaw county, in the same State, where he speedily secured a very extensive practice, and filled the office of Prosecuting Attorney. He established his office in Chicago in 1854, at which time he was the Attorney of the Michigan Central Railway. He first occupied an office with James M. Joy, and later formed

a legal connection with Mr. Sedgwick, entering subsequently into partnership with Wirt Dexter. He soon after took the position of Attorney for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, an important position, which he still fills with notable ability. He is a skilful and leading practitioner, and, devoted to his profession, spares neither time nor labor when conducting a case whose importance calls for a lavish expenditure of both or either. He is also a man of extensive reading, endowed with an unerring judgment in the fine arts, and possesses a varied fund of scholarly attainments.

WHEATON, WARREN LYON, was born in Pomfret, Windham county, Connecticut, March 6th, 1812. He is the son of James Wheaton, who died in that town January 2d, 1834, at the age of eighty-six years. He was educated at the schools of Pomfret and at the Woodstock Academy.

While in his nineteenth year he engaged in school teaching during the winter, and in the summer months worked on a farm. He arrived in Du Page county, Illinois, June 1st, 1837, and spent several months in viewing the North and Southwest, visiting at that time Chicago, Galena, St. Louis, Milwaukee, and other points of interest. The distance then between the houses, on the road between Galena and Wheaton, was about thirty miles. Having canvassed the country, he returned to his present location, and in June, 1838, took up a claim of six hundred and forty acres. Being convinced that Chicago would ultimately be the great entrepôt for Western produce, he wrote to his brother Jesse, who was then working at his trade in Worcester, to come to the West. The latter complied with his instructions, accordingly, and in 1838 secured a claim of three hundred and twenty acres which Erastus Gary had held in reserve. During the fall of the same year it was discovered that a man named Knickerbocker laid claim to and had broken twenty acres on the tract claimed by the Gary brothers, subsequently pre-empted and now owned by Jesse C. Wheaton. They succeeded, however, in inducing Knickerbocker to relinquish his claim by paying him for the land which he had broken. During the summer of 1848 he received the nomination of the Democratic party for the Legislature, was elected, and took an active part in the attendant session, and also in an extra session called by the proclamation of the Governor. He served on the Committee of Township Organization, the first of the kind, and under that organization, in 1850, was elected Supervisor. The Wheaton brothers adopted a wise plan in building up Wheaton, by giving a lot promiscuously to any one who would build and improve the ground. When the Chicago & Galena Railroad was securing the right of way, they gave gratis the right of way through their lands for a distance of about two miles, in consequence of which the station was named after them. In 1852, when Professor Lumrey's

father and Rev. John Cross, Methodists, came to Wheaton to secure the necessary funds with which to construct a college, to be founded at Wheaton and called the Illinois Institute, provided \$3000 could be raised in the town, the Wheaton brothers and Erastus Gary guaranteed the finding of this sum, thereby securing to Wheaton the projected temple of learning. Jesse C. Wheaton, Rev. John Cross, and A. Chadwick were elected the members of the Building Committee, and after selecting the present site of the college grounds the title was secured. The land belonged to W. M. Dodge, but was encumbered by a trust deed and was soon to be sold. The Wheaton brothers proposed to G. Howard to attend the sale, bid off the land, and let the institute have forty acres at the price per acre that it might sell for at the sale, they agreeing to furnish the money to secure the farm. This measure accordingly was taken, and the title properly secured. Jesse C. Wheaton and J. Cross then purchased at Batavia the stone for the main portion of the structure as it now stands. When ready for occupation its cost amounted to \$10,000, while the subscriptions amounted only to \$6000. The debt, however, was finally liquidated, owing mainly to the liberality of the brothers. Subsequently W. L. Wheaton and Jesse Wheaton gave respectively a divided half of sixty acres and a piece of ground twenty acres in extent to the Du Page County Agricultural and Mechanical Association. They have also contributed liberally to various other enterprises calculated to improve the society and business of Wheaton, and are invariably prime movers and generous allies in all measures designed to facilitate the development of the State and increase the well-being of their fellow-citizens. He was married on June 25th, 1848, to Laura Rickard, and by her has had the following children: Warren L., Jr., born June 11th, 1850, now engaged in farming with his father; Stella C., born February 13th, 1853, died June 9th, 1863; Charles Henry, born July 20th, 1855, died September 8th, 1856; Lucy E., born February 22d, 1858; Wilbur F., born May 12th, 1860; Harry, born May 25th, 1863. The mother of the above large family was born June 10th, 1826, in Pomfret, Windham county, Connecticut, and died May 29th, 1863.

SNYDER, WILLIAM H., Lawyer, Judge of the Circuit Court, was born in St. Clair county, Illinois, July 12th, 1825. On the paternal side he is of German extraction, and on his mother's side of French descent. His mother's connections were among the early French settlers, and the first white people who settled permanently in the State. His parents' names were Adam W. Snyder and Adelaide Snyder. He was educated at the McKendree College, Lebanon, Illinois. On leaving school he began the study of law under the direction of Governor Koerner, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. At the outbreak of the Mexi-

can war he entered the service of the United States as First Lieutenant of the 5th Illinois Regiment, serving as Adjutant of that body. He acted in this capacity for a period of eighteen months, at the expiration of which time he was mustered out of the service. Returning home he began the practice of his profession in Belleville, in which, when not occupied by official duties, he has since been successfully engaged. He has always been attached to the Democratic party, and in 1845 was appointed by President Polk Postmaster of Belleville. He served also for some time as Justice of the Peace. He was a member of the Legislature for two terms, having been elected in 1850, and again in 1852. For two years he served as State's Attorney of the Second Judicial Circuit, to which position he had been appointed by Governor Matteson, in the year 1855. In 1857 he was elected Judge of the Twenty-fourth Circuit, serving until June, 1861, when he was elected to the Constitutional Convention which convened in 1869. While in the Legislature he was a member of the Committees on Revenue and on the Bill of Rights. He was also Chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining, and various others of considerable importance. In 1873 he was elected Judge of the Twenty-second Judicial Circuit for a term of six years, and still holds that position. He was married in June, 1859, to Jane E. Champion, of Belleville.

KNOX, JOSEPH, Lawyer, was born in Blanford, Massachusetts, in 1805. He studied law with his brother, General Alanson Knox, in his native town, and in 1828 was admitted to the bar. He removed subsequently to Worcester county, in the same State, and began there the practice of his profession. In 1837 he removed West with his family to Stephenson, now Rock Island county, Illinois, where he continued in the practice of the law for twenty-three years. During the greater portion of that period he was associated with Hon. John W. Drury, under the name of Knox & Drury, a firm whose reputation is widespread throughout the entire West. During most of the time the Rock Island Circuit embraced about ten adjacent counties, in addition to practising in all of which, he has practised also in Peoria and Knox counties, where he met such men as Judges Purple and Peters, L. B. Knowlton, and Julius Manning, who were his associates or competitors in all those districts. In 1860 he removed to Chicago, and soon after was made State's Attorney, an office which he held for four years, when it passed by election to his then partner, the present incumbent, Charles H. Reed. Since that period he has been in general practice, and attended constantly by prosperity and success. It was said of him by Judge Elcock: "He is the most powerful jury advocate I ever had before me." Among the various important cases in which he has been engaged may be mentioned the trial of the murderers

of Colonel Davenport, at Rock Island, in 1846; the successful defence, at Iowa City, in 1857, of the nine men charged with the murder of Boyd Wilkinson, and which trial lasted an entire month; the successful defence, in the United States Court held in Chicago by Justice McLean, about fifteen years ago, in the case of the owners of the steamer "Effie Afton" against the Rock Island Bridge Company; the Frink and Walker case; the Hopps murder trial; the case against Judge Scates, and many others of equal importance.

PARKER, G. G., M. D., was born in Rutland, Meigs county, Ohio, February 1st, 1849. His parents also—Daniel Parker and Kate Parker—were natives of Ohio. He was educated at the Ohio University, and at the completion of his allotted course of studies moved to Indianapolis, beginning there the study of medicine under the instructions of Drs. H. R. Allen and W. J. Johnson, with whom he studied for a period of two years. He then entered the Medical College of Ohio, and graduated from this institution in 1872. Subsequently he made Cairo his home, practising there for some time in partnership with his brother, and afterward alone. Since he fixed upon Cairo as his permanent place of residence he has succeeded in establishing a remunerative practice and a good reputation as a skilful and trustworthy physician. In addition to his large general practice he has bestowed especial attention on the treatment of cases necessitating surgical operations, and in this department has met with marked success. Apart from his professional attainments, he is also the possessor of a large fund of varied and scholarly knowledge, derived from study, observation, and research.

KELLEY, DANIEL, Dealer in Spanish Merino Sheep, etc., was born in Danby, Rutland county, Vermont, May 3d, 1818. He is the son of Daniel Kelley and Mary (Ballard) Kelley. His father, who died in 1859, was one of the earlier pioneers and settlers of Vermont, and devoted himself to the raising of sheep, purchasing in 1826, for \$800, forty ewes that had been imported by Crowning Shield. For many years, while quite young, Daniel, Jr., was intrusted with the care of his father's large flocks. In 1844 he left his home and settled in Du Page county, Illinois, but the wild condition of the country at this period prevented him from attempting sheep raising until 1851. During that year he experimented with a few coarse-wooled sheep, and in 1852 procured from his father ten ewes and one buck. Later he procured from the same source one hundred and nineteen ewes and a second buck, and in 1857 secured one hundred and sixty-three additional ewes. After the death of his father, in 1859, he returned to Ver-

mont, bought the entire stock remaining there, and has since continued to increase his herds on every favorable occasion. His sales in one year have amounted to \$12,000, exclusive of the value of the wool. He has taken first premiums at every State and county fair at which he has exhibited, while no one has done more than he toward increasing the importation and breeding of fine-wooled Spanish merino sheep. Since 1860 he has kept from one thousand to two thousand two hundred such sheep on his farm, which consists of about thirteen hundred acres, lying north of Wheaton. He has been President and Vice-President of the Illinois State Wool Growers' Association since its organization, and was one of the organizers and the first President of the Northwestern Wool Growers' Association, and is now an officer of the same association. He was also the first man to establish the fact that the insect known as the "grubbing-head" was deposited alive in the sheep's nose by the gad-fly, and worked its way to the brain of the sheep, causing great mortality among them. The theory advanced and maintained by many was that the fly deposited the egg, the heat of the body hatching it into life. It was asserted again that it was impossible for the insect to reach the brain of the sheep. He has by dissection of the sheep's head shown the presence of these "grubbing-heads" in the brain, and in the same manner proved the existence of the insect itself in the gad-fly, showing thereby that it was deposited on the sheep as a living thing, and not as an egg. He is the largest grower of fine-wooled sheep in the State of Illinois, and probably the largest operator in the country also. He was married March 3d, 1846, to Mary Huls, from Yates county, New York.

REED, CHARLES H., Lawyer, was born in Strykersville, Wyoming county, New York, in 1834. He attended school and worked on a farm during his younger days, and later taught school and attended an academy until he entered Yale College. He subsequently began the study of the law, and in 1858 was admitted to the bar in Henry county, Illinois. From that place he removed to Rock Island, and in 1860, in company with Hon. Joseph Knox, removed to Chicago. He then practised his profession until 1864, when he was elected District Attorney, an office which he still holds. He is a well-read lawyer, remarkably energetic, and as a public prosecutor has evinced the possession of every needed quality. In addition to his professional attainments, he is one of the finest classical scholars in the Northwest. His translations from the Greek have won him an enviable reputation as a close and careful student, while his contributions to general literature stamp him as a writer of considerable merit. He is universally acknowledged to be a thorough, efficient, and economical official, while as a practising lawyer his private business is of large proportions.

BUSH, JOSEPH MERRICK, Lawyer and Journalist, was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, January 16th, 1822. He is the son of Daniel B. Bush, an attorney-at-law; his mother, Maria (Merrick) Bush, was the daughter of Deacon Joseph Merrick, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. He graduated in 1838 at the Williams College, in his native State. He moved subsequently to Pittsfield, Illinois, and there commenced the study of law. In 1843 he was admitted to the bar, and afterward practised his profession for a period of two years. He then engaged in farming and agricultural pursuits, at which he continued for fifteen years. Later, he purchased the *Pike County Democrat*, at that time in a condition far from prosperous, and since his entry into possession of this journal has remained its editor and proprietor. The paper is the official organ of the county. In 1871 he was elected to the State Senate, taking his seat in the Twenty-seventh Assembly. He was, about fifteen years ago, appointed by Judge Treat United States Commissioner for the southern district of Illinois; and has since continuously held that office. About fourteen years ago he was appointed by Judge Higher Master in Chancery, has been re-appointed at every term, the term being two years, and still officiates in this position. He was married in March, 1848, to Mary A. Grimshaw, from Belfast, Ireland.

PATTISON, JEREMIAH, Merchant and Manufacturer, was born in Dorchester county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, July 21st, 1821. His parents were William Pattison and Mary E. (Linthicom) Pattison. He was the recipient of a common school education, and at the completion of his allotted course of studies learned the trade of a printer, at which he served an apprenticeship of five years. In 1840 he removed to Illinois, and settled in Galena, where he commenced mining. Relinquishing this occupation shortly afterward he secured temporary employment in a store as clerk. In 1846 he started from Galena on a peddling expedition, and later in the same year settled at Waddam's Grove, where he opened a general store, which he conducted, while also merchandising and farming, until 1852. In this year he began the manufacture of reapers and other agricultural machines, in partnership with John H. Manny and P. Manny, his father-in-law and brother-in-law. It was in the early days of reapers and agricultural implements and their manufacture was then scarcely more than an experiment. In 1852 he returned to his store, and was occupied in conducting its affairs during 1853-54. In the spring of 1855 he disposed of his interest in that enterprise, and created a new partnership with Pells Manny as manufacturers of reapers, etc. In the fall of 1856 he removed to Lena, and in 1857, under a reconstructed agreement with P. Manny, removed the business to Freeport, which, speedily

assuming large and profitable proportions, gave assurance of great ultimate success. They then continued it until 1863, in which year the partnership was dissolved. In 1864 he removed to Pithole, Pennsylvania, where he speculated in petroleum, etc., and eventually met with severe losses. In the fall of the same year he returned to Freeport, and engaged in various railroad speculations. In 1866 he became the owner, by purchase, of Manny's interest in the reaper business, and has since continued to own and control its extensive relations and affairs. His annual sales amount to about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of reapers, mowers, etc. His principal articles of trade and implements are the Self-raking and Hand-raking Reaper and Mower combined, the Hand-raking Reaper and Mower combined, the Victory Walking-wheel Cultivator, the Advance Walking-wheel Cultivator, the Stover Champion Riding Cultivator, the Western Riding Cultivator, the Freeport Fanning-mill, or Grain-separator, the Patent Lever Hand Corn-sheller, and the Two-horse Farm Wagon. He was married in 1849 to Eliza Manny, daughter of Pells Manny, then of Waddam's Grove, now of Freeport, Illinois.

ROOT, JAMES P., Lawyer, was born in Madison county, New York, July 22d, 1830. From 1837 to 1840 he lived in Lockport, Illinois, and then removed to Oneida, New York, where he studied at an academy, and subsequently at Seneca Falls, in the same State. His youth was more or less spent in work upon a farm, but his studies were maintained with so much assiduity and success that he soon qualified himself to teach school. This he did during three winters and one summer, being engaged during the latter period as a teacher in a select school at Seneca Falls, and at Cayuga. In the spring of 1851 he commenced the study of law with E. W. Dodge, at Oneida Castle. His preceptor, Mr. Dodge, subsequently became a prominent lawyer in New York city. His studies were continued with Hon. James R. Lawrence, United States Attorney, at Syracuse, and upon the removal of this gentleman from office by President Pierce Mr. Root entered the office of Hon. Henry A. Foster, who was appointed his successor, at Rome, New York. Mr. Foster became the successor of Silas Wright in the United States Senate, and upon resigning his office as United States Attorney, Hon. S. B. Garvin, of Utica, was appointed in his place, and Mr. Root became his Chief Clerk. He assisted Mr. Garvin in many important actions, among which was the famous "Jerry Rescue case." Mr. Garvin was an intimate friend of Governor Seymour, and subsequently removed to New York city, where he was soon chosen as District Attorney. On October 2d, 1853, Mr. Root was admitted to the bar at Syracuse, passing successfully a rigid examination by the full bench, consisting of Judge Gridley, the "steamboat judge," Judge Allen, now

a prominent lawyer of New York, Judge Pratt, now of Syracuse, and Judge Hubbard. In the spring of 1854 he came to Chicago, and entered the law office of Judd & Frink, then a leading law firm. Afterwards he became chief clerk in the office of Blackwell & Beckwith, which became subsequently the firm of Higgins, Beckwith & Strother. In the fall of 1855 he opened a law office himself, and practised alone with encouraging success. On October 2d, 1856, he married, in New York, the daughter of Rev. Charles Machin, a Presbyterian clergyman at Verona, New York. In 1868-69 he was a partner with Gilbert C. Walker, late Governor, and now member of Congress from Virginia, the firm-name being Root & Walker. In 1863 he was chosen President of the Chicago Law Institute, in the prosperity of which he had always manifested great interest. He was reared as a Whig Abolitionist, and became a member of the Republican party after the dissolution of the old Whig organization. He was a delegate in the first Republican convention ever held in Chicago, and ever since his connection with that party has been one of its most active and influential adherents. In its interest he has contributed many articles to the press on political questions, which he discussed in a clear and argumentative manner. These contributions bear testimony to his fine literary culture, and to his capacity as a clear thinker and logical reasoner. In 1864 he was Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, succeeding Horace White, and had the principal charge of managing the exciting campaign of that year. In 1869 he was chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives at Springfield, and in the following year was a candidate for the nomination for Secretary of State, but withdrew, it being apparent that a German should be selected for that position. He was elected in the following year a member of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, from the city of Chicago. This was the first session under the new Constitution of the State Legislature, and he took a prominent part in its deliberations. He was a candidate for the Speakership, but failed to secure the election. He was, however, selected as Temporary Speaker, and occupied the chair whenever the permanent presiding officer was absent or otherwise engaged. In this position he proved himself thoroughly familiar with parliamentary law. He introduced at this session the present general incorporation law, other than for municipal purposes, and was prominent in debate. In 1872 he was appointed County Attorney of Cook county, and held that office for two years. In the same year he was President of the State Republican Convention. He has of late eschewed politics, confining his attention to his practice, which demands all his time, and observes only a general interest in the progress of civil affairs. He is a gentleman of unusual force of character, and of positive opinions, which gain him far more friends than enemies. He is a thoroughly read lawyer, acquainted with all branches of the science of law, and enjoying naturally a large general practice. Faithful to the interests of his clients he prepares

their cases with the utmost care, anticipates all surprises, and argues them with a perspicuity and power which few men can surpass. He is a lover of literary pursuits, is a close student of history, and has secured a fine collection of valuable miscellaneous works. During the winter of 1875-76 he delivered a series of lectures before the Union College of Law, among which are the four respectively entitled "Parliamentary Law," "The Power of the State over the Property of the Citizen," "An Abstract of Title," and "Corporations."



SNYDER, WILLIAM H., Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank at Galena, Illinois, was born in New York city, January 1st, 1814. His parents were Jacob Snyder and Fanny (Dodge) Snyder. In 1835 he removed to Galena, Illinois, and secured employment there as clerk in a mercantile house. In 1844 he became Cashier in the private banking house of James Carter & Co., in the same place. In 1865 the Merchants' National Bank was established, he being intimately and importantly connected with its promotion, and he was made the Cashier of this institution, a position he still retains. For a period extending over thirty years he has officiated as Cashier in Galena, and in this time has deservedly acquired an enviable reputation as an authority in banking affairs and financial matters.



RIGGS, SAMUEL C., Publisher and Bookseller, was born in Tolland county, Connecticut, being the son of a prominent farmer. Until the age of fourteen his instruction, beyond that received from his parents, was conducted in the district school, but from this period until his nineteenth year he had the advantage of a scholastic education in various academies and seminaries, and at the time of abandoning his arduous studies, by reason of failing health, had prepared for his third year in college. During his collegiate training he was a competitor for all the prizes offered to his class, and was uniformly successful, whether the test was of classical erudition, logic, or of the exact sciences. Upon ceasing his academic studies he established himself, when twenty years old, in the book trade in Hamilton, New York, the present seat of Madison University, and remained here successful in business for six years, when he went to Chicago and entered into partnership with Mark H. Newman, a New York publisher, superintending the business of a branch of the New York house. His first year's sales amounted to \$23,000, but he conducted the business with so much skill and enterprise that its transactions gained rapidly in number and value, and within a decade aggregated nearly a million of dollars. He first started in 1848 at No. 111 Lake street, but the increasing demands of his business

eventually compelled his removal to a fine establishment at Nos. 39 and 41 on the same thoroughfare. This great trade very soon came under his own control, and he gave it his exclusive attention, until its expanding proportions made this a too taxing labor; and after some years he took into partnership E. L. Jansen, D. B. Cook, A. C. McClurg, and F. B. Smith. In this prosperous business Mr. Griggs found a compensation for the loss of the advantages of a complete collegiate course; and his matured literary taste and culture fixed their indicia upon the works which were placed upon the shelves of his establishment. He soon secured the well-merited position as the leading book merchant in the Northwest. During his European tour he formed the acquaintance of many of the leading publishers of England, France, and Germany, principal among them being Henry G. Bohn, the veteran John Murray, Mr. Rutledge, and Messrs. Blackwood & Sons. The *American Literary Gazette and Publishers' Circular* said of him: "His intelligence, enterprise, integrity, and many estimable qualities, have acquired for him a popularity not derived from any factitious circumstances, but a permanent and spontaneous tribute to his merit." He is a gentleman of liberal impulses, public-spirited as a citizen, and conscientious as a churchman, and has won the lasting respect of the community for his blameless business and social life.

THOMAS, WILLIAM, Canal Superintendent, was born in Bristol, Ontario county, New York, February 20th, 1821; being the son of Silas Thomas, a well-known millwright. He commenced quite early to attend the common schools of his native place, and when quite young the care of his mother's family devolved largely upon him. He began upon mechanical work in his father's business when twelve years of age; and when fifteen, removed with the household to Grass Lake, Jackson county, Michigan, where he largely aided in clearing a new farm in a wild region of country which showed few signs of civilization. When this work was completed, and the tract of land was in a condition to be profitably cultivated, he returned East to York, Livingston county, New York, where, in 1840, he was apprenticed to a carpenter. He was then nineteen years of age, and he served at this trade two years in York, and one year in Bristol. During this time he improved his intellectual condition by close and meditative reading, acquiring a substantial and practical education, especially in that line of study which he deemed would be most advantageous to his calling in after life. On February 22d, 1844, he was married to Phoebe D. Wildie, of Bristol, a lady of many accomplishments. He followed his trade as carpenter for fourteen years in Bristol, New York, and in 1854 came West, spending considerable time in Cook

and Will counties, Illinois, in the latter of which he purchased a farm. Returning to Bristol, he re-engaged in his trade until 1857, when he removed to Lockport, Illinois, and continued it there. He was employed on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, then in process of completion, in the capacity of bridge builder; and in the fall of 1857 he was placed in charge of the repair shop of the canal, located in Lockport. Here he remained in the discharge of his duties, which were most acceptably rendered, until 1862, when he was appointed Assistant Superintendent of the West Division of the Canal, the head-quarters of which were at Ottawa, Illinois. He filled this responsible station with so much satisfaction to the management, that on December 1st, 1871, he was promoted to the office of General Superintendent of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and holds that position at the present time, his office being at Lockport. For many years he has been a contractor and bridge builder on a large scale, and has achieved an honorable distinction as an engineer. The construction of the short canal around the rapids of Rock river, at Camden, Illinois, in 1871, was under his entire supervision. This new cut connected the coal fields of Coal Valley directly with the Mississippi river, affording a short and easy outlet for the products of the mines. He is, in addition, one of the Directors of the La Salle County Savings, Loan, and Trust Company of Ottawa, and ably participates in the management of that substantial institution. He has, through his own industry, his large executive ability as a supervising engineer, his fine capacity as mechanic, and his unflagging perseverance, without any adventitious aids, worked himself, in the direct line of his original trade, to a position of great importance and responsibility. He has secured the general esteem of the people with whom he has been brought in contact, not alone by his skill and integrity, but through the influence of the most pleasing of social traits.

BATES, GEORGE C., Lawyer, was born in Canandaigua, New York, in 1814. He commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. John C. Spencer, under whose instructions he remained during the ensuing three years. In 1834 he removed to Detroit, and was there admitted to the bar. He speedily secured an extensive collecting practice, comprising a large portion of Indiana and Northern Illinois. In 1841 he was appointed United States District Attorney by General Harrison, but at the death of the latter resigned his office. He was reappointed to the same position by Taylor, and held the office until 1852, when he resigned and went to California, filling there the position of assistant counsel in government cases. Five years later he returned to Detroit, having accumulated a large fortune during his residence in California. In 1861 he moved to Chicago, and since has resided permanently

in this city, occupied constantly by professional duties. He was admitted to the bar contemporaneously with Hon. Thomas Hoyne and the late Judge Manierre, of Chicago, and is one of the oldest members of the bar in the West. While his line of practice is general, he has been connected considerably with revenue and admiralty matters.

JEWETT, JOHN N., Lawyer, was born in Maine, and is now about forty-five years of age. While very young he removed to Wisconsin; subsequently returned to the East, however, and graduated at Bowdoin College. He afterward came West again, and studied law at Galena, Illinois.

He removed to Chicago in 1857, and there formed a partnership with Scates & McAllister. As a lawyer, he is a general practitioner, able in every department. He possesses unusual powers of analysis, is often pungent, severe, and sarcastic in his arguments, and is gifted with apparently exhaustless resources in the conduct of a case. At the present time he is Attorney for the Illinois Central Railway, and has served as a member of the State Senate.

IVES, SIMEON P., M. D., was born in the State of New York, November 10th, 1818. His parents, natives of Vermont, settled in New York in the early part of this century. His father was Almon Ives, his mother Nancy Ives. Simeon was educated at the Douglass College, in Granville, Illinois. After leaving school, entertaining the purpose to become a minister, he commenced the study of theology under the direction of Rev. J. M. Talman, of Pavilion, with whom he remained for a period of two years. Upon being called to the ministry, he supplied the Plainfield Baptist Church for six years, and the Bloomington Baptist Church for four years. While in Plainfield, an addition of sixty was made to the membership; while in Bloomington, the list was increased by seventy-five fresh members, those additions being attributable solely to the influence and tireless efforts of the pastor. While in the latter place, he began to carry into effect an intention which had always been in his mind, been, in fact, a settled purpose with him from an early day, namely, the practice of medicine. When his service came to a close at Bloomington, he entered accordingly upon a course of medical studies under the instructions of Dr. E. B. Roe; attending lectures subsequently at the St. Louis Medical College, from which institution he graduated. While pursuing his studies, he engaged in the practice of his profession at St. Louis, where he resided for six years. He then moved to Auna, Illinois, where he has permanently resided

during the past seven years, his practice embracing the major portion of the community. Also, while here, he has officiated at the Jonesboro' Baptist Church for two years, but eventually, owing to the pressure of professional duties, was obliged to sever his connection with the church. A main feature of his practice here has been his success in treating cases of cerebro-spinal-meningitis, which, at one time, had become almost an epidemic. His mode of treatment differed so materially from that followed by other physicians, and his success was so great, that his reputation was at once established, and an extensive business secured. He has been twice elected Coroner of Union county, and twice appointed County Physician. He is also a Director of the Egyptian Paint Company, a mineral paint found in Union county. He was married March 25th, 1838, to Martha P. Ashley, of New York, and has had five children—three boys, one a practising physician, the other two being mechanics.

BRADWELL, JAMES B., Lawyer, was born in England, in 1828, and was brought to the United States when but sixteen months old. In 1834 his family removed to Illinois, and since that time he has resided constantly in the West and South. He began the study of law in Memphis, and was admitted to the bar in Chicago in 1853. He served as Probate Judge for a period of eight years, and, while holding this position, collected a library of probate law that is second to but one or two in this country. In his knowledge of probate law, especially, he has no superior.

FEKETE, ALEXANDER, M. D., was born at Buda-Pesth, Hungary, December 2d, 1827. He is the son of Joseph Fekete and Elizabeth Fekete, natives of Hungary. He attended the University of Vienna, where he received his literary education and began also the study of medicine. In 1848 the memorable Hungarian revolution took place, and in this he became an active participant. Leaving the university, he returned to his home and became a member of the army, holding the position of First Lieutenant, primarily in the Vienna Legion, subsequently among the Riflemen. In 1849 he was taken prisoner by the Russian allies of Austria, and after remaining in confinement for a period of three months was turned over to the Austrians, from whom he finally escaped into Turkey. He afterward joined Kosuth, and with him travelled through France and England. In advance of that famous officer he arrived in America, making New York city his home for two years, engaging there in the drug business. He then went west as far as St.

Louis, where he found employment as clerk in a drug store. He continued in the meantime the study of medicine, and ultimately graduated from the St. Louis Medical College. Later he removed to Illinois, and until the outbreak of the rebellion practised his profession in several counties of this State. He then entered the army as an Assistant Acting Surgeon in the 5th M. S. M. Cavalry, and was promoted to the rank of Surgeon, serving until the close of the war in 1865. He settled ultimately in East St. Louis, Illinois, and there engaged in the practice of medicine. For two years he filled the position of Assistant County Physician of St. Clair county for East St. Louis. Since his residence here he has succeeded in building up a large practice, while his reputation places him among the leading physicians of the county. He was married in 1855 to Kate Fisher, of Kentucky.

DICKEY, HUGH T., Lawyer, and Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit of Illinois, was born in New York city, May 30th, 1812, being the son of Robert Dickey, a merchant. His mother was a daughter of Dr. George Brown, an eminent physician of Baltimore, and an alumnus of Dublin College. He was educated in the common schools, and when eight years old became quite proficient in the various English branches, and commenced the study of the French and English languages. When fourteen he became a freshman in Columbia College, New York, and upon completing a four years' course, graduated with distinguished honors in a class of thirty. After his college career he commenced the study of law with Charles Graham, Esq., a distinguished member of the New York bar, and remained under the preceptorship of this lawyer four years, when he was admitted to practice. He then became Mr. Graham's assistant, and filled that position until 1836, when he went West, arriving in Chicago during the summer of that year. He remained but a short time, however, returning again East, remaining in New York until the summer of 1838, when he came back to Chicago and determined to make that the place of his residence. He entered into partnership with Edward G. Ryan, a lawyer with whom he had been acquainted in New York, and this partnership continued until the spring of 1841, when Mr. Ryan established the *Chicago Tribune*, and the firm was dissolved. From this time Mr. Dickey continued the practice of the law alone, having already achieved high reputation as a sound lawyer, and an able as well as a brilliant advocate. In 1842 Hon. Theophilus W. Smith, one of the Supreme Judges of the State, resigned his position on the bench, and Mr. Dickey was recommended by the Chicago bar and by a large meeting of citizens to the Legislature then in session, as a man suitable in all respects to fill the vacancy. The choice of the Legislature, however, was Hon. Richard N. Young, much to the disappointment of Mr. Dickey's numerous friends. In the years 1843-44 he

filled the position of Member of Common Council, being one of the Aldermen representing the first ward of Chicago, and while acting in this capacity served as Chairman on the Committee on Schools, and projected and carried out the present system of leasing the real estate belonging to the Chicago school fund for terms of years, especially the valuable block lying between State and Dearborn, Madison and Monroe streets, which was at his suggestion subdivided and leased upon terms which rendered it far more profitable to the school fund than it had ever been before. His mature judgment was relied upon in all matters of municipal legislation during his incumbency of the office of Alderman. He kept up his practice until the spring of 1845, when he was presented to the Legislature of the State for election to the Judgeship of the Cook County Court, now the Superior Court of Chicago. This was a court created by the Legislature at that session, having but one judge instead of three as at present, and possessing concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court. He was unanimously elected for this office, and entered upon his judicial duties during the same spring, and soon gave public demonstration of his complete qualification for that responsible office. By act of Assembly he was made ex-officio Judge of the Jo Daviess County Court. His duties were arduous, but were performed by him with skill and fidelity and to the fullest acceptance of the people. From this position he was promoted to the Judgeship of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, composed then of eight counties, being nominated by the Democrats and being unanimously elected, the Whigs having made no opposition. He was chosen to this office at the first judicial election held under the present constitution, the people having prior thereto no direct voice in the selection of the judiciary. During his incumbency the circuit was divided, all the counties save Cook and Lake being set off by themselves in consequence of the increase of legal business naturally resulting from the rapid growth of Chicago and the surrounding country. This was the last public office held by him, and he was compelled to resign its duties in the spring of 1853, before the expiration of his term, owing to the pressure of his private business. He is an enterprising and public-spirited citizen of Chicago, and has at all times taken a deep interest in all that concerned the moral and material welfare of the city. He was married in 1850 to Fanny Russell De Koven, daughter of the late Henry L. De Koven, of Middleton, Connecticut, by whom he had three children. He is a leading member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and is liberal in his support of all charitable movements. During the summer of 1865 he and his family started on a tour of Great Britain and Continental Europe, where they remained two years. Judge Dickey earned on the bench the reputation of a jurist soundly learned in all branches of the law, and his decisions are all models not alone of concise interpretation and exhaustive legal research, but of perspicuous logic and unassailable conclusions. He is a gentleman who carries with him the respect of the entire community.

PARTRIDGE, JASPER, Attorney-at-Law and Operator in Real Estate, was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, March 29th, 1832. His father, David Partridge, a native of Vermont, moved with his parents first to the State of New York, and afterward to that of Ohio, which finally became his home, and where he engaged in the prosecution of his trade, that of carpenter. His mother was a native of Ohio. He was educated in the common schools located in the vicinity of his birthplace. Upon relinquishing school life he worked at the trade of carpenter until he had attained his twentieth year. He then taught school at intervals during the ensuing three or four years, and in the meantime applied himself to the study of law. In Virginia, which State he made his home, he was admitted to the bar. He subsequently removed to Illinois, settling at Centralia, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. At the expiration of one year he moved to Mt. Vernon, and associated himself in partnership with Richard Nelson, a connection which continued until 1861. At this time he entered the service of the United States as Captain of the 44th Regiment of Illinois Infantry, which was the first organized company in Jefferson county. He served through the war and was almost constantly engaged in active service. He was a participant at the battles of Pea Ridge, Arkansas; Stone River, Tennessee; and took part in the many other actions in which the regiment was engaged, until the expiration of his term of service with this body. In September, 1864, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 152d Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, and acted in that capacity until September, 1865, when he was mustered out of the service. This regiment was engaged in Tennessee exclusively (*vide* "History of the 44th," in the Adjutant-General's report). At the close of the war he returned to Mt. Vernon, and resuming the practice of his profession, resided there until December, 1866. Ultimately he removed to Carmi, which has since been his home, and where he is occupied in conducting a large and laborious practice. In addition to his law business, he has been engaged extensively in real estate speculations, and is the owner of large tracts of lands. He was married in 1869 to Mary C. Fitzgerald, of Fairfield, Illinois.

HAWLEY, JAMES ANDREW, County Clerk of Dixon, Illinois, was born in Webster, Monroe county, New York, August 20th, 1830. He is the son of James Hawley and Sarah (Stratton) Hawley. His education was obtained at the Monroe Academy, and at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary. On leaving school in 1848 he became engaged in teaching, an avocation which he pursued until 1851. In this year he went into the store of Wanzer, Beardsley & Co., publishers, as clerk, and continued with them in that

capacity until 1855. He then commenced to travel as General Agent for the State of Illinois, for A. S. Barnes & Co., and Ivison, Phinney & Co., book publishers, both of New York city, for the introduction into that State of the school books of these firms. He was intrusted with the general management of the agency, and employed a large staff of canvassers, who were subject to his orders. In 1858 he settled in Dixon, Illinois, and opened here a book and stationery store, but disposed of his interest in the establishment in 1861. From 1857 to 1859 he officiated as School Commissioner. In the fall of 1861 he was elected County Clerk of Dixon, and has since continued to fill this office, having been continuously re-elected. In 1863 he was elected a School Director, and served for a period of ten years; also for several years he officiated as President of the Board. He is very prominent in the Masonic order, having been in 1871-72 Grand High Priest of the Royal Arch Chapter of State, while in 1873-74 he was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, and in 1874 Grand Commander of Knights Templar for the same State. The holding of these three offices by one man is unusual and noteworthy.

ADAMS, JOHN, Manufacturer, was born in 1813, at Washington county, Pennsylvania. His parents were Martin Adams and Margaret (Irvin) Adams. He was educated in the common school located in the neighborhood of his home, and at the completion of an allotted course of studies, learned the trade of carpenter. In 1828 he returned to Cincinnati, where he remained until 1833. In 1834 he moved to New Orleans, and there for a short time worked at his trade. In the same year he went to Boston, and was present at the burning, by a mob, of the nunnery at Charleston Heights, near Boston, in July, 1834. In the course of the succeeding ten or eleven years he was moving constantly from place to place, remaining permanently in none of the cities visited. From New York city he went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and thence in 1836 to Mobile. From this city he moved to St. Louis; thence to Pekin, Illinois river; and from there to Peoria, in the same State. In 1845 he visited Galena, and there obtained a situation with Isaac Evans, a plough manufacturer. In 1847 he was admitted as a partner in the establishment, the firm-style becoming Evans & Adams. Later in the same year he became the son-in-law of his associate. In 1865 Isaac Evans retired, leaving to him the entire business. The production averages about fifteen hundred ploughs per annum, but has reached as high a point as three thousand five hundred. The principal markets are the Northwestern district and California, also Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois. He is one of the largest manufacturers in this section, and respected as an energetic and trustworthy business man. He was married in 1847 to a daughter of Isaac Evans.

ELDRIDGE, GENERAL HAMILTON N., Lawyer, was born in South Williamstown, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and is now about forty-one years of age. His father, engaged formerly in farming, served in the United States army during the war with Mexico, holding the rank of Colonel. Hamilton was fitted for college at East Hampton, in Massachusetts, entered the Williams College in 1852 and graduated four years later, taking the first prize of his class for elocution. He began the study of law under the direction of Judge Ira Harris and his brother, Hamilton Harris, in Albany, New York, and graduated at the Law School in the same place in 1857. He came to Chicago in the course of the same year, and remained temporarily in the office of Baker & Hyatt, afterward commencing the practice of the law on his own account. In 1858 he formed a partnership with F. W. Tourtellotte, with whom he has been since constantly associated under the name of Eldridge & Tourtellotte. In 1862 he entered the volunteer service as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 127th Illinois Infantry, three weeks later took command of the regiment, and within the year was appointed to the Colonelcy. At the battle of Arkansas Post he and his force were the first to step inside the Confederate works, and at the battles before Vicksburg, in May, 1863, after all the color-guard had been shot down, he took the colors and led his regiment, an act of gallantry for which he was made Brevet Brigadier-General. Since his retirement from military life he has devoted himself assiduously and successfully to the practice of the legal profession. His practice and that of his firm is a general one, embracing every variety of cases. He has been engaged in many highly important cases, among which the most notorious one was the suit of Amanda J. Craig against Elisha C. Sprague for breach of promise, and in which his firm obtained the largest verdict ever known in suits for damages—one hundred thousand dollars.

TOURTELLOTTE, F. W., Lawyer, was born in Windham county, Connecticut, and is about thirty-eight years of age. He is a descendant of the old French Huguenot stock, his ancestors having been driven from their native country to America in the seventeenth century by reason of religious persecution and intolerance. He received a thorough classical and scientific education in the best schools of his native State and also of Massachusetts. He graduated subsequently, with high honors, at the Albany Law University, and soon after, in 1857, removed to Joliet, Illinois, and there entered on the practice of his profession. In the following year he removed to Chicago and formed a law partnership with General H. N. Eldridge, where he has since remained in active practice, having succeeded in

the meantime in establishing and maintaining an extensive and remunerative legal business. During the war of the rebellion he was elected Major of the 127th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, but was compelled, much against his wishes, to decline the commission. He has never been a partisan politician, and has always steadily refused all official patronage. He is in the general practice, making a specialty as yet of no particular branch of the law, unless it be commercial law and cases arising under insurance and bankrupt laws. In the Circuit Courts of the United States, in the Courts of Admiralty, in the various courts of the State and before a jury he is equally ready, efficient and painstaking, and seldom fails to bring his cases to a satisfactory issue. In the management of the famous case of *Craig vs. Sprague* for breach of promise, which resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff of one hundred thousand dollars, he took an active and prominent part, and with his firm, Eldridge & Tourtellotte, achieved a result which, in the whole record of litigation, remains, in its kind, wholly unsurpassed and rarely equalled.

LOCKWOOD, HON. SAMUEL DRAKE, Judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois, was born in Poundridge, Westchester county, New York, on August 2d, 1789. When he was ten years old his father died, and his mother was left with three young children and with but slender means for their support. By this event his plans for a liberal education were broken up and he was thrown very much upon his own resources. In 1803 he went to Waterford, New York, to live with his uncle, Francis Drake, a lawyer, and remained in his family as assistant and law student until February, 1811, when he was licensed to practise law, and opened an office in Batavia, New York. Next year he removed to Auburn, and continued in practice until the fall of 1818, holding during a part of that time the office of Master in Chancery. His constitution, never very strong, seemed now so broken by disease and the exhaustion of incessant application to business that his physician advised him to abandon his profession for the present and engage in some out-door employment. This advice, together with the glowing accounts of the great "far West" then prevalent, induced him to seek his future home in the new State of Illinois, and on October 19th, 1818, in company with the late William H. Brown and others, he started on his western trip, finally settling at Carmi, Illinois, deeming it a favorable point for the practice of his profession. At the second session of the Illinois Legislature, which was held at Vandalia in 1821, he was elected Attorney-General of the State, and his acceptance of this office rendering another change of residence necessary he selected Edwardsville. In 1823 he was, very unexpectedly to himself, nominated by Governor Cole Secretary of State, but soon afterwards

he was greatly surprised by receiving from President Monroe a commission appointing him Receiver of Public Moneys at the land office in Edwardsville. This commission was, in itself, as unexpected as it was unsought, and the salary of Secretary being small while that of Receiver was liberal, and had attached to it a percentage on receipts. These considerations induced him to resign the former office and accept the latter. At the next session of the State Legislature, 1824-25, he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court of the State; and, although he was nominated against his expressed wishes, he accepted the position and held it until the State Constitution of 1848 came into operation, under which new judges were elected by the people. In 1826 he was married to Mary Virginia Nash, of St. Louis county, Missouri, the amiable and excellent wife who now mourns for him, and whom he so long loved and admired. In 1829 he removed to Jacksonville, and in 1853 from thence to Batavia, Kane county, where he died. He was sent from Morgan county as delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1848, in which he was Chairman of the Committee on the Executive. In 1851 he was appointed by the Legislature Trustee of the Land Department of the Illinois Central Railroad, and as such he acted until his death. The place he occupied in the history of Illinois is indicated by the numerous offices of high position and trust which have been conferred upon him and held by him for over half a century, despite his distaste for everything like office-seeking, and never putting himself forward for any official post. In the anti-slavery controversy over the question of a State convention in 1823 he took an active part, and contributed materially to the support and editorial efficiency of the *Edwardsville Spectator*, one of the two papers that took decided ground for freedom in the State of Illinois. Though never an active partisan, he was fully identified with the Whig party till 1855, when he with the majority of that section in politics helped to form the Republican party. It is to be specially noted that many of the offices he held were conferred upon him by administrations with whom he was not in political sympathy. In Governor Ford's "History of Illinois," the following appears in reference to Judge Lockwood: "In 1820 was fought the first and last duel in Illinois. One of the parties fell mortally wounded; the other was tried and convicted of murder, and suffered the extreme penalty of the law by hanging. Judge Lockwood was then State Attorney and prosecuted the case. To his talents and success as a prosecutor the people are indebted for this early precedent and example, which did more than is generally known to prevent the barbarous practice of dueling from being introduced into the State." Also in the chapter on a somewhat bitter controversy that occurred between the executive and the judicial departments of the State, in 1840, Governor Ford says: "It is due to truth to say that Judges Wilson and Lockwood were in every respect amiable and accomplished gentlemen, and com-

manded the esteem and respect of all good men for the purity of their conduct and their probity in official station." In 1826-27, with Judge Smith as coadjutor, he presented a revision of a considerable portion of the State laws to the Legislature then in session, prepared in accordance with the instructions of their predecessors, and these laws have been received as standard in every revision since. Judge Lockwood was an excellent lawyer, a man of sound judgment, and his face indicated uncommon purity, modesty and intellect, together with energy and determination, and formed the true index of his character. Any account of his services to the State which would fail to notice his connection with its educational, benevolent and religious interests would fall far short of doing him justice. As early as his residence in Auburn (1812-18) he was so identified with the religious interest there as to be appointed one of the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church. In 1815 was formed the Cayuga County Bible Society, the first organized in the State of New York, two years before the American Bible Society, and Judge Lockwood's name appears as one of the originators and directors, of whom he was the last survivor. The stand he took, as these incidents indicate, he maintained through life. His influence and liberality were extended toward promoting the scheme which resulted in the establishment of the Illinois College, and he secured its location at Jacksonville, where are also three other State institutions which he took an active part in organizing—the Asylums for the Deaf and Dumb, the Blind and the Insane—and was on the first board of trustees of each, besides being President of the Board of College Trustees. In every place where he resided in the State his influence has been indeed a strong, steady, and reliable power for good, always on the side of freedom, temperance, morality, and the main-spring of them all—Christianity. For the last twenty-one years of his life Judge Lockwood resided in Batavia, in honored old age enjoying his quiet home on the pleasant banks of the Fox river, and rejoicing in everything tending to advance the material or moral prosperity of the State he had loved so long and served so faithfully. On the 23d of April, 1874, he passed away in death as quiet and peaceful as his life had been.

MOORE, DAVID N., M. D., was born in Waterloo, Monroe county, Illinois, March 1st, 1827. His father, Enoch Moore, a native of Illinois, was born near Waterloo, in 1783, and was the first male child born in the Territory. His mother was born near Lexington, Kentucky, in 1788, and in 1793 emigrated with her father, Colonel William Whiteside, to Illinois. They were married at Whiteside Station, Illinois, in 1803. Enoch Moore was a member of the first Constitutional Convention convened in that State, and was also a member of the first Legislature. For a

great many years he was Probate Judge, and for a long time Circuit Clerk. He died, June 20th, 1848. David N. acquired his education in a school at Waterloo, then conducted by Professor Scarritt. At the age of eighteen he left that institution and became engaged in farming, an avocation at which he continued until 1849. He then moved to California, where he resided during the ensuing four years. On his return from the Pacific coast he entered the St. Louis Medical College, where he graduated. In 1854 he began the practice of his profession in Carlyle, Illinois, which place has since been his home. In February, 1862, he entered the service of the United States as Surgeon of the 30th Regiment of Illinois Infantry, and served with this command for two years. He was a participant at the battles of Forts Henry and Donelson, and at Shiloh. He took part also in the siege of Corinth, and in the march through Mississippi with General U. S. Grant, in 1862. He went from there to Memphis and to Lake Providence, returning ultimately to Corinth and Memphis. He was afterward transferred to the Department of the Arkansas, and stationed in Helena until the winter of 1864, when he was again transferred to Little Rock. Prior to this, however, in the fall of the preceding year, he was appointed Medical Director, and served in that capacity during one year at Helena. He remained at Little Rock until mustered out of the service. At the close of the war he returned to his home and resumed the practice of medicine, in which he is now successfully engaged. He is one of the leading citizens of Carlyle, is identified with its prosperity and development, and has filled a number of town offices. He was married in November, 1856, to Mathilda I. Scott, the only daughter of the late Captain Henry Scott, of Carlyle, Illinois.

ANDREWS, EDMUND, Surgeon, was born on April 22d, 1824, in Putney, Windham county, Vermont. His father was a clergyman, but his voice failed him and he turned his attention to agriculture, removing to central New York while his son was yet a boy, and Edmund divided his time between labor and study, giving much attention to geology and botany. When seventeen years old he removed to the interior of Michigan and spent three years in the backwoods there, preparing himself meanwhile for college. Then he entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and went through the course of study in a thoroughly creditable manner, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1849. Shortly after leaving college he entered the office of Professor Z. Pitcher, at Detroit, then the most eminent physician and surgeon in the State. In 1850 he commenced attending lectures in the medical department of the University of Michigan, and at the end of the first year, although he had not yet graduated in medicine, he was

made Demonstrator of Anatomy and given entire control of the dissecting room. In the following year he finished his medical course and received the degree of M. D., continuing to hold the office of Demonstrator, and adding to his previous duties lectures to the students on Comparative Anatomy. Three years after receiving the degree of A. B. he received that of A. M., and in the year 1854 received the appointment of Professor of Comparative Anatomy in the University. In the year 1853 he married Eliza Taylor, of Detroit. The same year he founded the Michigan State Medical Society, and in connection with it published a new medical periodical entitled the *Peninsular Journal of Medicine and the Collateral Sciences*. In 1855 he was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in Rush Medical College, in Chicago, and removed to that city. At the end of a year he resigned the position and devoted himself to practice, giving his attention especially to surgery. In this early part of his Chicago experience he, in connection with Robert Kennicott, founded the Chicago Academy of Sciences. After much exertion, in connection with a few more earnest men, \$60,000 was raised to place the academy on a permanent basis, and he was unanimously elected its President. He also assisted in founding the Charity Dispensary. In 1859 he joined with a number of other eminent medical men in establishing the Chicago Medical College, in which he received the appointment of Professor of Surgery. When the war broke out he entered the military service, and was first put on duty as Post Surgeon at Camp Douglas, Chicago. Subsequently he was ordered to the field as Surgeon of the 1st Regiment of Illinois Light Artillery, and joined the army under Generals Grant and Sherman. Although repeatedly urged by General Sherman to accept a promotion to the rank of Brigade Surgeon, he steadily refused, as such promotion would in a great measure remove him from what he chiefly desired, field-practice. After he had been a year in the army the professors of the Chicago Medical College felt the necessity for his presence with them, and petitioned the government to allow him to resign. Their petition was granted, his resignation accepted and he returned to his college duties and private practice. He has made several important improvements in surgical practice, and has been specially successful in the cure of deformities.

WAGENSELLER, SAMUEL, M. D., of Pekin, Illinois, was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1824, and after receiving his education, in the Mifflinburg University, emigrated to Illinois in 1850. He entered Pennsylvania College to prepare for the medical profession, from which he graduated in the spring of 1854, and has since then been residing in Pekin, having an extensive practice. In 1859 he married Isabella Runkin, of Illinois.



Galaxy Pub Co Philadelphia

Edmund Andrews.

HILL, EDWARD J., Lawyer, was born in New York, and is now about forty-five years of age. He graduated from the University of Vermont in the class of 1843. He then began the study of law, but turned his attention to banking, then to general merchandise, forwarding and shipping, by which means he speedily acquired a thorough understanding of commercial matters. His practice as a lawyer did not begin until about 1859 or 1860, when he opened an office at Milwaukee. His efforts were then crowned with success, and he soon acquired an enviable reputation as an able and persistent lawyer. In 1869 he established his office in Chicago. Of late years he has departed from the usual track, the practice in the courts, and turned his attention to theoretical law. He has already published three volumes, which competent judges pronounce the most thorough and practical works ever produced on this side of the Atlantic. They constitute a complete set of practice works adapted to the law of procedure in this State. No other State has adhered more closely to English practice than Illinois; the practice here is, therefore, of great practical value, since, resting on English precedent, it involves the entire scope and history of English jurisprudence.

DUNLAP, GEORGE L., General Superintendent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, was born in Brunswick, Maine, October 25th, 1828, and was early in life left an orphan. He was adopted into the family of Mr. Belknap, of Portland, a prominent railroad contractor and constructor, and from this gentleman he early acquired a taste for railroad engineering and superintendence, which was destined to shape his after life. He studied civil engineering, and often obtained permission to join surveying parties, from whom he received much practical instruction. His industry and aptitude attracted the attention of Charles Minot, General Superintendent of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company, who installed him in the Boston office, when but twenty years of age, as confidential clerk. Here he remained four years, and so satisfactorily performed his duties that upon the appointment of Mr. Minot as Superintendent of the Erie Railway in 1852 he secured to Mr. Dunlap the responsible position of General Ticket Agent of the same road, a position which he filled with ability and integrity. After four years of honorable service in this office he resigned his portfolio to accept promotion in the West, and in 1856 entered upon his duties as Assistant Engineer and General Superintendent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, with his head-quarters in Chicago, and from that time to the present he has been closely identified with the history of that city and the progress of railway enterprise in the Northwest, growing with the rapid growth of the great corporation with which he became connected. Then it

was a line of not more than eighty miles, indifferently built and poorly equipped; to-day it is one of the most prosperous of the great trunk lines of the country. In October, 1858, he was made General Superintendent of the line, a position which he has since held. Up to that time the road had been completed to Janesville, ninety miles from Chicago, and from Minnesota Junction to Oshkosh, leaving a gap between the two sections of fifty-seven miles. During the following year this gap was filled, the section of fifty-seven miles being built and equipped in less than ninety days, and completed railway communication from one of the richest agricultural regions of Wisconsin to Chicago, destined to become the great shipping-point of the Northwest. Under the supervision of Mr. Dunlap the Chicago & Northwestern Company extended its branches in all sections, and brought under its control many other subsidiary lines. In the short period of eleven years, from 1856 to 1867, it grew from a simple line of eighty miles to a corporation embracing in its control over twelve hundred miles of road, splendidly built and as splendidly equipped. In all this time Mr. Dunlap's administration was characterized by vigorous enterprises, and by prudent and able executive management, adding day by day such improvements as were necessary not only to meet but to anticipate the demands of increasing business. In person Mr. Dunlap is tall and well-proportioned; and in manner he is graceful and affable. He is a man of generous impulses, and of liberal views. His taste for the mechanic arts is marked, and his practical knowledge of the details of the vast business which he controls has mainly contributed to the success which has crowned his management of the road. He constructed for his own use a miniature locomotive, which is a fine specimen of his mechanical ingenuity and skill. It is large enough for road service, and his tours of supervision over the lines are made by him upon it. In 1875 he was appointed City Marshal, but he accepted it only temporarily and soon resigned. In 1853 he married Ellen Pond, of Boston.

RICKER, JONATHAN, M. D., was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, January 12th, 1813. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and his ancestors, well-known pioneers of this State, were among the earlier settlers who reclaimed the country from its savage inhabitants. He was educated in the High School of Lebanon, and at the completion of his preliminary studies began the study of medicine under the guidance of his older brother, whose assistant he became after three years of study, attending subsequently the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia. He then began the practice of his profession at Lebanon, where he resided until 1843, removing afterward to Mansfield, Ohio, resuming here his professional labors. For a period of four years, while his family remained in Mansfield, he practised medicine in California, principally at Sacramento, whence

he moved to Fort Wayne. Later, failing health prompted a removal to the South, but the outbreak of the civil war compelled him to abandon this idea, and upon the representations of a friend he established his office at Carbondale, Illinois, which is now his home and the scene of his successful labors. In all the places visited by him he has invariably secured the good-will and respect of the inhabitants, and his standing in the profession has always been an honorable one. He is now in his old age assisted ably by his son, Dr. William Bricker, who, apart from his father's practice, has an extensive business of his own. He has always been a zealous Mason, and his position in the order is prominent and influential. He was married in 1836 to Henrietta Elizabeth Mercer, of Pennsylvania.

SNOWHOOK, WILLIAM B., Lawyer, was born in Ireland in 1817, and when but eight years of age came to New York without the aid of relatives or friends. He commenced reading law at an early date, constantly carrying on at the same time, however, some other business. While in the East he was a contractor, and subsequently pursued the same business in connection with William B. Ogden and others on the Lake Michigan Canal. He has also been in the commission business and various other pursuits, but never failed to apply himself to his legal studies. Under Po'k and Pierce he was Collector of Customs, and has held other public offices of trust and consequence. In 1857 he was admitted to the bar, and subsequently spent two years in the law department of the Chicago University, an institution from which he graduated with honor. At the present time he is an able, respected and successful practitioner.

WHEATON, JESSE C., Merchant, was born in Pomfret, Windham county, Connecticut, March 27th, 1813. He is the son of James Wheaton and Nancy (Lyon) Wheaton, who were married in 1806, and settled subsequently in Pomfret. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, his grandfather a veteran of the struggle for independence. In 1833 he learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner, and then went to Worcester, where he worked at his trade during the succeeding two years. At the expiration of this period he removed to Illinois, locating near Warrenville, Du Page county, where, in addition to working at his trade, he engaged in farming. He afterward made his home on the spot known now as the Du Page County Fair Grounds, having in ready cash about three hundred dollars, which he employed in pre-empting one hundred and sixty acres of land. The town of Wheaton, now the county-seat of Du Page county, was laid off by the Wheaton brothers, and

named by J. B. Turner in honor of them. The direct source of the present prosperity of the town as a business place, as also of its fine educational development, may be justly attributed to the labors and beneficial influence of the Wheaton family. He was mainly instrumental in 1852 in securing the establishment here of the Wesleyan Methodist College, now known as the Wheaton College, and became one of the heaviest subscribers to the construction fund of that institute. As a political partisan he has been prominently identified with the Whig, Free Soil and Republican parties, and in 1836 voted for the Whig Presidential candidate; in 1840 for James G. Birney, the abolitionist Presidential candidate, who received but four votes in Du Page county. For casting his vote for the latter he received many taunts and reproaches, but time and experience has since vindicated and made popular the judgment of those four voters of Du Page county, who, foreseeing the impending trouble, deemed it best to precipitate an inevitable issue. From 1862 to 1870 he was Assistant Assessor, and for twelve years officiated as a School Director. He was married, March 26th, 1839, to Orinda Gary, daughter of William Gary, and by her has had the following children: Lora A., born December 24th, 1839, a graduate of Wheaton College, and now Principal of the Abingdon College, Knox county, Illinois; Maria N., born March 13th, 1841, now the wife of R. A. Morrison, of Kankakee, Illinois; Jesse C., Jr., born August 30th, 1842, now engaged in farming and agricultural pursuits near Wheaton; Ellen F., born August 13th, 1844, died June 23d, 1854; Mary E., born October 16th, 1846, now the wife of Henry Hewes, of Crete, Will county, Illinois; James M., born August 17th, 1848, now attending Evanston College; Washington, born August 17th, 1850, now a student at the Wheaton College; Franklin E., born July 12th, 1852, now teaching school in Lisle township; Frankie E., born July 28th, 1854, now attending Wheaton College.

VAN ARMAN, JOHN, Lawyer, was born in Plattsburg, New York, in about 1818. He removed thence to Marshall, Michigan, and there commenced the practice of his profession. He first obtained prominence several years ago in Michigan at the time of the notorious conspiracy against the Michigan Central Railroad, when he was employed by the company to work up the case and to assist in its prosecution. On this occasion he secured the confidence of the leaders of the movement, joined the organization, and thus came to a knowledge of all the secrets of the conspirators. At the time of trial he assisted in the prosecution of the case, and alternated his duties in this direction by taking the stand as a witness for the State. Since his residence in Chicago he has won a prominent and leading position as a criminal lawyer. His notable characteristics are industry, patience and indefatigable energy. Quick to adapt himself

to a sudden and unforeseen change of circumstances, tireless in following up a case, and omitting no details, he is unexcelled in his peculiar line, and well deserves the success which has attended his efforts.

SWENGEL, D. FRANK, D. D. S., was born March 24th, 1837, near the town of Middleburg, Snyder county, then known as Union county, Pennsylvania. His father, who is still a resident of Middleburg, has always followed agricultural pursuits, and is a prominent and active churchman, enjoying the respect of the community in which he resides. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Miller, and she was a resident of the same county. D. Frank passed his boyhood on his father's farm, attending during the winter months the village school. Upon attaining his majority, he resolved upon a professional career, and soon after entered Dickinson Seminary, at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, for the full course of four years. By unusual industry, incited by unflagging ambition, he finished the prescribed studies in three years, and graduated in 1861. Upon leaving this institution he accepted the position of Principal of Berrysburg Seminary, at Berrysburg, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, succeeding P. Bergstresser, who had entered the army. Here he obtained distinction as an instructor in English literature and ancient languages. During the two years he filled this position, he studied medicine under the direction of Dr. J. B. Beshler, and decided upon the medical profession as the field of his future labors. To thoroughly prepare himself for his chosen vocation, he decided to enter Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1863, and when about ready to enter college he was drafted into the Union army. His earnings, upon which he had relied to carry him through this period of student life, were absorbed in furnishing a substitute, and he was compelled to seek some compensating labor which did not require so many years of preparation. He thereupon entered the office of Dr. H. Gerhart, a leading dentist at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. During his studies here he became a teacher in the Lewisburg University, filling that position very acceptably for some time. Having at length qualified himself for the duties of a practical dentist, he returned to his home, and practised successfully throughout the counties of Union and Snyder. In 1865 he located in Mifflinburg, and by strict attention to his business he soon acquired a very large and lucrative patronage. In the fall of 1869 he relinquished this field with the intention of making his home in the West. Prior to his migration, however, he availed himself of the facilities of the Baltimore Dental College, the oldest institution of its kind in this country, and very materially, by attending lectures and by zealous study, increased his knowledge of the dental science. Receiving his diploma from this institution, he started for the West, and in the spring of 1870 settled in Freeport, Il-

linois, where he resumed his practice, which he here kept up for four years. In August, 1874, he removed to Chicago, finding there an ampler field for his professional labors. Here he published for a time a journal devoted to the interests of the dental profession, under the name of the *Dental Quarterly*, and it had among its contributors the ablest practitioners of the dental science. Dr. Swengel occupies now a leading position as a dentist in Chicago, which he has achieved through conscientious and skilful labor. He is a man of fine culture and pleasing social qualities.

NIGHT, STEPHEN SIMMONS, was born in Wabash, Illinois, April 26th, 1828. His father, a native of Virginia, moved to Kentucky in 1794, and from there removed in 1810 to Portsmouth, Scioto county, Ohio. In the following year he married a daughter of Colonel Simmons, who built the first ship constructed west of the Allegheny mountains. In 1818 he removed to Illinois, where he afterwards permanently resided. Stephen was educated at Lancaster, Wabash county, Illinois. At the completion of his allotted course of studies, he engaged in school-teaching, and later, in farming and agricultural pursuits, at which he continued until 1855. He then moved to Mt. Carmel, engaging there in merchandising and school-teaching until 1860, when he interested himself in saw-milling, an enterprise to which he devoted his attention until the mill was destroyed by fire. He then again engaged in farming, and in 1875 constructed the fine hotel building, the most striking ornament of the city. He is one of the most enterprising citizens of Mt. Carmel, and is highly respected by the community amid which he resides. He was married March 28th, 1848, to Harriet C. Blood, a native of Vermont, but a resident of Wabash county, Illinois.

WRIGHT, JAMES S., Merchant, Operator in Real Estate, was born in Highland county, Ohio, August 4th, 1816. His parents were John B. Wright, a farmer and agriculturist, and formerly a member of the Indiana Legislature, and Elizabeth (Stephens) Wright. He was educated at the common log school houses located in the vicinity of his home. While a young man he was engaged in surveying, and later in shipping from Perryville, on the Wabash river, to New Orleans, Louisiana. He subsequently moved to Homer, Champaign county, and was there employed in mercantile pursuits until 1855. In 1846 he was sent to the Legislature on the Whig ticket, and in 1855 settled in Champaign, where he became engaged principally in real estate transactions and farming. In 1862-63 he officiated as Mayor of Champaign, performing the functions of that office with indisputable ability and integrity. For more than thirty years

he has been intimately identified with the prosperity and development of this section of Illinois, and possesses the esteem of the entire community. He was married in 1840 to Catherine Lander, from Bourbon county, Kentucky.

WRIGHT, PAUL R., Lawyer, was born in Oneida county, New York, in May, 1819. His parents, John Wright and Miriam (Raymond) Wright, were natives of New England. He attended the public schools located in the vicinity of his home, and attended subsequently also the St. Lawrence Academy, New York. On leaving school, at the age of eighteen, he moved to Illinois, where his parents had made their home, and engaged in teaching school, an avocation which he pursued during the succeeding period of nearly five years. While thus employed he commenced the study of law, to which he applied himself diligently in his leisure hours, and in 1844 entered the office of E. E. Harvey, of Elgin. After studying under the directions of that practitioner for a period of one year, he was admitted to the bar, and established his office in the same city, where he was professionally occupied until 1856. He then removed to Geneva, having been elected Circuit Clerk, on the Fremont ticket, for Kane county, and filled this office for four years. At the expiration of his term he again resumed the practice of his profession, with which he was busied until the fall of 1862, when he purchased a farm in Union county, and gave his entire time and attention to its cultivation. Twelve years were spent in this manner, and in 1874 he moved to Jonesboro', again engaging in professional labor, while still retaining an interest, however, in the management of his farm. He has always been a supporter of the Republican party. He was married in 1846 to Emily Harvey, of Elgin.

WRIGHT, JAMES L., Lawyer, was born in Belleville, Ohio, October 6th, 1844. He graduated at the University of Wisconsin, in Madison, with the class of 1864. In 1867 he removed to Chicago, and there began the practice of law, having previously graduated also from the Michigan University Law School. During the war of the Rebellion he served one year as Adjutant of the 49th Regiment of Wisconsin Infantry. He is the author of a "Treatise on the Law of Injunctions as Administered in the Courts of England and America;" also of a "Treatise on Extraordinary Legal Remedies, Mandamus, Quo-warrants and Prohibitions." In 1870 he published a revised edition of Lord Erskine's works, including all his legal arguments, together with a memoir of his life. He spent the winter of 1871-72 in Salt Lake City, and in the absence of the United States District Attor-

ney, conducted the celebrated Mountain Meadow Massacre (Mormon) trials. He was engaged also as a correspondent of the *New York Times*, and his letters to that journal were widely copied. His treatise on the law of injunctions and extraordinary legal remedies is to be found in almost every law office, in the East as well as in the West. He is a practitioner of untiring industry and brilliant attainments, already standing high in the profession, and possessing an extensive practice, particularly in chancery.

FAY, JAMES EDWARDS, Lawyer, was born in Westborough, Worcester county, Massachusetts, June 30th, 1830. His father, James Fay, was engaged in farming in the same place. His mother, Jane (Bates) Fay, of Cohasset, Norfolk county, Massachusetts, was a sister of Joshua Bates, D. D., formerly President of the Middlebury College. His preliminary education was obtained in the public schools of his native county. After passing the two succeeding years in a store, he was fitted for college at the Thetford Academy, Thetford Hill, Orange county, Vermont, where he remained until the end of his freshman year, then passed to the sophomore class of Williams College, graduating from that institution with high rank for scholarship in the class of 1856, in company with Hon. C. S. Hill, Assistant United States Attorney, General Garfield of Ohio, and others now eminent in the different avocations of life. After leaving college, he was for one year Principal of the Dickinson Academy, at Southwick, Massachusetts. In 1857 he removed to Minnesota, and began the study of law with Hon. William Windom, since United States Senator from that State. In 1858 he returned to Massachusetts, and there completed his preparations for the bar under the guidance of the late Chief Justice R. G. Chapman, of Massachusetts, and also at the law school of Harvard College. In 1859 he was admitted to the bar, and in the following year established his office in Chicago, where he entered on the practice of his profession. In 1869 he became the middle member of the well-known law firm of Bonney, Fay & Griggs, which has remained substantially the same down to the present time. He is a general practitioner, but has given more especial attention to real estate law, and matters pertaining thereto, and, as a real estate and business lawyer, ranks high with the profession. He is a member of the Republican party, but eschews politics, having never held nor sought an office. He has secured a fair competency through his professional labors, and devotes the time not occupied by the duties of his business to the cause of religion and education. He is a prominent member of the Eighth Presbyterian Church, of which he has been an Elder and Superintendent of Sabbath-school for several years past. He was married in 1862 to Julia A. Bush, of Southwick, Massachusetts, and has three children.

HIGGINS, VAN H., Lawyer, ex-Judge, was born in Genesee county, New York, and is now about fifty-three years of age. He came to Chicago in 1839, and was admitted to the bar in Iroquois county. In 1845 he went to Galena, and there practised his profession with Judge Scott until 1853, when he removed to Chicago, where he has since permanently resided. In the fall of 1858 he was sent to the Legislature, and in the ensuing spring was elected Judge of the Superior Court. He served in this office until 1863, when he resigned and commenced the practice of law with Leonard Swett, his present partner. Before he became Judge of the Superior Court his practice was one of the most extensive and remunerative in the city. Since then he has given considerable attention to legal matters, but is not as active in his profession as he was before his accession to the bench, for the reason that he has very extended and important interests of his own to attend to, which leave little or no time to devote to professional labors. He is also a fine theoretical and practical mechanician, while his judgment upon the merits of any new mechanical discovery is equal to that of the best practical mechanic in the West.

ANTHONY, ELLIOTT, Lawyer, was born in Spafford, Onondaga county, central New York, on June 10th, 1827, descending from sturdy New England stock. His father, Isaac Anthony, was born on the island of Rhode Island, eight miles from Newport, his mother being connected with the well-known Chase family, of which the late Chief-Justice Salmon P. Chase was so distinguished a member. The mother of Elliott, whose maiden name was Phelps, was a descendant of the earliest settlers of that name in Martha's Vineyard, who, subsequently to their location on that island, occupied portions of Connecticut and Massachusetts, and eventually took up their abode in the Green Mountains of Vermont and through the eastern section of New York State. All of his male ancestors were conspicuous in the war of the Revolution, and a number of their descendants were foremost in the famous Dorr war. While the Anthony family were legitimately Quakers, they held strongly and faithfully to the principle of independence, revolting against all forms of oppression. It was Burrington Anthony who was prominently associated with Dorr in the Rhode Island rebellion, and who suffered martyrdom with him. The family of Elliott's grandfather were residents of Rhode Island when the Hessians held it and the surrounding country under the exactions of English tyranny, and among his earliest recollections are the wonderful tales of adventure, of bravery, of daring, related by veterans of the war of the Revolution. His father, Isaac, was an able historian, thoroughly familiar with the facts concerning all the Indian wars and the uprising of the colonies against the mother

country, having obtained them principally from his own father and grandfather, who were actively and honorably engaged in the military operations which have rendered the early history of this country memorable. Shortly after the close of the Revolution word reached the settlers of the New England States of the prolific resources of the West, and a very general migration set in from the seaboard to the attractive country which lay in the region of the western lakes. Elliott's grandfather, accompanied by his family, felt the contagion, and moved from Rhode Island to Washington county, New York, where they settled. Here Isaac, one of the sons, was married to Pamela Phelps, and soon after moved to Spafford, Onondaga county, where Elliott was born, June 10th, 1827. The country round about was then an almost unbroken wilderness, there being but few settlers between Utica and Buffalo. His early years were spent in aiding in farm labors, which were at times excessively arduous, when forests were levelled and placed under fruitful cultivation. The family then consisted of four sons and four daughters, all of whom inherited from their parents a great taste for reading. All the books in their possession, and which were generously loaned by the neighbors in the section, were read with avidity, and some so often and so thoroughly that their contents were in text committed almost wholly to memory. Elliott's father was a man of great industry and force of character. His energy carried him over the weighty obstacles which hindered the progress of many of his neighbors, and raised him to the position of the leading agriculturalist of that section of the State. At the age of eighteen Elliott left the farm to pursue a classical course of study preparatory to his entrance upon a collegiate career. He went to Homer, Cortland county, and spent two years in the academy at that place, then the principal academical institution in the State. While here he had the advantage of the instruction of a distinguished educator, Samuel B. Woolworth, who subsequently became one of the Regents of the State University, at Albany. In the fall of 1847 he entered Hamilton College, becoming a member of the sophomore class, and in 1850 graduated with honor. Upon leaving this college he commenced the study of law under Professor Theodore W. Dwight, and in May, 1851, was admitted to the bar at Oswego. In June of the same year he came West and located at first at Sterling, Illinois, where he remained one year. On July 14th, 1852, he was married to Mary Dwight, the sister of his law preceptor and granddaughter of President Dwight, so well known in connection with Yale College. In the fall of 1852 he settled in Chicago, and from that time until the present has fulfilled the duties of his profession with a zeal and success rarely equalled. He had no adventitious aids when he set out on his legal career in that city; but relying alone upon his individual resources, he gradually, by the exertion of superior talent and by tireless energy, rose to a position which has brought him the comfort of wealth and the honor of a name respected by all. During his first

year's residence in Chicago he compiled, with the aid of his wife, "A Digest of the Illinois Reports," which was published, and which was received by the profession in the State with great favor. In 1858 he was elected City Attorney for Chicago, and distinguished his administration of that responsible office by the energy and ability with which he conducted the legal business of the city. He was for several years specially retained by the municipal authorities to conduct many important cases in the local courts, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the United States Courts. In 1863 he was appointed the General Attorney of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company, then the leading railroad corporation in the Northwest, and for many years held that position, until, in fact, the consolidation of this company with the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. He was shortly after this retained by a number of the bondholders and non-consenting stockholders to test the validity of that consolidation, and in connection with that case prepared and printed an argument covering the whole ground, entitled "The Law Pertaining to the Consolidation of Railroads," which is unquestionably the most complete and exhaustive treatise upon that subject ever made. It is a marvel of legal research, and technically describes the powers of corporations, the rights and duties of directors, the rights of minority stockholders, and all other kindred matters. Mr. Anthony argued the case before Justice Davis of the United States Supreme Court, and Judge Treat, United States District Judge for Southern Illinois, and had his position affirmed by them. Soon after the parties interested in upholding the consolidation settled with all the dissatisfied stock and bondholders upon terms which were satisfactory. Mr. Anthony has twice been elected a member of the Constitutional Conventions called to revise the organic law of the State of Illinois: once in 1862 and again in 1870. He took a conspicuous part in all the deliberations of the latter. The profound knowledge of the science of law, and especially of constitutional law, which he possessed was soon manifest in the progress of this Convention, and he became the leading authority upon legal questions which were continually arising; while his practical familiarity with the details of parliamentary proceedings, and his keen judgment of the best remedies to reform existing evils growing out of an imperfect organic law, enabled him to do more in shaping and directing the labors of that body than, perhaps, any other member. His speech in the Convention upon "The Powers of the Convention" exhibits the most comprehensive research, and has been an authority quoted in similar bodies of other States. Had not his attention been turned from politics by domestic affliction, he would have filled offices of more than local responsibility. He is the founder of the Chicago Law Institute, now a large and flourishing institution which controls the law library to which, almost daily, a majority of the members of the Chicago bar resort for consultation. He is a gentleman of fine literary culture,

which is continually improved by miscellaneous reading, of which he is especially fond. Before the great fire he was the owner of one of the finest miscellaneous libraries in the West, which, unfortunately, was totally destroyed in that terrible conflagration. He took an active interest in the establishment of the Chicago Free Public Library, of which ever since its foundation he has been a director. For several years he has filled the Chairmanship of the Committee on Library. He is liberal in his views and public-spirited in his actions. Early in his professional career he was convinced that Chicago, then to many a place of little promise, was destined to be a metropolitan city, and wisely acting upon this conviction, he invested largely in real estate, which has become immensely valuable. His career has the stamp of success on every venture—a success brought about by the exercise of good judgment, by untiring study, by industry sustained by unflinching integrity. To these qualities alone he owes his position as one of the leading men of the West. He was twice married; his first wife dying in 1864, and his second in June, 1870.

COOK, GENERAL JOHN, was born in Belleville, Illinois, June 12th, 1826, and was the only son of Hon. Daniel P. Cook, one of Illinois' distinguished citizens and Congressmen. General Cook remained in Belleville, living with his grandparents, until the year 1833, when the scourge of cholera which swept over the country carried off Governor Ninian Edwards (his grandfather) among its victims. The year following the subject of this sketch, then being in his eighth year, was placed in the family of Rev. John F. Brooks, to acquire an education. He remained under the instruction of the reverend gentleman until the death of his grandmother, which occurred in the year 1840. In the succeeding year he entered the freshman class of Illinois College, at Jacksonville, being but fourteen years of age and the youngest member of his class. The following year he was afflicted with temporary loss of sight, and was compelled to abandon the further prosecution of his studies. The disease became aggravated to such an extent in the ensuing year that it was necessary for him to be led by the hand. On a partial recovery he attempted the completion of his studies at Kemper College, St. Louis, Missouri, but from continued failing of sight was compelled to abandon them in the sophomore course. A year from the time he left Kemper College and assumed a clerkship in the commission house of Rasin & Hanson, at St. Louis, under a self-indenture of three years, with compensation, board and washing. After this, and on January 8th, 1846, he formed a partnership with the old-established house of Hawley & Edwards, dry-goods merchants, of Springfield, Illinois—the partnership expiring in two years. On October 20th, 1847, he married the eldest daughter of James L.

Lamb, of Springfield. Until the year 1854 he was engaged in speculating, etc., with some degree of success. In this year he entered into politics, and in the following year was elected Mayor of Springfield. In 1856 he was elected Sheriff of Sangamon county, and at the expiration of his term of office was appointed Quartermaster-General of the State of Illinois by Governor W. H. Bissell. In 1858 he organized an independent company of militia, known as the Springfield Zouave Greys, and was chosen Captain. This company was the first tendered to and accepted by Governor Yates, under the State's quota of the seventy-five thousand troops ordered by the President and enrolled for the suppression of the rebellion, and was the nucleus of the 1st Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, of which he was chosen Colonel, and which took the number, 7, in honor of the six regiments furnished by the State of Illinois for the Mexican war. As there has been some difficulty, arising from the fact that the same honor was claimed by the 8th Regiment, it may not be amiss to make the following statement in regard to the matter. The commission of Colonel Cook was dated April 24th, 1861. The act appended confirms his position as Colonel of the 7th; notwithstanding claims put forward by Adjutant-General Haynir, in behalf of Colonel Oglesby, for that position :

"An Act Confirming the Election of Officers in the Volunteer Militia of the State of Illinois. In force April 29th, 1861.

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That all elections heretofore held prior to April 25th, A. D. 1861, in any regiment of the Illinois Volunteer Militia called into service under the proclamation of the President of the United States, for colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, or any other officers of said militia, shall be and hereby is declared good and valid, without any reference to any law prescribing the mode of such election.

"Section 2. This act shall be a public act, and shall be in force from and after its passage."

In conformity with the above statute Governor Richard Yates issued a commission to John Cook as Colonel of the 7th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Adjutant-General Haynir's report, volume 1, reads as follows, page 325: "The 7th Infantry Illinois Volunteers is claimed to be the first regiment organized in the State of Illinois under the first call of the President for three months' troops. The 8th Illinois claims the same honor. The 7th was mustered into the United States service at Camp Yates, Illinois, April 25th, 1861, by Captain John Pope, United States army. Was forwarded to Alton, St. Louis, Cairo, and Mound City, where it remained during the three months' service." Page 334. "On the 25th day of April, 1861, the 8th Illinois Volunteer Infantry was first organized for the three months' service, Colonel Oglesby commanding. A contest for rank and seniority arose between the 7th and 8th, both being organized the same day. This contest was finally ended by according to Colonel Cook the first number, 7, as the

number of his regiment, with the second rank as colonel; Colonel Oglesby taking the second number for his regiment, with the first rank as colonel." General Cook asserts that it is utterly impossible to sustain this statement; that while Colonel Oglesby, who affixed his executive approval as Governor of the State of Illinois to the report, may perhaps have done so depending upon the supposed accuracy of his appointee, the paragraph alluded to is nevertheless without foundation in any particular. The question of regimental numbers, as between Colonel Oglesby and Colonel Cook, was never for a moment raised; over this there was no controversy; consequently there could be no possibility of the waiver of rank on the part of Colonel Cook. Appreciating as he did the value of rank as an experienced soldier, he would not and did not waive it for any such reason as assigned by Governor Oglesby's Adjutant-General nor for any other. His regiment was ordered first to the city of Alton, and in the absence of camp and garrison equipage was quartered in the old penitentiary buildings, then abandoned. From there he proceeded to Cairo, from which point his command was ordered to Mound City; from thence to Ironton, where it assisted in driving out Jeff Thompson's and Hardee's forces from the State of Missouri. From Ironton the regiment was ordered to Cape Girardeau, from which point it proceeded to Fort "Joe Holt," Kentucky, opposite Cairo, where Colonel Cook was assigned command of a brigade consisting of the 7th Illinois, 28th Illinois, two squadrons of cavalry, and McAllister's Battery of Light Artillery. They were engaged in all reconnoissances from here, and were held as the reserve at Ellicott's Mills during the attack on Belmont and Columbus. On the 3d of February, 1862, he was assigned to the command of General Charles F. Smith, in the movement up the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers. He took part in the attack and capture of Forts Henry and Donelson. After the capture of Fort Donelson he was commissioned Brigadier General for gallant conduct. He subsequently took part in the battle of Shiloh. During the advance on Corinth he was ordered to report to the Secretary of War, and was by him assigned a command consisting of his brigade, consolidated with two brigades from General Shield's division, eleven batteries of artillery, and two regiments of cavalry—the artillery being stationed at different forts and points in the rear of Alexandria, Virginia. After McClellan's retreat from Harrison's Landing and Pope's retreat from the valley, he was relieved at his own request, and in the fall following was ordered to report to Major-General John Pope, commanding the Military Department of the Northwest, under whose command he remained until October 9th, 1864, when he was assigned command of the Military District of the State of Illinois, with head-quarters at Springfield, where he remained until he was mustered out of service, having previously been commissioned by President Johnson Major-General by brevet. In the fall of 1868 he was elected Representative from Sangamon county to

the Twenty-sixth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, in which position he acquitted himself with honor and credit to his constituents, and was chiefly instrumental in procuring the second appropriation for the erection of the new State Capitol, which is now one of the handsomest structures on the continent. His social qualities are of the highest order, and he is universally respected and admired as a fine type of the Western gentleman. His good-nature and pleasant address make him a most agreeable companion.

BREESE, HON. SIDNEY, Associate Justice, ex-Chief-Justice, and ex-United States Senator, was born about the close of the last century, in Oneida county, New York. He received a thorough general and classical education at the Union College, from which institution he graduated with distinction. He had been the school-fellow of Elias Kent Kane, who was his senior. After the appointment of the latter to the office of Secretary of State, in 1818, he became associated with him as a fellow-student of law. In 1820 he essayed the practice of his profession in Jackson county, but met with failure in the presentation and conduct of a case in court before a jury. Overwhelmed with mortification, he resolved, on the spur of the moment, to entirely abandon the practice of law, and in the ensuing year became the Postmaster of Kaskaskia. In 1822, however, he was appointed to the Circuit Attorneyship by Governor Bond, a position which he retained under Governor Coles, and until the accession of Governor Edwards. In 1831 he prepared and published "Breese's Reports" of the Supreme Court Decisions, that being the first book ever published in the State. In the course of the following year he took part in the memorable Black Hawk Indian war, serving notably and efficiently as a Major. While acting in a military capacity he was a prominent actor upon several important occasions, and was widely recognized as an intrepid and trustworthy officer. Upon the establishment of the Circuit Court system, in 1835, he was chosen Judge. In 1841 he was elected one of the Supreme Judges. In 1842 he was elected for a full term, from March 4th, 1843, to the Senate of the United States. At the expiration of that term he was, in 1850, elected to the Legislature and made Speaker of the House, a position for which he was admirably qualified both by natural abilities and solid acquirements, gleaned during years of service in public stations of trust and honor. In 1855 he was again elected Circuit Judge, and two years later, upon the resignation of Judge Scates, elevated a second time to the Supreme Bench, where he has since remained, a skillful and venerated expounder of the law. In rotation he has reached the position of Chief-Justice. It is on this bench that he has, by his numerous able opinions, secured the lasting regard of the people in general and the members of the bar in particular. In all that appertains to

his office his deportment and actions, in circumstances occasionally of a peculiarly irritating and wearisome nature, have invariably been characterized by courtesy and unswervable impartiality. His opinions and judgments merit, and have received in countless cases, the warmest commendation, while his reputation for spotless integrity is unassailable. Succinctly, he is a finished scholar, a profound jurist, and a useful citizen. While serving with the Congressional body he favored the annexation of Texas, warmly upheld as a valuable right our title to Oregon up to the line of fifty-four degrees forty minutes, and advised the carrying of the war with Mexico into the heart of that country. His action in connection with the land grants for the benefit of the Illinois Central Railroad was productive of considerable benefit to the country at large; his original plan being, not a grant, but really a pre-emption. He procured also the passage of acts for the sale of the mineral lands which constitute such a valuable resource of Galena and the environing region, and the passage of other acts also relative to similar properties in various sections of the State. To him is likewise due the honor and credit attached to that movement which eventually effected the repeal of the five years exemption from taxation of the public lands in the State, ultimately sources of revenue which proved to be needful and valuable aids to Illinois at the period when her energies were sorely prostrated by financial chaos and distress. He made, also, a very able report in favor of a grant of land to a railroad from Lake Michigan to the Pacific.

GREENLEAF, CHARLES WILSON, Dentist, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, September 11th, 1835. His great-grandfather, his grandfather, and his father also were dentists, thus making a succession of four generations of the same family engaged in the same profession. The last-named practised in Hartford, Connecticut, and the West for a period extending over forty years. Charles W. was educated primarily at a school in his native place, and when twelve years of age moved with his parents to Farmington, Illinois, where he remained during the ensuing six years. At the expiration of this time he removed to Peoria, in the same State, where he attended school, subsequently becoming a student at the Knox College, in Galesburg, in which institution he was a pupil for three years. He also practised dentistry in this place. Upon leaving the college he settled in Peoria, then opened a dental office in Sing Sing, New York, where he resided for five years, controlling an office also at Peekskill and Tarrytown, in partnership with another dentist. He then moved to New York city, where he practised during the succeeding two years, until an affection of the throat compelled him to relinquish an extensive practice. In 1863 he returned to Peoria, and there

resumed the practice of his profession in partnership with his father, and in this town has since permanently resided, in the possession of a very extensive and remunerative business. He had purchased an office in Chicago, intending to control two separate establishments, but his practice in Peoria speedily assumed such large proportions that he was compelled to abandon this purpose and confine himself entirely to one field of operations. Accordingly, after a brief trial, he disposed of his interest in the Chicago branch. In 1868 his father went out from the partnership, and became Assistant United States Assessor for the Fifth District. He made the first set of artificial teeth ever manufactured in Connecticut, and constructed it of a number of human teeth riveted upon a lignum vitæ base. He was one of the organizers of the Illinois State Dental Association, of which he is a member, and has at times contributed articles to various dental journals. He has three children, one son and two daughters.

FITHIAN, WILLIAM, M. D., was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1799. His parents were George Fithian and Sarah (Mulford) Fithian. He was educated by a private tutor, a Scotchman, who taught in a select school. In 1819 he began the study of medicine at Urbana, Ohio, under the instructions of Dr. Joseph Carter. In 1822 he passed the examination of the Ohio State Board of Medical Censors, and was licensed to practise. Commencing his professional career at Urbana he practised there for about two years, then removed to Danville, Illinois, at that early day containing but three or four country houses. From this time to the present day he has been constantly engaged in his profession, and has met with deserved success. Many years ago he was for a period drawn into politics, and served two terms in the lower House of the Illinois Legislature, and subsequently three terms in the Senate, having been elected on the old Whig ticket. He was married at Urbana, Ohio, to the daughter of E. C. Berry, who died in Danville, Illinois. He was afterward again married, to Josephine L. Black, widow of Rev. J. C. Black, a talented Presbyterian clergyman, who died in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in May, 1850.

FORRESTER, ROBERT H., Lawyer and Journalist, was born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, of Scottish parents, his father having been an eminent scholar and professor of mathematics, and a graduate of the University of Edinburgh. He is about fifty-three years of age. He studied law at Pittsburgh under the direction of Hon. James Dunlop. After his admission to the bar he practised about two years in the courts of that city, speedily acquiring, especially in criminal practice, the reputation of a skilful and promising

lawyer. In 1846 he emigrated to the State of Kentucky, and shortly afterward was placed at the head of a flourishing law school connected with a college at Georgetown, Kentucky, which he conducted for several years, Speaker Blaine of the House of Representatives, then a professor in the same college, having been one of his pupils. He subsequently practised his profession in the courts of the famous Blue Grass region of Kentucky, of which Lexington is the principal city, enjoying the reputation of an able lawyer, and holding in the old Whig party the position of an earnest and eloquent advocate of its principles. A short time before the outbreak of the rebellion he removed into the cotton district of the South, and engaged in cotton planting in Alabama, while still actively pursuing the practice of law. In 1864, at the solicitation of the "Friends of Peace and the Restoration of the Union," then a large party in the State of Georgia, including such men as Joshua Hill, Alexander H. Stephens, and Joseph Brown, he assumed the position of Editor-in-Chief of the *Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel*, published at Augusta, Georgia, and the newspaper organ of the Peace party in this section. While editing the paper he wrote many powerful and pungent articles in favor of peace, and an immediate return to the Union, and against the administration and perilous policy of Jefferson Davis, which were extensively read throughout the South, and exerted a palpable influence on the public mind. In his editorial contests he frequently encountered such spirits of the Southern press as Pollard, of the *Richmond Examiner*, and other advocates of rebellious measures, and in the course of this journalistic warfare wrote a lengthy and elaborate reply to an address of Howell Cobb to the people of Georgia in defence of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* by the Richmond government. The only reply which H. Cobb, or his friends, ventured to make to that manifesto was a tirade of abuse against the *Chronicle and Sentinel*, which was published in an Atlanta paper. His efforts in the cause of peace and re-union did much to dispose the Southern mind in favor of a return to the Union, and so alarming were they to the President of the Confederacy that a warrant for the arrest of the publisher of the *Chronicle and Sentinel* was issued and attempted to be served, but was defeated by the timely action of General Beauregard, then in command at Augusta. In 1862 he officiated as Provost Marshal General, first of western Tennessee, and later of northern Mississippi, holding the rank of Colonel in the Confederate service, and being charged with the administration of martial law, which he administered for the protection and to the satisfaction of the people of those regions at a time of general disorder and suspension of civil law. While officiating in this capacity he treated with remarkable kindness a large number of Union prisoners placed in his charge, his sanitary measures for the preservation of their health being so complete that scarcely a case of sickness, and not a single death, occurred among them. At the close of the war, in

1866, he was sent by the Confederate Secretary of War on a mission to Memphis, to negotiate an exchange of cotton for provisions, which President Lincoln had invited and encouraged, as tending to reconciliation by restoring commercial intercourse between the hostile sections. In that mission his efforts met with success, General Dana, then in command, giving him a written order guaranteeing from attack the steamer chartered to carry on the trade. At the termination of the contest he retired to his cotton plantation in Alabama, on which he continued to reside, practising law successfully in the neighboring courts, until, in 1868, enfeebled health, and the unsettled condition of the country, induced him to remove to Chicago, where he has since resided, occupied constantly by professional cares and duties. He has gained many important revenue cases in the Circuit Court of the United States, and has also conducted to successful endings various important causes in the Supreme Court of Illinois.

BOND, LESTER L., Lawyer, was born in Ravenna, Ohio, in 1830. He passed his earlier days on a farm, and in the practical study of the mechanical arts. With but a fair common school education and the learning acquired in the village academy, where he had been an attendant for a few terms, he applied himself to the study of law, and in 1853 was admitted to the bar. He subsequently practised in Ravenna for one year, and in 1854 removed to Chicago, where he engaged at first in the general practice of law. His practical knowledge of mechanical arts and inventions, however, and his natural liking for the study of mechanics, chemistry, and kindred sciences, induced him eventually to select the law pertaining to patents as a specialty, and to the study and practice of this he applied himself accordingly with unremitting industry and energy. In 1866 he formed a co-partnership with Hon. Edmund A. West, formerly of Wisconsin, and the firm of West & Bond is now engaged in nearly every litigated patent case in Chicago and vicinity, and has now an enviable reputation in Washington, New York, and other Eastern cities. From 1863 to 1866 he was a member of the Common Council, and served in the Legislature in the sessions of 1867 and 1869. He was also for several years a member of the Board of Education.

MOORE, SAMUEL M., Lawyer and Judge, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, and is now about fifty-three years of age. He studied law at Cynthiana, in that State, under Hon. James Curry, one of the oldest and most accurate lawyers then at the bar. In 1843 he entered on the practice of his profession, and in 1845 removed to Covington, Kentucky, where he was speedily recognized as a skilful prac-

itioner, and took rank with the most eminent men of the time and place. In 1856 he was elected Judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit of Kentucky. In becoming a candidate for this office he refused to accept the nomination of any political party, and while on the bench studiously avoided taking any part in party politics. His decisions were invariably characterized by soundness and learning, and he was distinguished for remarkable industry and his rapidity in the despatch of business, while his decrees were seldom appealed from or reversed. At the close of the rebellion, his judicial term having expired, he removed to Chicago, and entered into his present law partnership with Hon. B. Caulfield, then in full practice. He has long been a prominent and influential member of the Presbyterian Church, filling the office of a ruling Elder, and is regarded by his church as a man of sterling piety and integrity of character. In politics he has always been attached to the Democratic party, and in Kentucky was one of the most influential and valued leaders of his party. Since residing in Chicago, however, he has declined to take any active part in politics, devoting himself exclusively to professional labors.

SKINNON, JOHN J., Lawyer, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, and received his preparatory education in his native city. He is a graduate of the Jesuit College of Georgetown, District of Columbia, also of St. Rheims, France. Upon his return from Europe he began the study of law under the instructions of Nicholas Hill, of Albany, New York, and subsequently with Christian Rozilius, of New Orleans, Louisiana, finally with Swett & Orme, in Bloomington, Illinois. In 1848 he came to Chicago from New York, and has since resided permanently in the West. He is a practitioner of superior abilities, and has been intrusted with several very important cases in the Supreme Court of the United States. He converses fluently in several languages, and is thoroughly familiar with the classics.

BAN BUREN, EVARTS, Lawyer and Judge, was born in Kinderhook, New York, in 1803. He was admitted to the bar in 1827, when he removed to Penn Yan, where he was brought into contact with many of the most prominent legal and political men of the day. In 1836 he removed to Buffalo, and in 1840 returned to Penn Yan. In 1856 he came to Chicago, and in 1861 was elected Judge of the Recorder's Court. After serving one term he resumed the practice of law, in which he is now successfully engaged. He has taken an active part in politics, and in various criminal suits, which at the time of their occurrence attained a world-wide notoriety.

HANFORD, RAYMOND WHEELER, Lawyer and Judge, of Vermillion county, Illinois, was born in Summit county, Ohio, June 24th, 1829. His parents were John Hanford and Sarah E. (Noble) Hanford. He was educated at the Kenyon College, in his native State, and graduated from that institution in 1855. He commenced the study of law in the office of Thomas Corwin, of Cincinnati, completing his course under the direction of J. M. Leslie. He was admitted to the bar in Springfield, Illinois, in 1859, and subsequently began the practice of his profession in Danville, the county-seat of Vermillion county. In 1861 he enlisted in the 12th Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and shortly after was detailed and acted in the Quartermaster's department, ranking as First Lieutenant. Later he became Regimental Quartermaster, and served in this capacity until the termination of the conflict. In 1868 he was elected to the bench to fill an unexpired term of Daniel Clapp, in 1869 was re-elected for the regular term of four years, and was again elected in 1873. He was married, November 3d, 1866, to Henrietta M. Prince, from Maine, who died in 1869.

MITH, SIDNEY, Lawyer, was born in New York. He began the study of law with Church & Davis, in the western part of the State, and was admitted to the bar in Albion, New York. About eighteen years ago he settled in Chicago, where he has since permanently resided, engaged in the practice of his profession. In the preparation of a case he brings to bear upon it tireless application, a comprehensive knowledge of law and of the authorities, and a keen and logical appreciation of what is needed to conduct it to a successful issue. He is one of the most successful practitioners in this section of Illinois.

NORTON, HON. HIRAM, was born at Skeneateles, Onondaga county, New York, on February 26th, 1799. At the age of fourteen, a destitute and friendless orphan, with the simplest rudiments of education, he crossed over to Canada in search of employment, and was taken into the service of the Canada Stage Company. When eighteen years of age, having saved a little money from his wages, he was enabled to enter Lowville Academy, in Lewis county, New York, where he applied himself to study for two years, and laid the foundation for the culture and general knowledge of his later life; and when in 1858, after a long career of usefulness and honors, he returned to participate in the celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the academy, he was chosen by the alumni and students to preside at their meeting. On leaving this place he returned to Prescott, Canada, and resuming his connection with the stage line acquired

an interest in it and soon became its proprietor. At this period he entered with great zeal into various manufacturing and commercial enterprises, and while yet a young man was widely known as an active, public-spirited, and influential citizen, and as such was called into public life as a representative of the people. He was readily elected to the Canadian Parliament, where he was twice returned, and during fourteen years, embracing the stormy period of the rebellion of 1836-37, he remained a prominent and respected member of that body. He was also one of the government commissioners charged with the construction of the St. Lawrence Canal, and the improvement of the river navigation, and assisted in building and testing the first steamboat which descended the St. Lawrence rapids. In 1838 he accompanied the consulting engineer of the Illinois & Michigan Canal to the State of Illinois on a tour of inspection, and became so enamored of the country that he at once removed his family from Canada and settled at Lockport, in Will county, the head-quarters of the canal operations, where he built a fine residence, and took an active interest in the canal work, contributing largely by his practical knowledge and influence to the successful completion of that great undertaking, and also identified himself with many of the prominent interests of the State. After the opening of the canal he entered into extensive business operations at Lockport, and in 1848, in company with his two eldest sons, established the firm of Norton & Co., which is still one of the well-known business houses of the State, in the grain and milling trade at Lockport and Chicago. In 1858 he was sent, almost without opposition, to the State Legislature. With this exception, although controlling great political influence and support, he never sought or held public office or position in the West. His life, ranging from the destitution and hardships of a homeless boyhood, through trials and triumphs, and the manifold experiences of public and private life, to the quiet comforts and grateful honors of a serene and beautiful old age, was a constant exemplification of the energy, integrity, and simplicity which formed the basis of his character. He was a man of the most generous and kindly impulses. Incapable of deceit himself, he was wholly intolerant of all sham and artifice. Coming to Illinois a successful and enterprising man, in the prime of life, he was one of those who were able to meet the highest needs of a new State, and became and remained one of its leading citizens. Not ambitious of political preferment himself he was one of those whose support of other men, or their measures, was always considered a high indorsement. In Will county, where he resided nearly forty years, his business enterprise and public spirit contributed largely to the general prosperity; while his sterling character and warm social nature won for him the respect and affection of a host of friends. During the last ten years of his life he left the cares of active business to his sons, though remaining the head and counsellor of the house up to the time of his death, and found recreation

in a trip to Europe, and afterwards in the adornment and cultivation of the beautiful grounds about his residence. In March, 1875, he was taken sick, and after a short illness, which seemed to be but the general failing of his bodily powers, he died on the first day of April, 1875, at the age of seventy-six years. He retained all his faculties to the last hour. With his family all gathered about him, with a few calm, tender words to each, and a Christian's benediction upon all, he passed away, as he had deserved to do, painlessly and fearlessly.

POGUE, JOSEPH, M. D., was born in Philadelphia in 1833. His parents were Joseph Pogue, a banker and broker of Philadelphia, and Jane Knox (Cooper) Pogue. He was educated at the schools of the city, and in 1854 entered the Pennsylvania Medical College of Philadelphia, from which institution he graduated in 1857. Emigrating subsequently to Illinois, he settled at Alton, where he practised one year, and at the expiration of that time removed to Edwardsville in 1858. In 1862 he entered the service of the United States as Surgeon of the 14th Regiment of Missouri Volunteers, but was afterwards transferred to the 66th Illinois Regiment, with which he served for one year, when he was promoted and detached, acting during the balance of his term of service as Brigade Surgeon in Sherman's army. At the close of the war he returned to the practice of his profession at Edwardsville, Illinois, where he now enjoys an extensive practice, and is looked upon as an able practitioner and a skilful surgeon. He is a valued member of the Madison County Medical Society. He was married in 1860 to Sarah Jane Whiteside, who died in October, 1862. He was again married, in 1866, to Lizzie Hoagland, of Alton, Illinois.

CANNON, WILLIAM P., Lawyer, President of the Vermillion County Bank of Danville, Illinois, was born in Indiana in 1841. His father, Horace F. Cannon, was a physician. His mother was Miss Hollinsworth. His parents were natives of North Carolina. After receiving a public school education in Indiana, he entered the law office of his brother, J. G. Cannon, at Tuscola, Illinois, with whom he prosecuted his studies. In 1862 he was admitted to the bar. He then practised his profession in Tuscola, in association with his brother, until 1864, when he assumed charge of the banking house of Wyeth, Cannon & Co., which he conducted until 1870. At this date he organized the First National Bank of Tuscola, and became its President. In 1873 he removed to Danville, where he established the Vermillion County Bank, of which institution he now officiates as President. He is also President of the People's

Building and Loan Association, a flourishing institution of the same town. He was married in 1864 to Anna M. Walmsey, of Tuscola.

TERRY, HON. ELIAS S., Lawyer, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1807. His father, William Terry, was educated for the bar, but never practised. In 1828 he commenced the study of law in Virginia, and in 1832 was admitted to the bar in that State. Emigrating subsequently to Princeton, Indiana, he practised his profession there during the succeeding three years, at the expiration of which time he removed to Washington, in the same State. He was then professionally and actively engaged in this place until 1850, when he was appointed Recorder of the Land Office, at Washington, District of Columbia, under President Fillmore. The duties of that office he performed until April, 1853, when he returned to Indiana, establishing his office at Rockville, where he resided until June, 1858. He then removed to Danville, Illinois, where he has since lived, and is yet actively engaged in legal pursuits. In 1857, during his residence in Indiana, he was elected to the Supreme Bench of the State, but the Governor failing to recognize a vacancy therein, he did not take his seat. He served in the Legislature of Indiana one session, and officiated also as a member of the Constitutional Convention of that State, held in 1852, and resigned his seat in that body to go to Washington, District of Columbia. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of Illinois, held in 1862. He has also been a candidate for the Supreme Bench in Illinois, but failed to secure an election, although warmly supported by his county, which was politically opposed to him. He was married in 1838 to Elizabeth Jerauld, of Indiana.

POWELL, ISRAEL A., United States Collector and ex-Member of Legislature, was born in Kentucky on August 25th, 1826. His father, Austin Craig Powell, was a native of Georgia, and of English extraction. His ancestors were among the first emigrants who settled in Virginia, in the valley which bears the family name, "Powell Valley." When a young man he moved from Georgia to Kentucky, where he married, and with his wife and her parents moved to Gibson county, Indiana, near Princeton. There he resided for many years. While on a visit to his parents in Georgia he was taken sick and died. His mother was married again, to W. D. Pritchard, of Gibson county, and there resided until 1843, when they moved to Lawrenceville, Illinois. Israel A. attended the county school of Indiana for several years, and then entered the High School at Princeton. Afterwards he was taught by John Sead, at Lawrenceville. At the conclusion of his literary course he began the study of

medicine at Lawrenceville, with Drs. Hays and Banks, and continued under their tuition for three years. Dr. Banks dying at that time, he commenced to practise with Dr. Hays, and remained with him for five years, when that practitioner died. Until 1852 he pursued his profession alone, and then abandoned it on account of ill-health. During the war he was engaged in speculating in land. In November, 1867, he moved to Olney, Illinois, and continued his real estate transactions, subsequently purchasing a drug store in that city, and one at Vincennes, Indiana. He conducted both at the same time until 1871, when he sold out. He was then elected to the Legislature. The session was the first under the new Constitution, and it was a long and arduous one, the Chicago fire happening during its course, and all the State laws being required by the new Constitution to undergo revision. The session lasted ten months, and throughout it Dr. Powell took an active part, being Chairman of the Committee on Miscellaneous Subjects; second on the Committee on Railroads; and second on the Committee on Congressional, Senatorial and Representative Apportionment. Soon after the expiration of his term, he was appointed by President Grant Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eleventh Illinois District, a position he now holds. Soon after Dr. Powell commenced to practise with Dr. Hays, the first medical society was organized in the Wabash Valley, acting under a charter from the State Legislature. It was known as the "Æsculapian Medical Society," and was organized in part by Dr. Powell. In 1856, on the formation of the Republican party, he was a member of the first Republican State Convention, which was held at Bloomington, Illinois, and at which Governor Bissell received the nomination for the first office; this nomination carried, together with all the State ticket; the nominees were the first Republican candidates elected to office. In 1858, at the earnest solicitation of friends, he quitted the practice of medicine for the time being, and canvassed the counties of Lawrence and Crawford as a candidate for the State Legislature, there being a Democratic majority at the time of 1300. Although the first Republican candidate who had run from those counties, he was only beaten by 500 votes. Two years afterwards he again, to please his Republican friends, canvassed the counties of Lawrence and Wabash, which then formed one district, for the Legislature, against a former Democratic majority of 550, and was defeated by only 154 votes. When the war broke out, he was appointed by Governor Yates Examining Surgeon, for several counties. He was incapacitated for active service by reason of ill-health. Although his intention of entering the service was thus defeated, he took an active part in encouraging the enlistment of soldiers. In this work he continued all through the war. He was appointed by Governor Palmer a delegate to the National Convention for moving the capital of the United States, which met at St. Louis; and again, by Governor Beveridge, to the convention which met for the same purpose at Louisville. In 1872 he was appointed by President Grant one

of three commissioners, of whom he was Chairman, to examine the last section of the extension of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, which connects that road with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, Nebraska. He is a charter-member of the Danville, Olney & Ohio River Railroad, and served as its Treasurer for four years; also, one of the charter-members of Emanuel Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 32, Lawrenceville, Illinois, which was organized in 1846; he has filled all the chairs in the lodge, and was elected six years in succession as a Delegate to the Grand Lodge of the State, and served three years as District Deputy Grand Master. He became a member of the Masonic Order in 1858, and has advanced to the degree of Royal Arch Mason. He was married in Lawrenceville in 1847 to Adeline Badelotte, who died in 1855. In January, 1858, he was again married, to Parmelia Riley, of Hartford, Connecticut.

POWELL, JOHN FROST, Manufacturer, was born in Chicago on August 29th, 1837. His parents were George M. Powell and Aremesia Harmon. With only the advantages of a common school education he started in life as a hotel-keeper, and continued at it till 1858, when he married Marcelline Arno, of Waukegan. At this time he likewise engaged in making pumps from poplar wood, and relinquishing the hotel in 1861, he devoted himself more particularly to pump-manufacturing on Milwaukee avenue, Chicago, where he also utilized forty acres of land as a market garden, until 1863, when he gave up the latter enterprise. Removing his works in 1869 to Waukegan, he took in as partner James S. Moran in 1870, and continued the partnership till 1872 as Powell & Moran, when Mr. Moran resigned. Since then he has carried on the business alone. The works were destroyed by fire in 1873, entailing a loss of \$20,000. They were soon again built up, and from the little beginning of sending out fifty pumps in the first year, he now disposes of 8000 annually, at the value of \$52,000, employing many hands and an engine of thirty horse-power. There is also a planing and turning mill in connection, for making mouldings, etc., the machinery of which cost \$3000. Waukegan has been celebrated in Indian tradition as a place where marvellous cures have been performed, and this, coupled with many undoubted restorations to health, induced him to submit the waters to a celebrated firm of analytical chemists for analysis. The results gave the palm to these Magnesia Spring waters as in many respects the best yet discovered in America, and through the enterprise of Mr. Powell a special benefit has been conferred upon the valetudinarians of the country, many of whom live to attest the permanent good derived from their use. Agencies are established for furnishing the waters over a large area, and doubtless the projector will yet reap deservedly great results from his farsightedness. Although not yet arrived at the prime of life,

he has made his mark amongst the "men of action," and his achieving a foremost commercial position is only a question of time.

TENNEY, D. K., Lawyer, was born in Plattsburgh, New York, December 31st, 1834, and is the tenth and youngest child of his parents. He removed in his infancy with his parents to northern Ohio, then a wilderness, and at the age of eight entered a printing office, where he remained almost constantly until he had attained his fifteenth year. He then removed to Madison, Wisconsin, and entered the university at this place. Here, with the pittance earned in vacations as a printer, he struggled through three years of close study, deservedly taking high rank as a scholar. After leaving his *Alma Mater* he commenced the study of law, and in 1855, at the age of twenty, was admitted to the bar at Madison, and opened an office there. From that time until his removal to Chicago in 1870 he continued to enjoy an extensive and lucrative practice. He is a member of the firm of Tenney, McClellan & Tenney, one of the leading firms of the city in commercial law. He excels in the office as manager of the business, and as a counsellor and negotiator.

GREEN, WILLIAM H., Lawyer and ex-Judge, was born in Danville, Kentucky, December 8th, 1830. His father is Dr. Duff Green, also formerly of Danville. On the maternal side the family is of Scotch origin, and nearly related to General Simon Kenton, one of the early pioneers of Kentucky. William H. was educated partly at the Centre College, in his native State. At the age of seventeen he began teaching school, and continued at that avocation during the ensuing three years. He subsequently studied law under the instructions of Judge Scates, at Mt. Vernon, Illinois, and in 1853 began the practice of his profession in Massac county, where he resided until 1863, when he moved to Cairo, which has since been his home. In 1858 he was elected to the lower House of the Legislature from the district composed of the counties of Massac, Pope, and Hardin, and during the attendant session cast his vote for Stephen A. Douglas for the United States Senate as against Abraham Lincoln. In 1860 he was returned a second time from the same district, and in 1862 was elected to the State Senate. In 1865 he was elected Circuit Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit, serving three years. Since this time he has been engaged in practising his profession at Cairo, as the senior member of the firm of Green & Gilbert. He was a member of the Democratic National Conventions of 1860, 1864, and 1868, and for several years past has been a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. Also since 1861 he has been a member of the State Board of Education,

and connected with the Illinois and Central Railroad Company for over ten years as its attorney in Cairo and Southern Illinois. He was married in 1854 to Miss Hughes, of Union county, Kentucky, and has two children.

TWOOD, JULIUS P., Lawyer, was born in Monkton, Vermont, in 1825. He was educated at the Norwich University, began the study of law with Judge Rich of the Supreme Court of that State, and commenced its practice with Hon. William C. Wilson, afterward Judge of the same court; and was for two or three years and until he removed to Madison, Wisconsin, in 1861, Professor in the Franklin Law School, at Bakersfield, Vermont. In 1854 he was appointed Judge of the Dane County Court, and held that position for two and a half years, when ill health compelled him to resign. He was Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and in 1859 was named by the Democratic members of the Legislature as candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, but he declined to run, and in 1860 was Democratic candidate for Mayor at the first municipal election at Madison. In 1857 he organized the Governor's Guard, and shortly after went to the Potomac as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 6th Regiment, infantry, but was early disabled and compelled to leave. For two years he was partially paralyzed, and after his recovery settled in Chicago and resumed the practice of the law. In the fall of 1871 or 1872, the lawyers from Wisconsin, resident in Chicago, with unanimity requested him to run for Circuit Judge, but he declined the honor. In popular addresses he is terse and methodical, often impassioned and sometimes eloquent.

GOODNOW, HENRY C., Attorney-at-Law, was born in Waterford, Ohio, May 26th, 1830. He is of English and German extraction. His father, a native of Massachusetts, was engaged in blacksmithing, and resided in Ohio until his decease in 1859. His mother was a native of Ohio. He was educated at the Ohio University, in Athens, Ohio, and while attending college commenced the study of law with Mr. Jewett, of Athens. He was admitted to the bar at the date of his departure from college. He then taught school for a period of six months in Jackson county, Ohio. Subsequently he settled in Saline, Illinois, where he engaged in the practice of his profession, in which he has continued since that time. His professional labors have been crowned with success, and he now enjoys a very extensive and lucrative practice, while his reputation places him among the first practitioners of this section. In politics he has always been a Republican, and he has brought to its support talents of no mean degree. In 1872 he was a Delegate to the

National Republican Convention which nominated General U. S. Grant and Henry Wilson, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was married February 19th, 1862, to Margaret T. Newell, of Salem, Illinois.

CLARK, JAMES, President of Western Cement Company, was born in Ashburnham, Sussex county, England, September 9th, 1811, his father being James Clark, a farmer. He enjoyed no educational advantages but those of the common school, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to a coachmaker until he should become of age. He however at the age of nineteen left and went alone to America, landing April 16th, 1830, in New York city. He worked at his trade there for a few months, when he went to Grafton, Lorain county, Ohio, and opened a new farm for a widow lady, and in September of that year married her niece, Charlotte Sargent, an English girl, whom he had formerly known in his native land. They continued there four years and sold out and moved to La Salle county, Illinois, where he opened a new farm in what is now the town of Utica, in the year 1834. He was afterwards a contractor on the Illinois & Michigan Canal for eleven years from its beginning until it was finished. In 1845 he entered the business of making cement from a species of rocks found at Utica, and during the last three years of work upon the canal furnished cement for its construction. In 1855 he took into partnership his son, John L. Clark. In 1868 he began also to manufacture at Utica sewer pipes in company with his son, J. L. Clark, and William White, and he continues engaged in both these enterprises at the present time, having acquired large wealth by them. His cement business has increased from five thousand to eighty-five thousand barrels a year, and the sales of the sewer pipes for the last year amounted to \$30,000, in addition to which he owns and cultivates his original farm in Utica, upon which he located forty-one years ago, now comprising two thousand four hundred acres and known by the name of Clark's Falls, a romantic and beautiful spot. He is also President of the Western Cement Company, having its office in Chicago, which controls sixteen cement mills in various parts of the West, and is the largest cement business in America, turning out 700,000 barrels yearly. The town of Utica is a growth of his business, and he owns its stores, has managed its schools, and has general control of the place, a village of about 1500 inhabitants. He was elected to the Illinois Legislature in 1870 for a term of two years, was for twelve years Supervisor of Utica, and at one time Chairman of the La Salle County Bounty Committee, and settled up its affairs at the close of the war. He has one daughter, Mrs. Charlotte W. Peckham, of Utica, Illinois, and his wife is still living, to whom he has been married for forty-five years. He is a man esteemed for his private character and his business ability.

NICHOLSON, AARON B., Agriculturist, was born in Logan county, Ohio, in 1826. He is the son of David T. Nicholson and Ruth (Brown) Nicholson. He was reared on a farm, and from his earliest days to the present time has been constantly engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1856 he settled in Logan county, Illinois, and in 1869 was elected on the Republican ticket to the Senate of this State for a term of six years. During his term of service he has acted on the following committees: on Railroads (both sessions); on Agriculture and Drainage, of which he was Chairman (during the first session); and on the State House and Grounds. Prior to his election to the Senate, he was elected in 1860 Sheriff of the county, serving in that office for one term. He takes an active and useful part in public affairs, and is tireless in his endeavors to further the interests and development of his county and the town of Lincoln. He was married in 1846 to Jane Norton, of Michigan, who died in 1851. He was again married in 1852 to Mary A. Eastman, of Vermont.

MANN, JOSEPH B., Lawyer, was born in Somerville, New Jersey, November 9th, 1843. His father, John M. Mann, was also a lawyer; his mother was Eliza (Bonnell) Mann, of New Jersey. He was educated at Rutgers' College, New Brunswick, New Jersey, and graduated from that institution in 1865. He subsequently removed to the West, and entered the law department of the Chicago University, where he remained for nearly a year, and at the expiration of this time entered the law office of Judge P. L. Davis, then practising in Danville, Illinois. In February, 1867, he was admitted to the bar and commenced the practice of his profession in Danville, becoming associated with Judge Terry. Upon dissolving his connection with that practitioner, he formed a law partnership with Hon. O. L. Davis, with whom he continued his connection until his colleague was elected to the bench. He is one of the leaders at the bar of Danville, and possesses an extensive general practice. He was married in 1874 to Lucy Davis, a daughter of Judge O. L. Davis.

GILLESPIE, JOSEPH, Lawyer and ex-Judge, was born in the city of New York, in 1809. His parents, David Gillespie and Sarah Gillespie, were from Ireland, and emigrated to Illinois in 1819, locating in Edwardsville. He was partly educated at private schools in his native city, and also subsequently in select schools at Edwardsville, where, with the exception of a few years spent in the lead mine district of Galena, he has permanently resided since 1819. After completing a course of legal studies under the instructions of Hon. Cyrus Edwards, he was admitted to the bar in

1837. In 1836 he was elected Probate Judge of the county, and served one term. In 1840 he was elected to the lower House of the Legislature, where he also served one term, and subsequently filled a Senatorial seat for a period of eight years. He was a warm personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, who relied on him in those days to promote and sustain him in his political aspirations and movements, and he still preserves many letters received from the martyr President in the time when he and Douglas were fighting for supremacy. In 1861 he was elected Circuit Judge of the then Twenty-fourth Judicial District, comprising the counties of Bond, St. Clair and Madison, and served on this circuit for twelve years. He was married in 1845 to Mary E. Smith, of Virginia.

BASSETT, MOSES F., M. D., was born in Windsor county, Vermont, June 27th, 1821. His father was a farmer in moderate circumstances, with a large family, and not able to give this son such an education as he desired. At the age of fifteen years, having selected the medical profession for his occupation, with the consent of his parents he started out in the world to fit himself for his chosen field of labor by his own unaided exertions. Going to Albany, New York, in the fall of 1836, he procured a situation where a considerable portion of each day would be at his own disposal. Upon a salary of two and a half dollars a week he purchased his food, paid the rent of a small furnished room, hired books, and paid for two recitations a week. For two years he worked, studied, and subsisted in this manner, gaining considerable knowledge of Latin, physiology, chemistry, botany, and other branches that he thought important to fit him for the study and practice of medicine. Procuring some medical works, he then went into the country and taught a district school for the winter. The following spring he returned to Albany and obtained a place as student in a physician's office, and also a situation as assistant teacher in a private academy. A year and a half more was spent in teaching and reading medicine, when he abandoned teaching and became an assistant to his medical preceptor in office and out-door practice. In the meantime, by the friendship of some of the professors in the Albany Medical College, who were aware of his aims and struggles, he had been permitted to attend gratuitously the lectures and clinics of this institution, and though not matriculated or enrolled in the catalogue, had made better use of his privileges than many of its regular students. In the autumn of 1841, by the urgent invitation of a gentleman who had been his patient in Albany, and by the advice of his preceptor, he accompanied this gentleman to Barnstable, Massachusetts, to spend the winter in trying his skill on several of this man's friends who were suffering from chronic diseases. His success there was so good that he acquired quite a local reputation, and he concluded to

locate in a village near by and go into general practice. This step he has since regretted very much; nevertheless, his first year's practice was a success, and he can look back upon it now and see no great errors in diagnosis or treatment. Two years afterwards he removed to Falmouth, Massachusetts, and at once went into a large and successful practice, where he remained for two years, with the exception of the lecture season of 1846-47, which he spent at the Medical College at Worcester, Massachusetts, and graduated therefrom. In 1853 he went West and located in Quincy, Illinois, where he soon acquired a large practice, and is now one of the oldest and most widely-known physicians in that portion of the State. He has been for many years an active member of the Adams County (Illinois) Medical Society, and is also a member of the American Medical Association. During the late war he filled the very responsible position of Surgeon to the Board of Enrollment of the Provost Marshal's Bureau, Fourth District, Illinois, and discharged its duties in such a manner that at the close of the war, in the published reports of this department, he was mentioned as the model Surgeon of the service. He was also commissioned Pension Surgeon, and performed the duties of that office in Quincy for several years. He is a zealous member of the Masonic fraternity, and has taken all the degrees known to that order but one. He is still in active practice, in his fifty-fifth year, keeping up with the advancement of the profession, and performing an amount of labor that few men of forty could accomplish.

DRUMBULL, HON. LYMAN, Lawyer, ex-Judge, and United States Senator, was born in Colchester, Connecticut, October 12th, 1813. His preliminary education was acquired at the Bacon Academy, in his native town, which in those days was one of the best institutions of learning in New England. While in his sixteenth year he became engaged in teaching in a district school, and at twenty years of age removed to Georgia, where he assumed charge of an academy at Greenville. While pursuing this vocation he employed his leisure time in studying law, purposing to embrace ultimately the legal profession. After his admission to the bar in Georgia, in 1837, he removed to Illinois, settling in Belleville, St. Clair county. In 1840 he was elected a representative in the State Legislature from that county, and before the expiration of his term was, in 1841, appointed Secretary of State of Illinois. After serving in this office for two years he resumed the practice of his profession, in which he speedily acquired an eminence and distinction that placed him among the ablest leaders of the bar in this State. The Secretaryship of State was tendered him by Governor Carlin and taken from him by Governor Ford. He subsequently sought the Congressional nomination from Belleville, twice, but on each occasion met with

failure. He was then a candidate for United States Senator and Governor, a nomination for which offices, however, he did not succeed in securing. In 1846 he was nominated for Congress, and here again met with a defeat. In 1848, finally, he was nominated and elected one of the Justices of the State Supreme Court, under the new Constitution, and in 1852 was re-elected for nine years, but resigned in 1853. While on the bench he distinguished himself by admirable acuteness of discrimination, accuracy of judgment, and thorough familiarity with organic and statute laws. In 1854, after his resignation, he was elected a representative to the Thirty-fourth Congress from the Belleville district, then embracing a wide extent of country. Before taking his seat in the House, however, the Legislature elected him to the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, commencing March 4th, 1855, and ending in 1861. During his term of service he served as Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, and as a member of the Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds, on Indian Affairs, etc. During the stirring political contests which attended the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, he took a bold stand against the policy and doctrines of the old Democratic party, with which he had been actively and prominently identified, and espoused the cause of freedom, of which he became a zealous and efficient defender. In all questions bearing upon slavery he placed himself in direct and irreconcilable opposition to his colleague, Mr. Douglas, more especially in his famous popular sovereignty plan of settling the question in dispute in the Territories and future States. With such eminent and powerful ability did he hold in check and combat the measures and opinions of his opponents on this measure, that he at once gained a national reputation as a statesman of extraordinary powers. In 1860 he advocated ably and earnestly the election of Abraham Lincoln, and in the opening of the succeeding year, immediately previous to Lincoln's inauguration, and when the war of the rebellion had virtually opened, he was one of the leaders in the Senate of the Union party, and was fearless and outspoken in his advocacy of prompt and decided measures for the maintenance of the Union. In 1861 he was re-elected for a second term, and in 1867 for a third term in the Senate of the United States. As Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate—a position which he has held uninterruptedly since 1861—he framed and advocated some of the most important acts which were passed by Congress during and since the war. He was one of the first to propose the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery in the United States, a proposition which passed Congress and was ratified by the requisite votes of two-thirds of the States. In the Thirty-sixth Congress the increasing difficulties of the country were considered by the Senate, and when the bill to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Arizona came before that body, he sustained the view, in opposition to

Mr. Green, of Missouri, that when a territorial government, which, at the time of acquisition, was under a law prohibiting African slavery, becomes incorporated with the government, without any action of the people there, or any desire to have the existing laws changed, the existing state of things should be continued. When, on the 11th January, a resolution was offered in the Senate by Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, authorizing the retrocession by the President of the forts and arsenals within any State upon the application of the Legislature, or a convention of the people of such State, taking at the same time proper security for their safe-keeping and return, or payment for the same, he at once offered an amendment approving the act of Major Anderson in abandoning Fort Moultrie and taking possession of Fort Sumter. In his subsequent reply to the member from Mississippi who asserted the right of a State to withdraw from the Union, he spoke with bitter warmth, and in a few terse sentences exposed the sophistry of his opponent's arguments: "He has a most singular way of maintaining the Constitution. What is it? Why, he proposes that the government should abdicate. If it will simply withdraw its forces from Charleston, and abdicate either in favor of a mob or of the constituted authorities of Charleston, we will have peace! etc." In the discussions which arose concerning the resolution declaring legal the acts which had been done by the President in the after recess of Congress, he objected on the ground that no declaration could make legal acts which were illegal, and "was disposed to give the necessary power to the administration to suppress this rebellion." His subsequent expression of his views of the object of the war also were admirably and fearlessly expressed. In the Thirty-seventh Congress he took a prominent part in the discussions relating to the following measures: on the Transfer of Certain Suits to the United States Courts, on the Discharge of State Prisoners, and on Compensated Emancipation in Missouri. In the Thirty-eighth Congress he was prominent in the debates resulting from the production of the following measures: on the Oath of a Senator, on Colored Voters in Montana, on Amending the Constitution, and on Confiscation. And, among other measures arising under varying circumstances in ensuing sessions, he took a leading and influential position in relation to the following: on Trials by Military Commission, on the Electoral Vote of Louisiana, on the Admission of a Senator from Virginia, on the Government in Louisiana, on the Validity of Certain Proclamations, on Repeal of the Amnesty Clause, on Reconstruction, on Allowing Drawback at Boston, on Louisiana Affairs, and on the Louisiana Government Bill, etc. Also, he advocated with notable ability the acts establishing and enlarging the Freedman's Bureau, and eloquently defended the Civil Rights Bill. He voted for the acquittal of President Johnson on the articles of impeachment. He resided in Belleville, Illinois, until 1849, when he removed to Alton, in the same State, and subsequently, in 1863, to Chicago. As an orator he is devoid of imagery

and ornateness of diction, but as a clear, close, and systematic thinker, with an excellent memory and a wide and varied knowledge of public affairs, and an extensive acquaintance with law, he was among the most formidable debaters of the Senate.

MOORE, CLIFTON H., Lawyer, was born in Lake county, Ohio, October 26th, 1817. His parents were Isaac Moore and Philena (Blish) Moore. His earlier education was acquired in his native State, and in 1840 he commenced the study of law in Tazewell county, Illinois, under the instructions of Bailey & Wilmot. In July, 1841, he was admitted to practise, and in the following month established his office in Clinton, the county-seat of De Witt county, where he has since permanently resided, successfully engaged in professional labor. He is the oldest practitioner at the bar of De Witt county, and possesses an extensive practice. For many years he acted as Postmaster of Clinton, and was a member of the Illinois Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. He was married in August, 1845, to Elizabeth Richmond, of Tazewell county, who died in April, 1872. He was again married, in 1874, to Rose Onstein, of Lorain county, Ohio.

DIEFFENBACHER, PHILLIP L., M. D., was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, February 6th, 1830. He is the eldest son of Daniel and Catherine (Long) Dieffenbacher. His parents emigrated to the West in 1837, and settled in what was then part of Tazewell (now Mason) county, Illinois. He remained at home and helped improve a new farm until 1849, when he returned to Pennsylvania for the purpose of attending school. He entered the Newville Academy, a preparatory school to the Jefferson College at Canonsburg, where he finished his preparatory education. In 1851 he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Drs. P. H. and S. H. Long, of Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania. In 1853 he entered the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, and graduated in the spring of 1855. He then established his office in Mount Joy, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and there began the practice of his profession. In the spring of 1856 he returned to the West and located in Havana, Illinois. In 1857 he was married to Frances A. Parmelee, of Lockport, New York. In 1862 he entered the United States service as First Assistant Surgeon of the 85th Regiment of Illinois Infantry, and was promoted to Surgeon, with rank of Major, in June, 1863. He served with this body until the close of the war, when he returned to Havana, where he has since resided, constantly occupied in the duties connected with his profession, in which he makes surgery a

specialty. He performed the operation of resection of the shoulder joint for gunshot wound, successfully, in 1860, just before the war. He is a member of the State Medical Society, also of the Mason County Medical Society, of which at the present time he is Vice-President. He is United States Pension Surgeon for Mason county. He was married a second time, in 1874, to M. M. Mitchell, of Bath, Illinois.

VOLK, LEONARD W., Sculptor, was born in Wellstown, Montgomery (now Hamilton) county, New York, November 7th, 1828, descending from the earliest settlers in that State. His father, Garret Volk, was a marble cutter, and his mother, whose maiden name was Gesner, came from the historical family of Anneke Jantz Bogardus. Leonard was one of a family of four sisters and eight brothers, and a great portion of his youth was spent on a farm at Berkshire, in Massachusetts, to which his father had retired after his engagement on the marble work on the old City Hall of New York. He worked hard, suffered many hardships, and had to pick up his education at the winter sessions of a country school. The frequent migrations of the family from point to point interfered materially with his studies, which, at times of unusual progress in the various common school branches, he was compelled to suspend, suffering the loss in the interim of the headway he had made in study. His final school experience was at Lanesboro', Massachusetts, graduating from his common school pupilage in 1844. At the age then of sixteen he entered the marble factory run by his father and elder brother, in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, to learn the trade of a marble cutter. When he had obtained considerable skill as an apprentice he went to Springfield, in the same State, working there and subsequently at Pittsfield as a journeyman. At the suggestion and request of another brother, also a marble cutter, he went to Bethany, New York, where he formed the acquaintance of an accomplished young lady who seven years after became his wife. He was employed for some time as a journeyman at Batavia, Rochester, Albion, and Buffalo, and during this period the family of Miss Barlow moved to St. Louis, to which place, in 1848, he himself moved on the receipt of an offer of fifty dollars a month from an establishment in that city. He was stimulated to unusual exertion and study by two aims: to secure the love of the object of his admiration, and to become something more than a skilful carver in marble of ornamental work and lettering. He was ambitious to be more than this—to enjoy the success and the reputation of a sculptor in the fullest and broadest interpretation of that word. He was aware that the road to this eminence was a difficult one, paved as it generally has been from the outset with discouragements even to those possessing in the highest degree artistic taste and genius. Once resolved, he commenced

the basis of his future career, hoping for and very often doubting the result of this venture. He commenced to draw and model in clay, and one of his first efforts was a bust of Dr. J. K. Barlow, designed from a daguerreotype. He produced this in the fond hope that Miss Barlow might see and admire it and applaud his skill. His hopes were more than realized. His conscientious study was guided by artistic taste and nice discernment, and his progress, which surmounted, through the impulse of never-failing energy, unusual obstacles, was unusually rapid. He made a life-size copy of Hart's bust of Henry Clay, the first of its kind in marble ever executed west of the Mississippi river, and which he subsequently sold in Louisville, Kentucky. After this achievement he was commissioned by Archbishop Kenrick to cut two alto rilievo medallions, from an ivory miniature of Major Biddle and his wife, for their mausoleum. While in his new departure he was artistically successful, his pecuniary encouragement was small and discouraging, and he was obliged to return to his old trade as a marble carver and letterer. This he prosecuted with much zeal, laying by enough to carry him to Italy, where he might see the rare creations of the old masters, and draw from them not only inspiration but renewed vigor. In this profession he was one of the first to embark west of Cincinnati. About this time, in 1852, he was married to Miss Barlow, and for some time thereafter worked at Galena and Rock Island, Illinois. At Galena his studio was visited by the late Senator Douglas, who was a relative of his mother, and who, discerning in the young artist the evidences of an artistic talent, generously extended him the aid of his great personal influence and advice. He urged Mr. Volk to go to Chicago, as a locality more bountiful in opportunities for displaying his genius. Mr. Volk, however, first gave St. Louis another trial, and met with discouragement. Thence he went to Rock Island, where, two years after his first meeting with Senator Douglas, he again saw him. The latter offered to furnish the means to send him to Italy, and this friendly proposition was accepted. Mr. Volk removed to Chicago in 1855, where he determined to settle; and then, leaving his wife and only child in the care of his brother, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, he set sail for Europe in September of that year, from New York. He spent nearly eighteen months in Italy in the study of the sublime works of art in the great galleries, churches, and studios, and was received cordially in the "Eternal City" by Crawford, Randolph, Rogers, Bartholemew, Jues, and Mozier, artists whose names are familiar wherever modern sculpture is known. While occupying Mr. Jues' studio Mr. Volk modelled his first statue—that of Washington Cutting the Cherry Tree—and this artistic creation was highly commended by his brother artists. His visit was saddened by the announcement by letter of the death of his child. He left Rome in January, 1857, for home *via* Florence, Leghorn, Gibraltar, and New York, and in June of that year arrived in Chicago with but five dollars in his pocket.

Judge Douglas generously came to his assistance, and he went energetically to work. One of the first of his brilliant productions was a bust of his benefactor. In 1858, a year memorable for the exciting campaign for the United States Senatorship between Douglas and Lincoln, Mr. Volk was commissioned to execute a life-size statue of the former, and this order he executed rapidly and with striking fidelity to the original. This statue was the nucleus of the first Fine Art Exposition of the Northwest, which Mr. Volk organized in 1859, and which was held in Burch's building, at the corner of Lake street and Wabash avenue. Of this exhibition he was the Superintendent, by the appointment of the Board of Directors, and in all its artistic details he manifested the finest taste and discrimination. He spent the winter of 1860 in Washington, and published a "statuette" of Douglas, who was then looked upon as the coming President, which was made from sittings in Chicago. Mr. Lincoln, shortly after, while in that city, redeemed a promise he had previously made, to sit for his bust, and the work was conducted in Mr. Volk's studio, in Portland Block. The sculptor produced an admirable copy, which was afterwards cut in marble, and in 1866 disposed of to the Crosby Art Association, with the understanding that it should be sent to the great Paris Exposition Universelle, held in the year 1867. This was done, and it was received among the artists of Europe as one of the finest marbles in this exhibition. During the Presidential campaign of 1860, the busts of both candidates, reproduced by Mr. Volk, were sent to all sections of the country, but with, unfortunately, indifferent pecuniary success. Most of the winter of 1861-62 was spent by him in the Chicago Art Union; but the breaking out of the rebellion materially interfered with the benefits which, under the sway of tranquillity, would have resulted to local artists from this association. Mr. Volk was among the first to enlist when Sumter was fired upon and President Lincoln made his call for troops. The regiment to which his company was attached was never filled up, however, and he and his comrades were disbanded. During the military and naval movements from St. Louis and Cairo he and some brother artists commenced the painting of a panorama of the war, but he withdrew his interest before its completion. His next undertaking was the organization of the Douglas Monument Association, in which he was aided by Rev. William Barry, D. A. Gage, and others. He was selected as Secretary, and the association accepted his plan for the proposed monument, the corner stone of which was laid with imposing ceremonies in the autumn of 1865. The work of erecting that imposing tribute to the great statesman was left entirely under his supervision, and all its details were by him carried out with great care and skill. At the request of the widow of Senator Douglas he took charge of the grounds of the latter's estate in the southern part of Chicago, and took up his own residence in a cottage, at Cottage Grove, once occupied by Mr. Douglas. With a keen sympathy for those struggling

against the adversities he himself encountered, he is active in doing all that can benefit young artists battling for success. He succeeded in obtaining subscriptions for the purchase of George P. A. Healey's (the eminent portrait painter) private gallery of paintings, which were placed in the keeping of Hon. J. Y. Scammon, to be held in trust for the subscribers. He started a chartered association for the purpose of opening a public art gallery, with this fine collection as a nucleus, and, with the generous assistance of a number of public-spirited gentlemen, he secured the lease of the old Walker mansion, at the corner of State and Washington streets, which was opened as an Art Building, with studios, and here for a long time he had his quarters. From this place he went to his own marble-front building, on Washington street between Wells and Franklin, designed and erected by him for art and business purposes, being joined in this enterprise by his friend, Dr. Edmund C. Rogers, a brother of the famous sculptor. He has paid great attention to designs for monuments for parks and cemeteries, and among his productions is the Firemen's Monument at Rosehill, and several military monuments, one of which was ordered by Dan Rice, the showman, and erected by him at a cost of over \$5000, at Girard, Pennsylvania, in honor of the soldiers of Erie county. Mr. Volk was the chief organizer and manager of the art galleries which formed so conspicuous a feature of the two Chicago Sanitary Fairs, one in 1863 and one in 1865, for the aid of sick and wounded soldiers. A great demand sprung up during the war for copies in plaster of his bust of Lincoln, and it was infringed upon by parties in New York and elsewhere, and justly indignant by the infringement of Italians in Chicago, he entered their shops and broke their moulds and casts, for which they prosecuted him for trespass, but failed to get satisfaction. He has, by the most persistent vigor, achieved success after the most dismaying failures and under the most discouraging circumstances. The recognition of his genius as a sculptor is general, and he is quoted as one of the leading artists of the country, a distinction which he has earned, and which is the just reward of his labors.

OGAN, HON. JOHN A., United States Senator from Illinois, was born in Jackson county, Illinois, on February 9th, 1826. His father, Dr. John Logan, came from Ireland to Illinois in 1823. His mother, Elizabeth (Jenkins) Logan, was a native of Tennessee. His early education he received partly from his father and partly from such schools as were set up from time to time by teachers who visited the new settlement. Having thus laid a foundation he became a student at the Louisville University, from which he graduated in due course. On the outbreak of the Mexican war he enlisted as a private in the Illinois volunteers, and was chosen Lieutenant in a company of the 1st Illinois

Infantry. He did good service as a soldier, and became Quartermaster and Adjutant of his regiment. At the close of the war he returned home, and in the fall of 1848 began the study of law in the office of his uncle, Alexander M. Jenkins, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois. In November, 1849, he was elected Clerk of Jackson county. He still pursued, though somewhat desultorily, his legal studies, attended a course of law lectures in Louisville, and having received his diploma in 1857, he commenced the practice of his profession with his uncle. In the meantime he had by his popular manners and high abilities won an excellent place in public esteem, and in 1852 had been elected Prosecuting Attorney of the Third Judicial District, a position he held until 1857. He had also, in the fall of 1852, been chosen a member of the State Legislature, and been three times re-elected—in 1853, 1856, and 1857. In 1856, also, he had been returned as a Presidential Elector. In the year following the formation of his partnership with his uncle, in 1858, he became a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket, and was elected. So well did he serve his constituents, and so thoroughly did he secure their confidence, that he was re-elected in 1860. Up to the time when it was manifest that the South would precipitate a struggle and seek to overthrow the Union, he had been an ardent Democrat, and in the Presidential campaign of 1860 he earnestly espoused the cause of Stephen A. Douglas. As soon, however, as he saw the Union endangered he promptly declared that in the event of Abraham Lincoln's election he would "shoulder his musket to have him inaugurated." While serving in the Thirty-seventh Congress, on the called session, in July, 1861, he joined the troops that were marching through Washington to meet the enemy. He fought in the ranks at the disastrous battle of Bull Run, and was among the last to leave the field. Subsequently believing he could serve his country better in the field than in its legislative halls, he resigned his seat, and in September, 1861, entered the army as Colonel of the 31st Regiment of Illinois Infantry. His command first encountered the foe at Belmont, where Colonel Logan had his horse shot under him. He led his regiment in the attack upon Fort Henry. In the assault on Fort Donelson he received a severe wound, which incapacitated him for some time for active service. Immediately, however, he was at all fit for duty he reported to General Grant, at Pittsburgh Landing, and in March, 1862, was made a Brigadier-General of volunteers. Subsequently he bore a prominent part in the movement against Corinth. In Grant's northern Mississippi campaign General Logan commanded the 3d Division of the 17th Army Corps, under General McPherson, and his skill and bravery were so distinguished as to lead to his promotion to the rank of Major-General of volunteers, his commission bearing date November 26th, 1862. He participated in the struggle at Port Gibson, and contributed in no small degree to the victory there won. At the battle of Raymond he saved the day by his personal valor; at Jack-

son he did yeoman service in defeating the enemy, and in the battle of Champion Hill he played a conspicuous part. During the siege of Vicksburg he commanded McPherson's centre, and on the 25th of June made the assault after the explosion of the mine. His column was the first to enter the city, of which he was made Military Governor. In November, 1863, he secured another and important military step, being appointed to succeed General Sherman in command of the 15th Army Corps. He led the advance of the Army of the Tennessee in the movement at Resaca, and at Dallas he encountered and repulsed Hardee's veterans. Another distinguished service he rendered in driving the enemy from his line of works at Kennesaw Mountain. At Atlanta, after the fall of General McPherson, he succeeded that gallant and able officer in command of the Army of the Tennessee in that desperate battle. And so until the close of the war he was continually in active service, ever distinguishing himself by his military skill and gallantry. He was appointed Minister to Mexico in 1865, but declined. Becoming a candidate for the Fortieth Congress as Representative from the State of Illinois at large, he was elected by a large majority, and was re-elected to the Forty-first. In the latter he served as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, a position for which his experience peculiarly fitted him. He was a second time re-elected, but before he could take his seat in the Forty-second Congress he was elected by the Legislature as the successor of Richard Yates in the United States Senate. He entered that body on March 4th, 1871, and his term extends until March 3d, 1877. Since the outbreak of the war he has affiliated with the Republican party, and his earnest, able advocacy of the distinctive principles which drew him within its ranks has contributed in considerable measure to the maintenance of its supremacy. He is a man of great popularity and a steadfast friend of the soldier with whom he fought so bravely for the preservation of the nation.

RANDALL, GURDON P., Architect, was born in Braintree, Orange county, Vermont, February 18th, 1821, and possessed the advantages of a thorough public school education in early life. In his youth he assisted his father, who was engaged in the lumbering and building trade, and on reaching manhood was married to Louisa Caroline Drew, on January 31st, 1842. When twenty-two years of age he moved to Boston, where he vigorously commenced the study of practical architecture in its higher forms, and soon became proficient as a designer, taking precedence in this line over many who had for years followed the profession of designing and building architects. Until the age of thirty he confined his attention exclusively to designing and constructing churches and railroad buildings, making of the latter a specialty, in which he obtained a very fine reputa-

tion. Nearly all the buildings of the Vermont Central and the Rutland & Burlington Railroads, together with many of those on the New York Central and Syracuse & Binghamton Railroads, were erected from designs furnished by him, and were by him supervised in construction. He afterwards enlarged the sphere of his professional labors to embrace all branches of the art, for which he was fully prepared by arduous study and by a talent for originality which is not often to be encountered. In 1850 he moved to Syracuse, New York, where he met with great success. In 1856, infected alike with thousands with what was popularly termed the "western fever," he went to Chicago, where he found many formidable competitors in the profession of architecture, and all engaged in a thriving business. He found the field within the city proper thoroughly occupied, and by men whose ability could not be discounted. The most promising prospect to him as a new-comer was the suburban vicinity and the towns and cities whose destiny was controlled almost by that of Chicago itself. Chicago was then as now the centralizing point of northwestern trade, and he conceived the idea that it should be and could be the central point of professional labor. He commenced his labors in this direction and his perseverance was rewarded with unbounded success, richly merited by his patience, his energy, and his genius. While the competitors for the field of architecture in Chicago *per se* have surpassed him in obtaining patronage in that city, he has outstripped them in securing professional and lucrative employment beyond its immediate boundaries, and has achieved a reputation which is not limited to a city, but which may be said to be co-extensive with improvements in the entire northwest for the past twenty years. He has designed and supervised the construction of more buildings in the country which is tributary to the commercial greatness of Chicago than any other architect of his time. His business grew very rapidly in proportion, and he was compelled to employ a large number of draughtsmen to get out the working plans of the buildings he had designed. While he gives his attention to structures of all kinds and adapted to every variety of purpose, he makes a specialty of those devoted to public uses, such as churches, court-houses, schools, halls, etc., and is almost exclusively engaged in important work of this nature. He designed Plymouth Church, on Wabash avenue; the Eighth Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Roky and Washington streets; the Newberry, Skinner and Haven public school buildings, which furnished the models for nearly all the schools since erected in that city; the Theological Seminary of the Northwest, at Hyde Park; the Northwestern University, at Evanston; and many splendid residences conspicuously adorning some of the finest thoroughfares in Chicago. Beyond the limits of Chicago, his genius embodied in brick and stone and wood is even more prominent, but it will be impossible to enumerate in this connection more than the following edifices erected from his designs: the Normal University, at Bloomington, Illi-

nois; the Court House, at Jacksonville, Illinois; Metropolis College, Metropolis, Illinois; the Minnesota State Normal School, at Winona; and Wisconsin Normal Schools, at Whitewater and elsewhere. The cost of these buildings mainly ranged between \$85,000 and \$150,000. Many of the finest public school buildings in the country were planned by him, as for instance, the high school at Aurora, Illinois; the schools at Galesburg, Jacksonville, Litchfield, Olney, Du Quoin, Macomb, Pekin, and Sycamore, Illinois; at La Porte, Indiana, and at Winona, Berlin, and Red Wing, Minnesota. He designed the Jefferson Liberal Institute (Universalist) at Jefferson, Wisconsin; an academy and convent (Catholic) at Leavenworth, Kansas; and the Convent of the Sacred Heart, at St. Louis. His designs for educational institutions were received with so much favor in the West, that he was soon called upon to fill orders from the East and South, and he has been profitably engaged in these architectural labors. His designs possess the merit of novelty, beauty of proportion, and convenience of internal arrangement, and are accepted as the productions of a man eminently fitted for the difficult and hazardous profession of a practical architect. He is a man of fine culture and of public spirit, and has taken a high place in the profession and in the esteem of the community. Latterly he has turned his attention to general science, and delivers entertaining and instructive lectures on various topics, especially on that of light and its phenomena. Beyond that of Justice of the Peace, he has filled no political station, and is independent of party affiliation in his support of candidates for civil station.

 McCAGG, EZRA BUTLER, Lawyer, was born at Kinderhook, a village lying near the Hudson above New York city, November 22, 1825. His father was a merchant who early in life acquired a fortune, and soon retired to an estate near Kinderhook to enjoy the fruits of his active and industrious business career. Ezra B. was educated at home under the care of a neighboring clergyman. When nineteen years of age he entered the law office of Monell, Hogeboom & Monell, prominent lawyers of Hudson, New York, as a law student, and read law for some years under the direction of these preceptors, who have all since occupied high judicial stations in the State of New York. In 1847 he was admitted to practise, and soon after removed to Chicago, where he associated with J. Y. Scammon, the firm being known as Scammon & McCagg. In 1849 Hon. Samuel W. Fuller was admitted to the partnership, the firm-name being changed to Scammon, McCagg & Fuller. This organization of the firm, which very soon won an eminent position in the estimation of the bench and bar, remained thus constituted until 1872, when Mr. Scammon withdrew, and Mr. W. I. Culver was admitted, and the reorganized partnership continued the same, with the exception of these changes, until 1873, when

the death of Mr. Fuller occurred. This firm enjoyed a very extensive and important practice, covering many of the more important civil cases presented for adjudication to the city, State, and Federal courts. Its individual members were men profoundly read in the law, with rare abilities for the duties of advising and acting advocates. Mr. McCagg, during the civil war, was an industrious promoter of the United States Sanitary Commission, and filled the arduous position of President of the Northwestern Sanitary Commission. He was chosen as first President of the Chicago Club, and has been Trustee of the University of Chicago, and of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, and is now one of the Board of Managers of the Chicago Bar Association. He is a gentleman of scholarly tastes and acquirements, and prior to the memorable fire of 1871 had, besides his law library, one of the largest miscellaneous libraries in the Northwest, the formation of which had been the labor of many years. His collection of the writings and letters of the early Jesuits and settlers of the northwestern States and Territories was one of the best extant. This library was wholly destroyed, and much reliable data of the opening and settlement of the great Northwest was lost. Mr. McCagg is a Republican from conviction, and while he takes a profound interest in the progress of civil affairs, he is in no sense a politician according to the modern interpretation given to that term. He has given a great deal of his time and attention to the promotion and improvement of the system of popular education, and to all movements for the moral, intellectual and material prosperity of the community in which he resides. He possesses no common degree of ability as a lawyer. His arguments, which are models of composition and eloquence, derive their greatest force from the clearness with which the issues involved are presented, and the logical precision with which his conclusions are attained. He is a leading and highly esteemed member of the bar, and has, moreover, the respect of the entire community in which he moves.

 PATTERSON, ROBERT WILSON, D. D., Professor in the Presbyterian Seminary, in Chicago, was born January 21st, 1814, near Marysville, East Tennessee, being the son of Alexander and Sarah E. (Stevenson) Patterson, both natives of South Carolina, and descending on both paternal and maternal sides from a long line of Scotch Presbyterians, who held their faith through a century of persecution, and whose descendants, to escape intolerant tyranny, took refuge in this country. In 1824 his father, fearing the influence which the institution of slavery might have upon his children, removed to Illinois, six years after that State had been admitted to the Federal Union, with an organic law prohibiting human bondage. Shortly after this migration his father died, leaving the care of his large family to his widow, a woman of great energy and rare acquirements. Robert

remained upon the homestead farm until his eighteenth year was reached, when he entered Illinois College, having been prepared for this course by the teaching of his mother. He pursued his studies in this institution, then presided over by Dr. Edward Beecher, with great assiduity, and with the aim of perfecting himself for the ministry. Upon the completion of his collegiate course, he entered Lane Theological Seminary, and prosecuted his theological studies under Professor Stowe and Dr. Lyman Beecher. He inherited from his mother a passion and taste for music, and became proficient as a violinist, in the playing of which he found recreation from his laborious and taxing application to study. Upon leaving the seminary Dr. Patterson went to Chicago, where he labored for twelve years as a pastor, and was then called to the Chair of Didactic Theology in Lane Seminary, as the successor of his former preceptor, Lyman Beecher. This tempting offer he, however, declined. In 1859 he was chosen Moderator of the General Assembly of the New School Presbyterian Church, and afterwards became a member of the conference which devised a plan of uniting the two schools, which was eventually happily consummated. Dr. Patterson was Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago, which was organized in 1842. In 1841 Dr. Patterson, then a student in the Seminary, acted as "supply" to the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church, and created a very profound impression among his hearers by his eloquence and the varied resources of his mind. In the following year the new organization called him to their head, and he accepted the pastorate, which he filled for more than a quarter of a century. He is a strong doctrinal, but not a controversial, preacher, holding to a strict orthodox interpretation of the Presbyterian Confession of Faith, which he expounds with logic and eloquence. He was as a pastor very popular, both in and out of the pulpit, and was constant in his attendance on the sick and suffering. He is now a Professor in the Presbyterian Seminary at Chicago.



SHERMAN, FRANCIS P., ex-Mayor of Chicago, was born in Newtown, Connecticut, in the year 1805, and removed with his family to Chicago in April, 1834. With the aid of a fellow-workman shortly after his arrival, he built a frame dwelling on Randolph street, between La Salle and Wells, which he opened as a boarding-house. This hotel of modest pretensions, which originally was about twelve feet high, eighteen feet wide, and thirty feet long, was soon occupied, and the landlord did, as it was commonly said then, a thriving business. In the following year he purchased a team and wagon, when there were no stage-coach facilities, and railroads in that then far western country were not dreamed of, and carried passengers from Chicago to Joliet, Ottawa, Galena, Peoria, and other interior points, and generally had the good luck to fall in with a return load. In 1835 he

moved to what is now Adams street, but in the language of those pioneer days, "out on the prairie," and commenced to manufacture brick, and in 1835-36 built for himself the first four-story brick building erected on Lake street, on the lot more recently used by Matson & Hoes for their jewelry store. For more than fourteen years he continued in the manufacture of brick, acquiring and improving a great deal of valuable property in that period, and retired in 1850 with a comfortable fortune to reward his enterprise and his energetic labor. In 1836-37 he erected at the corner of Randolph and Clark streets a three-story building known as the "City Hotel," which subsequently he remodelled, turning it into a five-story structure, 80 by 100 feet, which was rechristened the "Sherman House." After quite a successful career this building was razed in 1860, and on its site he erected a splendid edifice for hotel purposes, under the same name as its predecessor, and this hotel soon gained the reputation of being one of the finest, as to its accommodations and equipments, and the best as to its management, in the West. From his first appearance in Chicago Mr. Sherman observed great interest in political affairs, and was very soon selected by his fellow-citizens for positions of honor and responsibility. He was one of the first Board of Trustees of the town, and served until it was incorporated as a city, and then became one of the first city aldermen, and was repeatedly called upon to serve in that capacity. He was a member of the County Commissioners' Court, one of the Board of Appraisers of Canal Lands, a Supervisor for one of the wards, and President of the Board when the sale of the Public Square was ordered, and by his influence and argument defeated a scheme which, had it been accomplished, must have cost the city a great and needless expenditure. He succeeded in inducing the city authorities to contribute liberally for the erection in this area the court-house building, and did much, as a private citizen and as a municipal servant, to raise him in the estimation of the people. As early as 1843 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and was a Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, which was held in 1847. He has, since he arrived at the estate of manhood, with the exception of one year, acted with the Democratic party, and became popular and influential as one of the most sagacious and practical of its leaders. In 1856 he was nominated for the Mayoralty, but was defeated. In 1858 he was the Democratic candidate for the Legislature, and sustained defeat. In 1862 he was again nominated for the Mayoralty of Chicago on the Democratic ticket, and was elected over C. N. Holden, Esq. In 1863 he was re-elected for two years over T. B. Bryan, Esq., after a bitter contest. In 1862 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress, and in 1865 and 1867 respectively was again the Democratic candidate for the office of Mayor of Chicago. He is a gentleman of marked force of character, of good common sense, and of the highest integrity, and is respected by the entire body of citizens as a tried public servant and as a liberal and public-spirited man.

GOOKINS, SAMUEL BARNES, Lawyer and ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana, was born in Rupert, Bennington county, Vermont, May 30th, 1809. His father, who died April 5th, 1814, emigrated to Rodman, Jefferson county, New York, in February, 1812. Before attaining his fourteenth year, being then the youngest of ten children, Samuel set out for the West, May 5th, 1823, the objective point being Fort Harrison, where Zachary Taylor first distinguished himself by defending the fort against an attack made on it by the Indians. He was accompanied on this occasion by his mother and a brother twenty-three years of age. The route taken was from Sackett's Harbor to Lewiston by the steamer "Ontario," and thence in a wagon to Fort Slosser. From there the journey was continued in an open boat to Buffalo, and in a schooner to Detroit, and later to Fort Meigs, on the Maumee. A canoe then carried the party to Fort Wayne, whence they were hauled by an ox-team to the head waters of the Wabash, from which point they descended the river again in a canoe to Fort Harrison, and settled near the then small village, now the flourishing city, of Terre Haute. This was the second family which emigrated to the West by what was known as the northern route, the usual path of emigration prior to this time having been down the Ohio. By the treaty of 1821 the Indians had ceded a large part of northern Indiana to the United States, but still occupied the country while the emigrants were passing through. Excepting a few settlers near Fort Wayne, there was then but one settler on the Wabash from that point to another about twenty miles above Fort Harrison, the Indians being the sole occupants of the intervening territory. About eighteen months after reaching his Western home his mother's decease occurred. Left without the means or facilities needful to secure an education, and cherishing a longing desire to acquire knowledge, he apprenticed himself, signing his own indentures, his first achievement in the law, in 1826, to the editor, printer and publisher of the *Western Register*, the first newspaper published in Indiana, north of Vincennes. His first performance in his new vocation was the putting into type for the press "The Wonderful Narrative of the Death of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, which occurred July 4th, 1826, on the fiftieth anniversary of the day on which they affixed their signatures to the immortal declaration." He subsequently assumed the role of journalist, acting as such until 1832. Among the leading journalists of that day were Hezekiah Niles, editor of *Niles' Register*, and Gales & Seaton, publishers of the *National Intelligencer*. Having no other occupation in view he made arrangements to go to Washington City, and, in fact, had finished the packing of his trunk and was ready for departure, when an event occurred which changed materially the tenor and purpose of his life. Hon. Amory Kinney, then Judge of the Circuit Court, with whom he had long been intimately associated, had often called his attention to the law. One

particular Saturday evening, on returning from his circuit, having heard of the projected departure for Washington, the judge again presented the subject, and pressed him so warmly and with such effect that on the ensuing Monday morning instead of taking the stage for Washington he sat down to study over Blackstone. After reading the usual course he was admitted to the bar in 1834, and thereafter practised his profession until 1850, when he was appointed to the circuit bench. In the last days of August, 1830, he went to Vincennes, the first seat of government of Indiana, to assist in establishing the *Vincennes Gazette*, a newspaper still published there. Twenty years, or thereabout, from that day he returned to the same place to hold his first court. In 1851 Indiana adopted a new Constitution, with an elective judiciary. The State was governed extensively by Democratic views, and he was nominated on the Whig ticket for Judge of the Supreme Court, with Charles Dewey, David McDonald and John B. Howe, and defeated eventually by fifteen thousand majority. Two years later, in 1854, after the passage of the famous Nebraska bill and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he was again nominated to the same position, and elected by about the same majority as that by which he had been defeated two years before. In 1858 he resigned his position and came to Chicago, entering the firm of Gookins, Thomas & Roberts, which, with the exception of the change caused by the death of the middle member in 1863, has continued to the present time. He was married in Terre Haute, Indiana, in January, 1834, to Mary Caroline Osborn, and has two children living—one daughter, now married to Rev. George Ducey, of Terre Haute, Indiana, and one son, James F. Gookins, the well-known artist of Chicago.

MCCLURG, ALEXANDER C., Merchant, General of United States Volunteers, was born in Philadelphia, being the son of Alexander McClurg, the original builder of the Fort Pitt Foundry, at Pittsburgh, which was chiefly engaged during the war in manufacturing cannon for the use of the army and navy. His boyhood was mainly spent in the latter city, to which his parents, after his birth in Philadelphia, had returned. He graduated at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and upon his return to Pittsburgh commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. Walter H. Lowrie, then Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Impaired health, resulting from too close an application to his textbooks, compelled his relinquishment of this study, and in the autumn of 1859 he removed to Chicago, where he entered upon his arrival the book-house of S. C. Griggs & Co., the leading establishment in that branch of business in the West. He brought to this calling not only fine natural tastes and acquirements, but vigor and attention, and soon thoroughly mastered all its details. He had assumed a prominent position in this establishment when the war broke out,

and he felt it his duty to enter the Union service. He entered as a private in Company D, 16th Regiment Illinois State Militia, then commanded by Captain, now General, Bradley, of the regular service. His regiment was intended for three months' service, but it was not needed, and after drilling for nearly this time it disbanded. Mr. McClurg for a short period resumed business, and upon the second call of President Lincoln he, as Captain of the Crosby Guards, which he had partially raised, joined the 2d Board of Trade Regiment, which, under the command of Colonel Frank Sherman, left for Louisville on September 4th, 1862. The regiment first moved to the defence of Cincinnati, which was threatened by Kirby Smith, and returned to Louisville in time to participate in the battle of Perryville, within one month from the date of its leaving Chicago. Upon its arrival at Nashville Captain McClurg was detailed as Judge Advocate of an important court-martial, of which General Woodruff, of Kentucky, was President. His duties were so ably discharged in this station as to attract the attention of Major-General McCook, who in May, 1863, placed him upon his staff as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General. In this capacity he served through the campaigns of General Rosecrans against Tullahoma and Chattanooga, participating gallantly in the battles of Liberty Gap and Chickamauga. Upon the reorganization of the army after the latter engagement General McCook was relieved of his command, and Captain McClurg, instead of being quietly, as he supposed, allowed to return to his company, was immediately complimented with offers of preferment by Generals Thomas, Sheridan and Baird. The latter offered him the Adjutant-Generalship of his division, and this he accepted. The following letter testifies to the high estimation in which he was held by General Sheridan: "Winchester, Virginia, November 16th, 1864. My dear Captain: . . . I am pleased to tender you my thanks for the valuable services you rendered while with the 20th Corps. I was anxious, immediately after you were relieved from duty with General McCook, to secure your services with me, but the only position on my staff then vacant—that of mustering officer—not being calculated to exercise your military ability, you declined it. Still, I should again have applied for you had not my early transfer to the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac temporarily prevented. . . . I will, at the earliest practicable moment, if agreeable to you, be pleased to obtain the services of one so thoroughly competent. . . . I am yours, very truly, P. H. Sheridan, Major-General United States Volunteers. To Captain Alexander C. McClurg, Acting Adjutant-General United States Volunteers." When this letter reached Captain McClurg his Western command was of too important a character to permit of his accepting the offer of the hero of the Shenandoah. He continued Adjutant-General of Baird's division while the army was beleaguered at Chattanooga by Bragg's forces, rendering valuable services in that section and at the battle of Mission Ridge. His horse was twice shot from under him in this action, and his gal-

lanty was so conspicuous and so signal as to secure distinguished mention in general orders. On April 12th, 1864, he was assigned to the office of Adjutant-General of the 14th Corps, under General John M. Palmer, of Illinois, and shortly after accompanied that corps in its campaign against Atlanta, with its five months of almost incessant action. Three weeks prior to the fall of Atlanta Major-General Jefferson C. Davis relieved General Palmer, and requested Captain McClurg to retain his position at the head of the staff, at the same time applying to President Lincoln to assign him as Adjutant-General with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. The War Department at once complied in making this appointment, and in general orders Captain McClurg was declared Chief-of-Staff. General Davis based his application for this promotion on the captain's brave and gallant conduct at the battle of Jonesboro'. In the capacity to which he was formally assigned he participated in the memorable chase of Hood and Sherman's march to the sea, participating in all the principal reconnoissances and skirmishes, and in all the actions which marked the progress of that splendid achievement in the heart of the enemy's country. He was at his post when the army triumphantly entered Washington. In a short time he was offered by telegraph the Adjutant-Generalship of the Department of the Tennessee, then in command of General Stoneman, but declined it. He participated during the war in the engagements at Perryville, Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Resaca, Adairsville, Big Shanty, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochee River, Peachtree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro', Savannah, Averasboro' and Bentonville, in addition to skirmishes and dangerous reconnoissances too numerous to be here enumerated. His ability as an officer, as a disciplinarian and strategist, was the subject of flattering comment from many of his superior officers, and he was urged by General Davis to attach himself to the regular army, receiving a letter from that officer to Secretary of War Stanton recommending him for a high position. But he never used this communication. General Sherman sent him a letter which merits reproduction in part. He said: "It is both proper and right that I should personally acknowledge my sense of personal obligation to the many young gentlemen who came into the volunteer army from civil life to serve our common country at a time of her greatest peril, and who filled their positions with so much credit to themselves and the service. Among these I recognize yourself, especially during the time you were the Adjutant-General of the 14th Corps, under the command of General Jefferson C. Davis, during the siege of Atlanta, the march to Savannah, and the subsequent campaign which closed the civil war. Accept my best wishes for your success in civil life." General Thomas in a letter addressed to him said: "I always recognized in you a very active and able officer, as well as a courteous gentleman." Upon his return from the field Mr. McClurg re-entered the firm of S. C. Griggs & Co., and reassumed the prominent position which

had been kept open for him during his absence. As one of the junior members of the firm he did much to build up its business, and to heighten its character among the great mercantile establishments of the Northwest. The firm is now Jansen, McClurg & Co.

WHITEHOUSE, HENRY JOHN, D.D., LL.D., late Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Illinois, was born in the city of New York in August, 1803. After a preliminary training he entered Columbia College, from which institution he graduated in 1821. Then he entered the General Theological Seminary, whence he was graduated in 1824. He was ordained a Deacon during the same year, and received full orders in 1827. His first charge was at Reading, Pennsylvania, where he ministered to a parish for three or four years. He then, at the earnest solicitation of Bishop Hobart, accepted the rectorship of St. Luke's Church, Rochester, of which parish he remained the Rector for fifteen years. He was called to Rochester during the prevalence of the anti-Masonic excitement, and was chosen by Bishop Hobart as one in whom confidence could be placed to assuage much of the bitter feeling engendered by that strife. In 1844 he was invited to the charge of St. Thomas' parish, in New York city. He accepted the call, and officiated in the capacity of Rector of that church until 1851, when he was elected Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois. To this office he was consecrated on November 20th, 1851. On the death of Bishop Chase in 1852 he succeeded to the Bishopric. He was a man of strongly marked traits of character, wielding a powerful personal influence over those who were brought in contact with him, and, as a consequence, making bitter enemies and warm friends. His uncompromising nature, when he looked at a question in the *hemen siccum* of his clear intellect, made him very positive in asserting his opinions, and in insisting upon their adoption by others. He was a man of great and varied learning, with eminently the legal quality of mind, and as a jurist would have attained to the highest position. There could be no possible subject under discussion, in any branch of literature, art or science, upon which he could not converse gracefully and learnedly, whether it was a vexed question in admiralty law, or a painting of Turner's, or the Darwinian theory. His early theological opinions had undergone a change of late years, his old position of a conservative churchman being left when he joined the ranks of the High Church party; and to this fact may be attributed the trouble in the Diocese of Illinois, which led to the defection of Mr. Cheney and other clergymen. Bishop Whitehouse was highly admired and respected by English churchmen, and at the Pan-Anglican Council, held in Lambeth Palace in 1867, he preached the opening sermon, at the request of the Archbishop of Canterbury. During this visit he received

his degrees from both Oxford and Cambridge, and was the recipient of many distinguished attentions from the prelates of the Anglican Church. As a preacher he was intellectually, rather than emotionally, eloquent, though his finest efforts were considered to be his extemporaneous ones. Though small of stature he seemed to grow taller when under the influence of excitement, and as a presiding officer was eminent for his graceful dignity. On Wednesday, August 5th, 1874, he was seized with fainting fits, and for the first time in twenty years was prostrated upon his bed by sickness. He died five days thereafter.

JONES, GEORGE WHEELER, M.D., was born in Bath, Steuben county, New York, in 1831. He is the son of John S. Jones and Charlotte (Wheeler) Jones. He was primarily educated in part in his native place, and, his parents emigrating to Covington, Indiana, in 1848, completed his studies at the Wabash College, in Crawfordsville, Indiana. In 1855 he commenced the study of medicine with his father, a physician, and in 1859 entered the medical department of the Northwestern University of Chicago. He graduated from that institution in 1862, and immediately settled in Terre Haute, where he began the practice of his profession. At the expiration of about two months he entered the service of the United States as Acting Surgeon of the 26th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, on the call for volunteer surgeons, and at once repaired to Pittsburgh Landing. After serving with this regiment during the ensuing four months he returned to his home, and was tendered the position of Surgeon of an Illinois regiment, but declined, accepting afterward the position of Assistant Surgeon of the 63d Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, a step taken with a view to care for a younger brother, a mere boy, who had enlisted in that body. He then remained in active service until the close of the war in June, 1865. During two years of the time passed in military duty he was detailed on special service on the Operating Board of the 3d Division of the 23d Army Corps. At the termination of the conflict he settled in Danville, Illinois, where he has since been professionally and successfully occupied, his practice being very extensive and lucrative. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and a member also of the State Medical Society. He has at times contributed to the literature of the profession, and is otherwise known as a man of scholarly attainments. He has served as Surgeon for the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, but on account of the pressure exercised by his private practice was obliged to decline reappointment. He is also Medical Examiner for a number of insurance companies. He was married in 1865 to Emelyn K. Enos, of Indianapolis, Indiana, by whom he has one child, a son, living. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which or-

ganization he has held various positions of trust, being especially devoted to the Sabbath-school interests. A man of liberal views, he is charitable in word as well as in deed, but in all things he avoids display, bearing himself as a quiet, earnest worker in every good cause.

NIXON, WILSON K., Merchant, Manufacturer and Capitalist, was born in Geneva, New York, April 9th, 1826, and removed with his parents and only sister to Cincinnati in the spring of 1830. His education was interrupted and irregular by the delicacy of his constitution, which was not proof against continuous and arduous study. His instruction mainly until his thirteenth year was reached was obtained at home, and he was taught music, in which he exhibited when quite young great taste and proficiency, in order to find in its harmony a relief from too close an application to his books. In 1839 his father, whose health was rapidly failing, was induced to visit Europe, and his son, Wilson, joined him in this pleasant as well as profitable tour, which occupied eighteen months. In the autumn of 1840 they returned to Cincinnati, and Wilson was soon afterward entered as a student at the Woodward College in that city, and prosecuted the various branches in its curriculum with so much energy and persistence that he was within two years prostrated by a severe illness, which for months threatened a fatal termination. When he recovered, in the spring of 1843, he was directed by his physicians to leave school and enter upon some active business, and when scarcely seventeen years of age formed a partnership with a companion, a few years his senior, in the grocery line, under the firm-name of Smith & Nixon. So successfully did these young merchants prosecute this business, that in four years they established the first successful tea trade in the West. They soon, however, disposed of this interest and opened a large piano house, which is still continued by the former senior partner of the firm of Smith & Nixon. In the summer of 1854 Mr. Nixon married the daughter of Miles Greenwood, proprietor of the Eagle Iron Works, and widely known as an enterprising and public-spirited citizen of Cincinnati, whom he joined about the year 1857 and gave up the piano business. Prior to this, however, the firm of Smith & Nixon had erected a number of fine edifices both for their individual use and for rental, including three of the finest concert rooms in the country. Several of the structures reared by them are conspicuous still on Fourth street. During the rebellion the large resources of the Eagle Iron Works were taxed to their greatest working capacity in the service of the government, and manufactured arms upon an extensive scale. It put up machinery for rifling the old smooth bore muskets, and commenced experiments in the production of bronze guns, etc., conducting all its business most successfully, not only for the interests of its proprietors,

Messrs. Greenwood & Nixon, but for the government. In a short time it turned out over 50,000 rifled muskets, 200 cannon, and thousands of war implements. It constructed one of the finest of the sea monitors, but before this great work was accomplished Mr. Nixon severed his connection with the establishment on account of failing health. Acting upon the advice of his physician, he removed to Chicago on December 1st, 1863, and decided to make that city his permanent residence. A long period of inactivity to one of his vigorous energy was extremely distasteful, and shortly after his removal he recommenced his former business—the sale of pianos—and soon received the agency for the finest and most popular establishments in this country. He was called upon by the Messrs. Steinway, of New York, to supervise their business in the Northwestern States, and filled this important business relation with the greatest success. This calling, however, did not absorb his entire attention. He secured possession of a large lot at the corner of Washington and Clark streets, and erected a handsome structure, 180 feet long by 107 wide, in the centre of which a concert room was set off, and elaborately fitted as well as conveniently arranged. Its accommodations were for 1600 people, and for many years this auditorium, in what was prominently known as “Smith & Nixon’s Hall,” was the finest concert and lecture room in that city. Eventually, however, the vast increase of his own business compelled him to convert this splendid hall to his own uses. Shortly after he secured the vacant ground between the Chamber of Commerce and his own building, and erected a structure adapted for large stores and offices, which formed one of the most conspicuous ornaments, together with the former hall, of the street. Failing health again required a change of location, and accompanied by his family he visited Europe, remaining abroad for a year and a half. This trip proved highly beneficial, and he returned to his various business pursuits with fresh vigor. His enterprise and his integrity of character have secured for him popular commendation, and he is to-day one of the leading and one of the best esteemed citizens of Chicago.

SCHUYLER, HENRY N., Real-Estate Agent and Mayor of Pana, Illinois, was born in Glenn, New York, on February 4th, 1844. His father, George S. Schuyler, was a native of New York and occupied in farming; his mother was Clarissa Van Schrick. He attended school at Glenn, New York, and when nineteen years of age commenced farming, in which he continued for two years, when he moved to the West and located at Hillsboro’, Illinois. There he entered the employ of the American Express Company, and remained therein for four years and a half, subsequently becoming the Agent of the Merchants’ Union Express Company. In 1870 he moved to Pana and entered into the

hardware line. In this, however, he continued but a short time, when he became the partner of John A. Hayward in the money and real estate brokerage business, in which he is still engaged. In politics he has always been a Republican. In 1872 he was elected Mayor of Pana, and since that year has been three times re-elected, filling that office at the present time with great acceptability. Mr. Schuyler is one of Pana's representative men and enjoys the esteem of all its citizens. His record is clear and his talent as a business man has been demonstrated in a most marked manner. He came West with very little means, but by industry and successful speculations he has been enabled to amass a fortune. On February 25th, 1874, he was married to Adeline H. Hayward, daughter of the late John S. Hayward, one of the most successful men in the State.

UNYAN, EBEN F., Lawyer, was born in Victoria, Cuba county, New York, December 3d, 1831, his father, a prominent farmer of that section, having died before he attained his seventh year. He did not enjoy the advantages of a good education, spending a short period in school at Saratoga Springs. By self-application, however, he steadily improved in learning, and secured a fund of practical knowledge which was available in after life. Upon leaving school he acted as clerk in a store at Wilton, New York, remaining in that capacity until 1850. In the spring of that year he moved West, his journey being mainly accomplished on foot. He first settled in McHenry county, Illinois, and until 1853 engaged in farming during the cultivating and harvesting seasons, and in teaching during the winters. In January of this year he entered the law office of W. S. Searls, of Waukegan, where he remained closely applying himself to study, until his admission to the bar in 1855. He then went to Chicago, where he commenced the practice of his profession under the most encouraging auspices. In 1856 he became a member of the law firm of Brown & Runyan, which was dissolved in 1859. In 1860 his former student, D. J. Avery, became his partner, and in 1864 Mr. Comstock, another law student, was added to the firm. The firm as at present composed is known as Runyan, Avery & Comstock, and their practice is a general one in all departments of the law, and an extensive and lucrative one. They have the reputation of handling more cases, and conducting them all ably, than any other law firm in Chicago. Notwithstanding the great pressure upon his time and attention by a daily increasing clientage, every case intrusted to Mr. Runyan is carefully examined in all its details and bearings, and is presented to the court or jury with a clearness and force of argument which rarely fails of a successful issue. He assisted in the defence of the eighteen indicted aldermen of Chicago, in 1871, all of whom were acquitted. For a long

period he was the legal representative of the Danville & Chicago and Pacific Railroad, and is now largely interested in the grain trade of Chicago. He is a member of the West Park Commission, and is lead by his active public spirit to a prominent and influential participation in every movement projected for the moral as well as material prosperity and progress of that city. He was a member of the Board of Education from 1864 to 1874, and was chiefly instrumental in perfecting the system of popular education in Chicago. Notwithstanding his connection with various business interests, he does not slight his practice, and may always be found at his office every day at 8 A. M. He is a lawyer of keen penetration and does not hesitate to tell a client, who gives him the details of a case which he desires legally adjudicated, that he has no standing in a court, if he himself is lead to that conclusion from a recital of the cause. If the case proves a sound one, he thoroughly identifies himself with his client's interest, and conducts it with as much care and skill as though it were his own. He is a gentleman thoroughly read in the science which he practises, of great discernment, with a sharp faculty for analyzing evidence; and with a readiness of resource in argument which gives him great prominence as a pleader at the bar. He has won his way to the position of a leading lawyer of Chicago by the exercise of a well-cultivated mind and of energy. He was married January 2d, 1862, to Flora R. Avery, of Chicago.

TALKER, H. J., M. D., was born in Rotterdam, New York, August 11th, 1837. He is the son of Joseph Stalker and Mary Ann (McChesney) Stalker, natives of New York. His education was acquired at the Lawrence University, Wisconsin. After the completion of his allotted course of studies in that institution, he moved to Chicago, and was there employed in the wholesale drug house of Post & Badeau, where he was occupied during the ensuing two years. At the expiration of this time he removed to Iowa, and engaged in the retail drug trade, which he pursued for about four years. He then began the study of dentistry and medicine, practising at the same time dentistry and applying himself to the study more especially of the latter branch of science. In preceding years he had felt a strong desire to embrace the medical profession, and, bearing that design in view, read with profit many works relative to medicine and the dental art. He accordingly practised his profession for a period of four years. Subsequently, under the guidance of Dr. S. R. Hewitt, he was professionally occupied until 1873, at which date he removed to Chicago in order to complete his studies, and in 1874 was graduated from the Chicago Medical College. He afterward removed to Cairo, where he has since permanently resided. On his arrival here he became an



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assistant to Dr. H. Wardner, one of the leading physicians of Cairo. At the present time, however, he practises alone, and is regarded as a skilful and talented practitioner. He is a member of the Alexander County Medical Society, and a member also of the Southern Illinois Medical Association. During the winters of 1873-74 he acted as an assistant in the Mercer Hospital, of Chicago. He was married in March, 1865, to Ellen L. McNeill, of Wisconsin, by whom he has had three children, one of whom is dead.

WULEY, M. F., Lawyer, was born in Louisville, Illinois, and is about forty-seven years of age. He removed to Chicago in 1843, began there the study of law, and in 1846 attended the law school in Louisville. He was admitted to the bar in Chicago in 1847. During the Mexican war he served three years in the volunteer service, as First Lieutenant of Company F, of the Fifth Illinois Infantry. At the close of the war he went into New Mexico, and remained until 1854. During his residence there he filled the position of Attorney-General, and served two terms in the Legislature. After 1854 he engaged in professional labor in Chicago, earning high regard both as a gentleman of character and culture, and as a learned and upright lawyer. He was elected Corporation Counsel in 1869.

SHERMAN, JULIEN STILES, A. M., M. D., was born in Quincy, Illinois, February 7th, 1843. His father, Seth C. Sherman, of Connecticut, was one of the early pioneers and settlers of Quincy, and a leading practitioner at the bar in this place. His mother was Elizabeth Ann (Tuttle) Sherman, of Vermont. He enjoyed the usual public school advantages of his native place, until he had attained his fifteenth year, when he was placed at the State Military School, in New Haven, Connecticut, where he spent three years. Upon leaving this institution, he entered the St. Paul's College, located at Palmyra, Mississippi, in 1860; and at the outbreak of the rebellion, and the subsequent closing of the school, returned to Quincy, and resumed his studies at home. He eventually received his degree of A. M. from the St. Paul's College, conferred upon him by this institution after its reorganization. In 1862, selecting the medical profession, he entered the office of Drs. Hosmer A. Johnson and Edmund Andrews, who were at that time associated in practice. After matriculating from the Chicago Medical College, he graduated in 1865, and commenced the practice of his profession in Chicago, where he has since, with the exception of one year passed in Europe, permanently resided. On his return from abroad, he became Professor, in his *Alma*

Mater, of Orthopædic Surgery, and at the present time occupies this chair. He confines his practice chiefly to genito-urinary surgery, and in that branch of the profession has met with notable success. He was married in 1871 to Florence Meignells, of New York.

WOOD, WILLIAM, M. D., was born in Bethlehem, Coos county, New Hampshire, February 8th, 1822. He is the son of David Wood and Abigail (Hosmer) Wood. He graduated, in 1850, from Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire; also, in 1852, in medicine, from the Castleton Medical College, in Vermont. Previous, however, to his graduation in these institutions, he entered, in April, 1839, as an apprentice, the blacksmith shops of E. & T. Fairbanks, at St. Johnsbury, Caledonia county, Vermont. At the completion of a four years' course of studies, he was an inmate, for one year, of the Burlington (Vermont) College, whence he was transferred to the Dartmouth College before mentioned. October 17th, 1852, he settled in Cairo, Illinois, where he has since constantly resided, engaged in the practice of his profession. For six years he has been Attending Physician of the St. Mary's Infirmary, and for ten years City and County Physician. For many years also he has officiated as Overseer of the Poor. He has been and is now engaged in farming on an extensive scale. He was a Director of the Cairo Loan and Insurance Company, has owned and operated several saw-mills, acted as a loan broker to a great many people throughout the State; worked various garden farms, and been a large operator in building; and also has been a leading and energetic mover in many other enterprises of a nature more or less important. But, notwithstanding his numerous outside occupations, he has never permitted the duties attached to them to interfere with his practice, and he is now one of the most successful physicians in this section of the State of Illinois.

BURROUGHS, JOHN C., D. D., President and Professor of Metaphysics of the University of Chicago, was born in Stamford, Delaware county, New York, December 7th, 1818; the son of the late Deacon Curtiss Burroughs, a man greatly esteemed for the purity of his life and his zeal as a churchman, who established the first Sunday-school west of Rochester, New York. Among his ancestors were Rev. Jeremiah Burroughs, a member of the Westminster Assembly of Divines, and the Rev. Joseph Burroughs, one of the founders of Dartmouth College, both of whom were English Puritans. His mother was a native of North Ireland. When he was two years of age,

his father commenced his toilsome experience as a settler in the western part of New York. He was taught in a log school-house, and rude as the means for mental progress were in those early days, he made unusual progress by closely applying his talent, which was bright and vigorous, to study. His mind was religiously impressed when quite young, by the exhortations and sermons of a farmer preacher. Upon reaching his twelfth year, he had shown such progress as to be recommended by his teacher for higher studies, and his study of natural philosophy was suggested. A text-book on this subject was almost beyond reach in the backwoods; but young Burroughs surmounted all impediments by shouldering his axe and going to the forest, where he cut and carted to a distant city enough wood at twenty-five cents per cord to put him in possession of "Blake's Natural Philosophy." Other books in advanced studies were procured in the same mode. When sixteen he was recommended by the Inspector of Public Schools for the position of teacher, and he was engaged for four months, at twelve dollars per month; and four years following continued a third of each year in the same employment, filling the intervening months with hard manual labor. This industry was doubly beneficial. It not only ennobled his ideas of self-support and fired his ambition, but it relieved his father of a number of vexatious burdens, which at one time threatened to crush him. As he grew up he resolved upon the legal as the profession most fitting for him, and he commenced the study of law in the office of an attorney in Medina, Orleans county, New York. He was turned from the pursuit, however, by realizing as he progressed his deficiency in other branches of education so necessary in obtaining a mastery of the law. He entered the Brockport Collegiate Institute, and subsequently the Middlebury, now Wyoming, Academy, New York, in which institutions he spent three years in preparing himself for admission to Yale College. In 1839 he became a Yale sophomore, and graduated from the college in 1842, with fine distinction. His inclination for the ministry had been formed while a student at this venerable seat of learning; and after filling the position of Principal of Hamilton Academy, New York, for eighteen months, he entered Madison Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in 1846. He first preached as a "supply" for the Baptist Church in Waterford, New York, and then for five years filled the pastorate of the Baptist Church in West Troy, New York. In 1852 he was installed as Pastor of the First Baptist Church, of Chicago, and had preached but once in its meeting-house when it was destroyed by fire. Inspired by his earnest labors, the congregation rallied from this shock, and at an expense of \$30,000 erected, in 1854, a new house of worship. During his pastorate he founded the *Christian Times*, as the organ of the Baptist Church in the Northwest, and for some months he conducted its management. In 1855 he received but declined a call to the Presidency of Shurtleff

College, at Alton, Illinois. In this year he secured from the late Senator Douglas the donation of a site in Chicago for a seat of learning, upon which the University of Chicago now stands. In 1856 he was elected its President, and organized the institution upon a basis which was the best guarantee of its future success. Under his administration it attained, and to-day holds, a prominent position in the great educational institutions of the land. In 1856 he received from the University of Rochester, New York, the title of D. D. He is eminent as a theologian, and as an eloquent divine. Few men, with the same obstacles to encounter, have achieved more for the good of the race than he; and none have a more lasting reputation in the communities in which they have worked.

HAYWARD, WILLIAM EUGENE, Banker, and a representative man of Pana, Illinois, was born in Hillsboro', Illinois, on July 23d, 1842. His father, John S. Hayward, was a native of Massachusetts, who came to the State of Illinois in 1832, and entered into mercantile business, in which he continued until 1852. In that year he retired and engaged in land operations, in which he continued until his death. His transactions in land were very great, and at one time he was the owner of no less than 75,000 acres of land in the State of Illinois alone. In the town of Pana his improvements cover the greater portion of the place. He was one of the most enterprising men of his day, and in this city his memory is revered. His son William attended Williston Academy, Massachusetts, and Antioch College, Ohio. On leaving school in 1862, being but nineteen years of age, he entered the army as Second Lieutenant of the 2d Illinois Artillery, and served in that rank one year, when he resigned. In 1865 he was appointed Captain in the 2d United States Volunteers, and served until the close of the war, when he returned to Hillsboro'. In 1867 he moved to Pana and engaged in the banking business, in which he is still occupied. Mr. Hayward is one of Pana's most prominent men, and the influence he wields is very generally felt. He was married in 1868 to Clara M. Dumbott, of Pana.

LANE, EDWARD, Lawyer and ex-Judge, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on March 27th, 1842. His father, John Lane, was a native of Ohio, and was of Irish extraction. His mother was also a native of Ohio. He was educated at the Hillsboro' Academy. On leaving school he commenced the study of law with James M. Davis, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1865. He opened an office in Hillsboro', where he has been constantly engaged,

to the present time, in the practice of his profession, his clientage being by far the largest of any lawyer's in the county, though there are several who have been established for much longer periods. In politics he has always been a Democrat, and in 1869 was elected Judge of the County Court of Montgomery county, on the Democratic ticket. Judge Lane is, in the strict sense of the term, the "architect of his own fortune." When nearly grown, he was still deficient of any education. Without friends or aid of any kind, he worked and saved, and was thus enabled to obtain his education. He in the same manner acquired a knowledge of his profession; and his success, which has been well earned, is owing to his close application to study, and to the peculiar qualifications as a lawyer which the development of his talents has disclosed. Coming among the people of Hillsboro' a stranger and poor, he has shown himself worthy of their confidence in all respects, which is attested by the large amount of business intrusted to him. He was married in 1870 to Tucei Miller, daughter of Samuel K. Miller, of Lawrenceville, Illinois.

MCWILLIAMS, ROBERT, Attorney-at-Law, was born at Dalton, Wayne county, Ohio, on March 12th, 1830. His father, Robert McWilliams, was also a native of the same town and county, where he was engaged in farming until his death in 1852. Young Robert was educated at Haysville College, Ohio. On leaving college he was engaged in school teaching, and at the same time pursued the study of the law in the office of Matthews & Stone, at Coshocton, Ohio. He was admitted in the year 1854. Shortly afterwards he moved into the State of Illinois, and located at Sullivan, and there commenced the practice of his profession. At the expiration of eighteen months he moved to Shelbyville, and there formed a partnership with Anthony Thornton, which, however, lasted only a short time. He then continued practice by himself until 1858, when he moved to Hillsboro'. Here he continued until 1862, when he entered the army as Captain of Company B, 117th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. In June, 1864, he was promoted to the rank of Major. In February, 1865, he resigned his position. At the beginning of the war Major McWilliams was diligently at work influencing enlistment, and was instrumental in the raising of three companies. The regiment to which he was attached formed a part of General A. J. Smith's corps until 1864, when it became attached to that of General Banks. During his service, besides the Red River campaign, he took part in a great many battles and skirmishes, among the principal of which were, Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, and Klutcheville, Louisiana, Chico Village, Arkansas, Tupelo and Abbeyville, Mississippi, Franklin, Missouri, and Nashville, Tennessee. The major participated and took an active share in every action

of his regiment while he was in the service; he generally commanded the skirmishers. At the hotly-contested battle of Nashville, where the 117th Regiment bore the very brunt of the fight, Major McWilliams commanded the left of the regiment, supporting one of the Union batteries, and was exposed to a raking fire from a rebel battery of sixteen guns. The history of the 117th is an interesting one—of the fine line of officers little need be said by way of commendation, their deeds have written their eulogy. Of the regimental officers none was more generally beloved by his immediate command than was Major McWilliams. Resigning his commission he returned to Montgomery county, Illinois, and opened a law office at Litchfield, which has since been his home. His practice is a large and lucrative one, and as a lawyer he has met with fine success, and takes rank with the more prominent practitioners of the bar of Illinois. In the every-day walk of life, the major is an estimable and genial gentleman, a citizen with a highly enterprising bent of mind, and a nature that is at once frank, candid, and generous. His success in life is the result of his own industry and persistent energy, as he started in the world wholly dependent upon his own unaided endeavors. He is a stockholder in the Litchfield Car Manufacturing Company, and a member of the firm of Beach, Davis & Co., bankers. On October 18th, 1865, he was married to Mary, daughter of Benjamin Allen, of Litchfield. Three children have been born to them.

WASHBURN, THOMAS D., M. D., was born in Greenfield, Massachusetts, on April 25th, 1819. He is a son of Seth Washburn, M. D., a graduate of the Harvard Medical School, the brother of Hon. Emory Washburn, Professor of Law in Harvard College; and is connected with the Washburn family, who have been so closely identified with the history of New England and of this country. His mother was Ascenath Dickman, daughter of Thomas Dickman, of Springfield. His father died when Thomas D. was but five years old, and he was left to the charge of his uncle, Hon. Emory Washburn, under whose care he pursued his studies. He first entered Burr Seminary, in Vermont, where he remained two years. He was then for two years at the Phillips Academy, and the Teachers' Seminary, at Andover, Massachusetts; in the latter institution he received a diploma. On completing his scholastic course he commenced the study of medicine at Saxton's River, Vermont, under Dr. Ralph Severeance, with whom he studied one year, when he went to Boston and attended lectures. His health failing him at this time he moved to Georgia, and there taught school for two years. Returning home he studied under Dr. Dean, of Greenfield, one year, and in the following winter took a course of lectures at the Harvard Medical School. In the ensuing summer he

studied under Drs. Bowditch, Shattuck and Parkman. He then entered the New York University, from which he graduated in 1845. Thereupon he located in Syracuse, New York, where he practised three years. Thence he moved to Grayville, Illinois, where he remained two years; from that place to Lawrenceville, which was his home for six years, and finally located in Hillsboro', which has been his home since 1856. Here he has been constantly occupied in his profession, excepting during the time spent in the service of the United States. In 1862 he entered the army as Assistant Surgeon of the 126th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. After the taking of Little Rock, Arkansas, he was assigned to the position of Post Surgeon, which he held until the close of the war. Then he at once returned to his home in Hillsboro' and resumed his practice. He is a member of the Medical Society of Montgomery County; also of the District Medical Society of Southern Illinois, and is President of the State Medical Society. He has always identified himself with all that tended to advance his city and county; has been President of the town organization, and in other ways has performed the duty a good citizen owes to the community in which he resides. The doctor has frequently contributed to the various medical publications, and the articles entitled "Are the Public Competent to Judge what System of Medicine is most Desirable, or what Practice they Should Adopt?" "Thoughts on Medical Progress," and "The Relation of the Profession to the Secular Press and the Rostrum," have been read by nearly all in the profession. He was married in 1846 to R. M. Joslin, of Owego, New York.

HOMAS, CYRUS, PH. D., State Entomologist, was born in Kingsport, Sullivan county, Tennessee, July 27th, 1825. His father, of Pennsylvania-German descent, lived in Maryland and emigrated finally to Tennessee. His mother, of English-Irish descent, belonged to a family which settled in Virginia at an early date. He was educated at the common and high schools of his native State, and at the completion of his course of studies was engaged for a time in business with his father. It was his mother's desire that he should study medicine; his tastes, however, ran in opposition to this profession, and the opportunity presenting itself he began the study of law. In 1849 he removed to Illinois and engaged in teaching school, an avocation which he pursued for but a brief period. Later, he was appointed Deputy Clerk to Mr. Logan, then County Clerk, at the present time a member of the Senate. In 1851 he was elected County Clerk, and held that position one term. At the same time he was admitted to the bar, and at the expiration of his term entered upon the practice of his profession at Murpheysboro'. While so engaged he also applied himself to the study of natural history, a

branch of science which had many attractions for him. He was professionally occupied until 1864, when, on the death of his wife, he abandoned the law and entered the ministry, which he had during many previous years felt was his true calling, and for which he had been quietly preparing himself. In 1869 he was elected a delegate to the General Lutheran Synod, which convened in Washington. Also about this time he was tendered the position of Entomologist of the United States Geological Survey, under Professor Hayden, and his reports, printed with the reports of the expedition, form an important feature of those publications. Since 1864 he has acted as minister of the Lutheran church in Jackson county, where he has resided constantly, except when absent on the geological survey. In 1874 he resigned his position as a member of the United States Survey, and was elected to the Professorship of Natural Sciences of the Southern Illinois Normal University. In 1875 he was appointed State Entomologist by Governor Beveridge, a position which he still holds. During his busy life he has contributed many articles of merit to various publications. His review of Darwin, as published in the *Gettysburg Review*, was the immediate cause of the conferring of the Ph. D. degree by the Gettysburg College. His "Acridedæ of North America," published by the government, is valued very highly as a needed contribution to natural history, and his other essays, which have appeared in various forms, have elicited many encomiums from the scientists of this country and of Europe. He was the promoter and organizer of the Illinois Natural History Society, now enjoying great prosperity and possessing at Bloomington a very complete and valuable museum. He is in constant correspondence with all the leading scientists of Europe, and many of his works have been reviewed by foreign writers. He has now in press a review of Professor C. Stål's new work, in which he takes issue with that famous writer, a professor in the Museum at Stockholm. He was married in 1850 to a sister of Senator Logan, of Illinois, who died in 1864. He was subsequently again married to Miss Davis, a native of Warren county, Pennsylvania.

UFORD, CHARLES, Breeder of Fine Stock, was born in Scott county, Kentucky, June 17th, 1797. He was the son of Colonel Abram Buford, of Virginia. He graduated at Yale College. He was extensively engaged in the breeding of fine stock, and for many years was President of the Lexington Association for the improvement of thoroughbred horses. He moved to Rock Island, Illinois, in about 1852, and invested largely in property, making subsequently numerous city improvements and furthering greatly the interests of that section of the State. He was one of the first to introduce thoroughbred cattle into this part of Illinois, and was a prominent mover in many laudable public enter-

prises. He was an accomplished scholar, a fine mathematician and mechanic, and an ardent sportsman with both rod and gun. He was married to a daughter of General John Adair, of Kentucky, and after her death to Lucy A. Duke, also of Kentucky, and reared a large family. He died while on a visit to St. Louis, Missouri, January 4th, 1866, greatly regretted in a large circle.

ESSICK, JAMES C., was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, on October 18th, 1844. His father, James H. Essick, was also a native of that State, as was his mother, Margaret E. Essick. They moved to Illinois in 1858, and engaged in farming. His parents were not able to spare him from their farm, so that during his boyhood he enjoyed but few educational advantages, and they consisted of such as were furnished in the county schools during the brief winter season. He remained on his father's farm until he arrived at the age of twenty-one, when he struck out for himself. He worked as a farm hand until 1868, and while so employed began studying "Blackstone's Commentaries," which he read through three times. During this period he worked all day and read law at night. Afterwards he entered the law office of J. C. McQuigg, of Pana, with whom he studied until 1870, when he was admitted to the bar. Since that time he has been constantly engaged in his practice, which has grown to be a large and lucrative one. Mr. Essick, as a professional man, ranks among the best in this section. Soon after he was admitted to the bar he was appointed City Attorney of Pana, an office he held for one year. He has always been a Republican, and has contributed his best energies to advance the party's interest. In 1870 he received the party nomination for State Senator, but was defeated, the district being largely Democratic. He is Local Attorney for the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, and also the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. He was married August 6th, 1874, to Maggie Newell, of Michigan.

TRUITT, JAMES M., Lawyer and ex-Member of the Legislature, was born in Trimble county, Kentucky, on February 28th, 1842. His father, Samuel Truitt, a native of Kentucky, moved to Illinois in 1844, living a short time in Richland county, and afterward in Green county. In 1851 he settled in Montgomery county, where he continued until his death, in 1863. James M. was educated at the Hillsboro' Academy. Leaving school in 1862, he entered the army, and before he was twenty-one years old had risen to the rank of Orderly Sergeant of Company B, 117th Illinois Volunteers. In 1864 he was further promoted, receiving his commission as Second Lieutenant, and served as such

until the close of the war. He took part in the Red River campaign, and in the battles of Fort De Russy and Pleasant Hill, and Klutcheville, Louisiana; Chico Village, Arkansas; Tupelo and Abbeyville, Mississippi; Franklin, Missouri; Nashville, Tennessee; and Mobile, Alabama. From the last-named point he marched with his regiment to Montgomery, Alabama, and on the evening of the 9th of April, 1865, was present at the storming and taking of Fort Blakely, below Mobile, which was, in fact, the last battle of the war, it being the evening of the day on which General Lee capitulated. The news had not then reached so far south. At the close of the war he returned and commenced the study of law with General Jesse J. Phillips, and in 1867 was admitted to the bar. He commenced practice with General Phillips, and the partnership lasted until 1872. He then practised by himself, and has secured a very satisfactory clientage. In politics he was originally a Democrat, but came out of the war a confirmed Republican, and has ever since supported that party with all his energy and means. In 1872 he was elected a member of the Legislature from the Thirty-fourth District, composed of the counties of Montgomery and Christian. He was appointed a member of the Committee on Railroads, and drafted the present railroad law which has so often been in controversy, the railroad companies manifesting strong and continued opposition to its provisions. The measure has proved of great public benefit, however, having had the effect of bringing railroads under the control of the law. He was also a member of the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on the Judicial Department, and on Education. He is a Director and the Attorney of the Montgomery County Loan & Trust Company. Mr. Truitt is one of Hillsboro's most enterprising and energetic citizens, and while ranking among its ablest lawyers, manifests his interest in the advancement of his native city by promoting all movements calculated to enhance its prosperity. He was married on October 1st, 1867, to Jennie Blackman, of Hillsboro'.

CARPENTER, PHILO, Pioneer Settler of Chicago, Merchant, and Real Estate Owner, was born in Savoy, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, February 27th, 1805. He is the second son of Abel and Martha (Eddy) Carpenter. The family is of English descent. In 1635 three of its members emigrated from Southampton, England, in the ship "Bevis," and settled first in Rehoboth, and afterwards in Weymouth, Massachusetts. They were father, son, and grandson, and all bore the same name—William Carpenter. Their descendants remained in Massachusetts, became identified with the interests of their adopted country, and ranked in various ways as prominent citizens. The grandfathers of Philo Carpenter, on both sides, served in the War of Independence. His paternal grandfather, Nathaniel Carpenter,

held a captain's commission in the royal forces stationed here when the Revolution broke out. He at once resigned his commission, entered with zeal into the cause of the colonies, and raised a company in their service. He fought with credit, and at the close of the war was put in command of the military post at West Point. Young Philo obtained his education partly at the public school and partly at a private academy in South Adams. On the completion of his studies he occupied himself on his father's farm, remaining there until he attained his majority. About the year 1827, having already acquired some knowledge of the drug trade, and being desirous of studying medicine, he became the student of Dr. Amatus Robbins, of Troy, New York, with whom he remained two or three years. Although he never adopted the practice of medicine as a profession, the medical experience he had obtained was subsequently made to do good service on several occasions some years later. The rumors of the great attractions of the western country, its capacity for development, and the opportunities offered by it to enterprising men, were at this time being spread far and wide. It chanced that a relative of Mr. Carpenter's had, during part of the years 1829 and 1830, made a prolonged tour through the States of Illinois and Michigan, riding over the prairies on an Indian pony. The richness of the land, together with its beauty, impressed him deeply. On returning to his friends in the East he became an eloquent advocate for this then almost unexplored region. So deeply did he instil into Mr. Carpenter's mind the idea of the desirability of the West, that he was persuaded to emigrate thither and adopt it as his future home. In the early summer of 1832 he started on his journey. He went by way of the Erie Canal to Buffalo, and from thence by a small steamboat to Detroit. There he took the stage which carried the mail of those days. This "stage" was simply an ordinary farm wagon, covered. In it he travelled as far as Niles, Michigan. Here he met Mr. Hiram Wheeler, since a prominent merchant of Chicago, by whose advice he floated down the St. Jo river on a small lighter belonging to Mr. Wheeler. Arrived at the mouth of the St. Jo, they learned that the cholera was raging with intensity at Fort Dearborn, and that communication with Chicago by vessel was stopped on that account. They then hired two Indians, with a canoe, which was towed by a rope made of elm bark, and in this fashion they came round the head of the lake to the little settlement of Chicago. It was in July, 1832, when they arrived at the village, the population of which at that time mustered, outside the garrison, not more than two hundred souls, and the most of these were French and Indian half-breeds. It contained nothing but log houses, no frame buildings even being then completed. The troops that had just arrived at Fort Dearborn, under the command of General Winfield Scott, were suffering severely from cholera, and numbers of them were dying daily. In this emergency Mr. Carpenter's medical knowledge proved of great service. He attended the cases both

among the soldiers and the civilians, and was made the means, under God, of saving many lives. The settlement was as deficient in religious matters as in temporal concerns. He was impressed with this want, and on speaking of it to a gentleman to whom he had brought letters of introduction, was told "we have no Sabbath here." He set himself to remedy this state of things, and succeeded, with others, in establishing some religious services in one of the log houses, and also organized, on August 19th of the same year, the first Sunday-school in Chicago. This school prospered, and developed into what is now the school of the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Carpenter had brought a stock of drugs and other goods from Troy, and with these he opened a drug and general store in a small log building. Though at first dealing chiefly in drugs, the necessities of the place caused him to extend his trade, and it gradually embraced nearly every kind of merchandise. The work on the canal from Chicago to the Illinois river was then about being commenced, and this brought large numbers of men to the place, and many customers came from Indiana. The prevalence of chills and fever, too, made a large demand for quinine and other drugs. The business increased, and towards the end of the year he took a larger log building, owned by Mr. G. W. Dole. At the same time he purchased a lot of ground on what is now South Water street, on which he erected a frame building, into which he removed in the spring of 1833. He remained there for several years, and then removed to Lake street, where he also stayed several years. The business had by this time narrowed itself more especially into a drug trade. In 1844 he sold out to Brinkerhoof & Penton, who carried it on for several years. On retiring from active mercantile life he turned his attention to real estate business. He had, on first settling in Chicago, pre-empted a quarter section, or one hundred and sixty acres of government land, supposing it would be desirable for farming purposes, which he afterwards laid out in lots, and which was known as "Carpenter's addition." The rapid growth of the city made this a most valuable property. It consisted of the site now bounded by Madison street on the one side and Kinzie and Halstead streets on the other; the west line running between Ann and Elizabeth streets. The patent for this land, signed by General Jackson, is still in the possession of Mr. Carpenter. In the early days of the settlement he had unfortunately been induced to become surety for several friends for about \$5000. As usual, the responsibility of the payment fell on the bondsman, and Mr. Carpenter was compelled to sacrifice a large portion of this property to satisfy his friends' debt. The land thus taken for a comparatively trifling sum now represents a value of over a million dollars. Notwithstanding this misadventure, he was subsequently very successful in real estate operations, and still holds property of this kind in the city and suburbs. He has always taken a most active part in religious matters, and specially in the affairs of the Presbyterian and Congregational Churches, of

the latter of which he is a zealous and most prominent member. From the time when he first landed at the then obscure village, and exerted himself to establish a Sunday-school and religious services in one of the settler's log houses, down to the present time, when one of the finest temples in Chicago acknowledges him as its founder, he has been ever active in working for, and liberal to an unusual degree in giving to, his Master's cause. He bore his full part in the expenses of erecting the first church building in the town. In 1847, having changed his residence, he became one of the founders of the Third Presbyterian Church, and continued his membership in it until 1851, when the conflict of opinion on the slavery question resulted in the severance of a large number of the members from that church. He then became the chief mover in the organization of a new church—the now famous First Congregational Church of Chicago—which was formed on May 22d, 1851. His actual donations in money to this church since its formation have exceeded \$50,000. This splendid church is one of the ornaments of the city, and became most memorable during the great fire. His zeal in the cause of popular education has also been most noteworthy. He was for many years a member of the School Board, and his services in this respect have been recognized by the giving to one of the city school-houses the name of the "Carpenter School." To this school he made a special donation in 1867 of \$1000 for text-books for teachers and scholars. He was also for about fifteen years a Director of the Chicago Theological Seminary, founded in 1854, and in the course of that time his donations in lands and money to this institution also amounted to more than \$50,000. He is and always has been a strong temperance man. In 1832 he circulated a total abstinence pledge which gained many adherents, an Indian chief being among the number. He delivered the first temperance address in Chicago. He has been twice married: firstly, in May, 1830, to Sarah F. Bridges, of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, who died in the following November; and again, in 1834, to Ann Thompson, of Saratoga county, New York. He has brought up a family of seven children, three of whom are now living. His youngest son, Theodore Birney Carpenter, a young man of high attainments, died suddenly of heart disease in 1869. Though he has reached an advanced age, Mr. Carpenter is still hale and active. He is a representative man among the old settlers and merchants of Chicago, of whom the metropolis of the West may well be proud.



ZINK, GEORGE LIMERIC, Attorney-at-Law, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, on September 19th, 1840. He is of German extraction. His father, James H. Zink, a native of Pennsylvania, early emigrated to West Virginia, and afterwards to Ohio. George was educated at Smithfield, Jefferson county,

Ohio, and afterwards was engaged in teaching school for a few years, during which time he studied law, and in April, 1864, was admitted to the bar of the State of Ohio. In 1862 he entered the army as a private in the 52d Ohio Regiment, and was subsequently promoted to the rank of Sergeant-Major; but on account of failing health he was not able to do field duty, and at the expiration of one year he was discharged. In May, 1864, he was again enlisted in the hundred days' service, and completed his term; he was stationed at Fort Delaware. In the fall of 1864 he returned to Steubenville and there commenced the practice of his profession, in which he continued until the summer of 1865. At that time he moved to Illinois, and taught school in Macoupin county until May, 1866, when he located at Litchfield, Montgomery county, and there resumed legal practice, in which he is now actively engaged. Mr. Zink stands at the head of the bar in that place. In 1869 he was the Republican candidate for the Constitutional Convention, but was defeated, his county being largely Democratic at all times. In 1872 he was the Elector for the district on the Liberal ticket. He was married in 1874 to Gillie Cave, of Litchfield, Illinois.

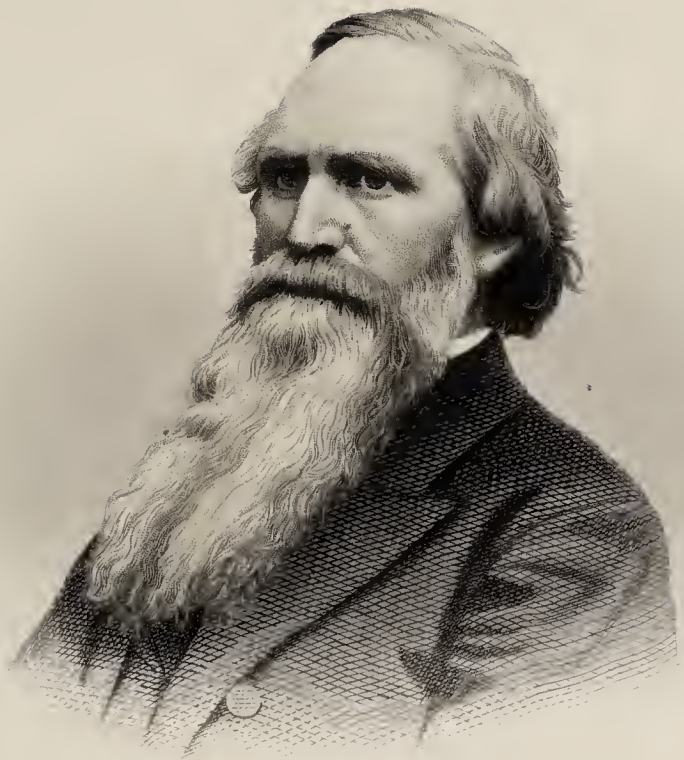
MASON, NELSON, Pioneer and Real Estate Operator of Sterling and Chicago, was born in Paisley, Scotland, March 20th, 1810, and was a younger son of George Mason and Isabella (Nelson) Mason. He received but few educational advantages, his course being confined to the simple elementary branches of instruction. He left school at a very early age and entered the establishment of his father, who was a manufacturer of silk and woollen goods. He remained in this business for some years, and made himself master of all its details, acquiring at the same time considerable commercial discipline, and laying the foundation of solid business habits. He became, however, at length possessed with a desire to try his fortune in the broad domain of the United States, of whose great attractions and vast capacities he had heard through means of an elder brother already here. The desire increased upon him, and when still a mere youth he finally cut loose from his associations in the old world and sailed for the new, taking a step in life the wisdom of which has been proved by its complete success. On landing in America he went first to Caledonia county, Vermont, where his brother was living, and by strict attention to business acquired a capital both in the form of money and experience, which prepared him for another enterprising step—a removal to the broad western fields whose capacities were just beginning to be understood by the far-seeing. He had already secured efficient aid in the person of a wife, D. Emmeline Barnett, of Barnett, Vermont, and in 1836 together they took their way to Illinois, bearing with them the strict New England principles to which they ever clung fast even amid the tendency to

forgetfulness of restraint which naturally attends a newly-organized community. They tarried a short time in Alton; but the beauty and fertility of the famous Rock river valley, still in its primitive condition, won them among its pioneer inhabitants. In this vast and almost uninhabited prairie Nelson Mason thought he saw superior advantages for a town site at the rapids of Rock river, and with the consent of three others gave the spot its present name of Sterling, which was suggested by remembrance of the famous town of that name in his native Scotland. The alteration in the spelling was made in deference to the "hard money" discussion just then rife. In connection with J. D. Barnett, he here opened a stock of merchandise, supplying the numerous wants of settlers and Indians, entered claims upon land, and erected some buildings. In 1837 the place was properly laid out, and as he was a chief proprietor, henceforth for a good number of years his time was mostly engaged in developing the infant town. The first frame building which looked upon its log-cabin neighbors, the hotel where meetings religious and political were accommodated, as well as the travelling public; much later, the first brick house, and other things testify to his energy. "Uncle Sam" secured to the little town regular mail communication with the rest of the world in 1837, giving the contract to Mr. Mason, who triumphantly brought to Whiteside county its first bundle of letters in June of that year. In 1849, though not relinquishing his interest in Sterling, he sought a home in Chicago, in order that a young family might have better educational advantages. Here active pursuits of various kinds employed his attention, and when the Illinois & Michigan Canal opened direct water communication between the Mississippi and Chicago, with his accustomed enterprise he was among the first to prove its advantage by engaging in extensive mercantile operations between St. Louis and Chicago. His interest in Sterling never having lessened, 1856 found him returned to what was now a thriving town, and again thoroughly engaged in increasing her prosperity, building, among other things, an elevator, shipping grain, becoming Director, Treasurer, and later President of the Sterling & Rock Island Railroad, and helping the place to her present position of high prosperity. A recognition of his services to the town was made when Sterling secured a municipal charter, by his unanimous election as Mayor of the city, and other important offices of trust in town and county. In 1868 he abandoned active business, made a two years' sojourn in Europe, and returned to Chicago, of which place he is now a respected citizen, and where he finds sufficient employment in looking after his real estate and banking interests. He is still hale and vigorous, enjoying the high esteem of hosts of friends, not only because of his firm integrity and personal worth, but as one of the energetic and enterprising men who have concurred in developing the western country and bringing it to its present state of progress and advancement, and in which he has continued interest and firm faith.

PARKS, CALVIN CHAPIN, SR., was born April 5th, 1805, and died in 1860. His father, Captain Robert Parks, served in the war of 1812. He was a pioneer settler of Michigan, having made that State his home in 1822. Calvin's earlier years were passed in working on a farm. Beginning subsequently the study of law, he was admitted to the bar in about 1840, and settled at Pontiac, Michigan, where he practised his profession. In 1849 he removed to Waukegan, Illinois, where he was professionally and successfully engaged until his decease in 1860. His two sons, B. F. Parks and Calvin C. Parks, have each taken a prominent position in the State. The first is a leading lawyer of Aurora, and for some time occupied a seat on the Bench of Common Pleas in the district of which Aurora is a part. The second, Calvin C. Parks, is extensively engaged in the raising of cattle, and by the extent of his operations in this business has won the title of "Cattle King."

CORY, BENJAMIN SAYRE, M. D., was born in Milton, Saratoga county, New York, August 13th, 1805. His parents were Eliakim Cory and Sarah (Sayre) Cory. He was educated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District of South New York, at Fairfield, where he graduated in 1830. He began the practice of his profession in 1836, at Wellington, Canada West, where he remained during the ensuing twenty-eight years, until 1854. In the fall of this year he removed to Waukegan, Illinois, where he has since permanently resided, pursuing constantly the practice of his profession. In 1862 he was appointed United States Pension Surgeon, a position which he has since continued to hold. He was married in 1828 to Fanny Young, daughter of James Young, of Prince Edward's county, Canada West, member of the Canadian Legislature and Justice of the Peace. His eldest son, James Y. Cory, was appointed Postmaster of Waukegan in 1861.

FARNSWORTH, GENERAL JOHN F., ex-Congressman, was born at Eaton, Canada East, March 27th, 1820. He is of New England parentage, and his father, though poor, was a man well educated. In the spring of 1834 the family removed to Michigan, then a territory, where the father engaged in farming and land surveying, assisted in both occupations by his son John, who at intervals, when not engaged in his farming pursuits, attended school, giving special attention to the study of surveying, in order that by its practice he might secure means for further study, and especially for that of the law. In 1843, having been previously admitted to the bar, he removed to St. Charles,



Eng^d by Geo. E. Peck

Jno. P. Fausworth

Illinois, and engaged in the practice of his chosen profession, having but little knowledge or experience, and to use his own words, neither money, friends, nor library. He was by education a Democrat, and in the campaign of 1844 he heartily advocated the Democratic ticket and urged the election of Polk to the Presidency. He left the Democratic ranks, however, in the year 1846, upon the annexation of Texas, allied himself with the Liberal party, and assisted in the nomination of Owen Lovejoy for Congress. Since that time he has constantly given his influence and support to the anti-slavery cause. In 1856 and again in 1858 he was elected to Congress by very large majorities from what was then known as the Chicago District. In 1860, leaving his seat in Congress and making a journey to Chicago for that purpose, he assisted materially in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, and seems to have been the only member of Congress from Illinois who at that time believed in the possibility of Mr. Lincoln's nomination. In October, 1861, he raised the 8th Illinois Cavalry Regiment, numbering nearly twelve hundred strong, and proceeded with it to Washington. He was duly elected Colonel of the regiment, and as such commanded it for about thirteen months, participating, together with his regiment, in most of the battles upon the Peninsula under McClellan, and those of South Mountain and of Antietam, in Maryland. In these battles his regiment was almost invariably in advance when approaching the enemy and in the rear when retreating from him. He was beloved by all the men under his command, and history has already recorded the brave bearing and gallant conduct of the regiment and its commander, whose services were rewarded by his appointment, in November, 1862, to the position of Brigadier-General. He was then assigned to the 1st Cavalry Brigade, which he continued to command till after the battle of Fredericksburg. At this time he had contracted a severe lameness from being constantly in the saddle, and was obliged to request leave of absence for medical treatment. This was granted him, and having in the fall of the same year been re-elected to Congress, he, on the 4th of March following, resigned his commission in the army. In the fall of 1863, however, he was authorized to raise another regiment of cavalry—the 67th Illinois—selecting the officers for the same from his old regiment. In 1864 he was again elected to Congress, and was also honored with a fourth election in 1866, the two last nominations being by acclamation; and on both these occasions he received the largest majority at his election given by any district in the United States. During the Fortieth Congress he was Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and also a member of the Committee on Reconstruction. He took an important part in legislation, and was a frequent and forcible speaker on the floor of the house. As Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, in the Forty-first Congress, he reported and advocated a bill abolishing the franking privilege, and as a member of the Reconstruction Committee he

avored the readmission of Virginia, Georgia, and others on terms of great liberality to those who participated in the rebellion. He was again re-elected as a Republican to the Forty-second Congress, receiving 8366 votes against 2349 votes for R. D. Bishop, Democrat, and 6316 for J. C. Stoughton, Temperance.

ETHERIDGE, JAMES HENRY, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Rush Medical College of Chicago, was born in St. Johnsville, Montgomery county, New York, March 20th, 1844. His father, Francis P. Etheridge, M. D., practised for thirty-five years in New York State, and subsequently for twelve years in Minnesota. His mother, Fannie (Easton) Etheridge, was from Connecticut. He was educated principally in his native State, and moved with his parents to Minnesota, where, in 1860, he commenced the study of medicine under the instructions of his father. In the winter of 1864-65 he attended his first course of lectures at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, Illinois, and in the ensuing winter of 1865-66 attended lectures also at Ann Arbor, Michigan. In the winter of 1867-68 he took his second course at the Rush Medical College, from which institution he finally graduated, and began the practice of his profession in Evanston. Also, in the spring course of the last-named college, he was appointed Lecturer on Materia Medica and Therapeutics. He was professionally engaged in Evanston for a period of about eighteen months. He afterward spent about eighteen months in Europe, setting out in 1870, and on his return accepted a position as Lecturer on Theory and Practice in the Rush Medical College, filling this position until June, 1871. In July of that year he was chosen to fill the chair of Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the same institution, which office he has since held. He was married in June, 1870, to Harriet E. Powers, daughter of H. G. Powers, Vice-President of the Illinois Savings Trust Company, of Chicago, Illinois.

MERRIMAN, HENRY P., A. M., M. D., was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, August 25th, 1838. He is the son of Henry Merriman and Sarah (Bodurtha) Merriman, also of Massachusetts. He was educated at the Beloit College, in Wisconsin, where he graduated in 1857, taking a four years' course. His degree of A. M. he received from this institution in 1863. After taking a regular course in the Chicago Medical College, he graduated also there in 1865, and commenced the practice of his profession in Chicago, where he has since remained. In 1870 he became connected with the Chicago Medical College as Lecturer

on Organic Chemistry and Toxicology, and eventually became Professor of that chair. In 1874 he was transferred to the chair of Medical Jurisprudence, which Professorship he now holds. He has also lectured, for the past seven years, during the summer course, on diseases of the skin. In 1873 he was appointed Professor of Clinical Medicine to the Mercy Hospital of Chicago. He is connected also with the Davis Free Dispensary as Genecologist. His practice is a general one, tending however to obstetrics as a specialty. He was married in 1867 to Mary Avery, of Chicago.

TREE, LAMBERT, Lawyer, is a graduate of the Columbia College, in Washington. He studied law with James Carlyle, who is now a prominent and leading practitioner before the Supreme Court at the national capital. He read law for a period of two years, and graduated finally from the law department of the University of Virginia. In 1855 he moved to Chicago, and eventually became a member of the firm of Tree & Clarkson. He has a large business in the line of real estate practice, and the management of the legal affairs of several important corporations.

TODDARD, LUKE F., Physician, was born at Unity, New Hampshire, on December 6th, 1827. His parents, both natives of New England, were of English extraction. His father, Rev. William H. Stoddard, D. D., took up the study of medicine, and graduated at a New England medical college. He emigrated to Illinois, with his family, in 1837. He located in Montgomery county, and began the practice of medicine, which practice he continued to the time of his death. Luke received his education at the Hillsboro' Academy. On leaving school he went to St. Louis, and was there employed as a clerk in a mercantile establishment. While performing the duties of this position he still found time to pursue medical studies, and attend medical lectures. After some time he left St. Louis and went to Cincinnati, where he attended lectures at the Eclectic Medical Institute. He graduated from this institution and immediately commenced the practice of his profession in Bond county, Illinois. Subsequently he practised for a time in Fayette, and finally he settled permanently at Hillsboro', Montgomery county, where he yet remains, in the enjoyment of as large a practice as any physician in the county. The love of the medical profession is hereditary in the Stoddard family it would seem, and in the office with him is one of his sons, a graduate of the same medical college, and associated with him in his practice. Thus there are three generations of doctors, all practising in the same town. In 1874 Dr. Luke Stoddard was a Delegate to the National Medical Conven-

tion at Boston, Massachusetts, and was elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the Convention. He is President of the Montgomery County Medical Association. He is a prominent Mason, and has filled all the chairs in the subordinate lodge. He is Generalissimo of the St. Omar Commandery, and has passed all the chairs in Odd Fellowship. For the past twenty-six years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married in 1849 to A. A. Gardner, of Fayette county, Illinois.

DAVIS, DAVID, Merchant, Banker, and Mayor of Litchfield, Illinois, was born in Madison county, Illinois, on December 6th, 1838. His father was of Welsh extraction on the paternal side, while his mother was an Italian. The mother of the subject of this sketch was a native of Virginia. His father emigrated to the State of Illinois in 1834. David was educated at the public schools in Madison county, Illinois. On leaving them he taught for one term, then entered a mercantile establishment, in which he remained but a few months, when he engaged in business for himself in Litchfield, where he has ever since resided. His business was and is that of groceries and varieties. He began in a small way, but to-day he has the finest and largest establishment in the city. In addition to conducting this flourishing concern, he is the Manager of the banking-house of Teach, Davis & Co., the staunchest financial institution in the section. In politics he has always been a Republican, and during the war his whole influence was brought to bear in favor of the Union cause. He has served as Assessor for two years, and as Alderman for two years. In the spring of 1875 he was elected Mayor of Litchfield, an office the functions of which he discharges with marked ability and a single eye to the promotion of the public welfare. Mr. Davis is one of Litchfield's most enterprising and reliable men, and as such bears the good-will and high esteem of his fellow-citizens. In all his transactions the same honorable motive prompts him. He was married on December 23d, 1867, to Blanche Keating, of Rockbridge, Illinois. He was one of the original stockholders in the Litchfield Coal Company.

TURNER, JOHN L., Lawyer and County Judge, was born in Newburgh, Orange county, New York, February 15th, 1815. He is the son of Joseph Turner and Deborah Ann (Losey) Turner. His preliminary education was acquired in the Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania. Upon leaving that institution in 1835, he went in 1836 to Westfield, Chautauqua county, New York, where he began the study of law under the instruction of Judge Mullet. In 1844 he was admitted to the bar in Chautauqua county, and

subsequently practised his profession there for a brief period. In 1846 he removed to Waukegan, Illinois, and there resumed his professional labors. In 1853 he was elected County Judge, a position which he has held continuously down to the present year. Prior to this, in 1849, he was elected Justice of the Peace, an office he has since continued to fill. He was married in 1837 to Anne M. Ramsey, of Westfield, who died in August, 1839, and again in 1849, to Olive M. Steele, of Lake county, Illinois.

BRAWLEY, FRANCIS W. S., Lawyer, of Chicago, was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, on February 12th, 1825. His parents were John Brawley and Mary Saltsman. He received an academical education, and afterwards studied law under the Hon. John Galbraith, at Erie. Having been prepared for admission to the bar before reaching his majority, and requiring to wait a year or so for examination, he in the meantime (1845) moved west to Chicago. He passed and was admitted to the bar in 1847, immediately after which he removed to Freeport, Stephenson county, Illinois, and began the practice of law there, forming a partnership with Martin P. Sweet, a prominent lawyer of Freeport, since deceased, and afterwards with Joseph M. Bailey, also eminent in the legal profession. During 1854-58 he was County Superintendent of Schools and School Commissioner of Stephenson county, was City Attorney of Freeport from 1866 to 1868, and Postmaster from 1852 to 1858. He removed to Chicago in 1869, and commenced practice there, where he still follows the profession. He was Attorney for the Illinois Central Railroad for twelve years, and for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad held the same post, for the northwestern section of the State, for several years. He is also the Attorney for the American Insurance Company of Chicago, and has been so since 1859, and for several years has acted in the same capacity for the German Insurance Company of Freeport. During 1871-72 he was in partnership with the late Col. T. J. Turner, of Freeport. He was married in 1850 to Mary Reitzell, daughter of Philip Reitzell, of Stephenson county, Illinois.

DEMING, HENRY H., M. D., was born at Freedom, Portage county, Ohio, on August 3d, 1845. His father, Rev. Friend A. Deming, was a native of Massachusetts, and of English extraction, whose ancestors came over in the "Mayflower." The Rev. Mr. Deming moved to Ohio in 1843, and there officiated about two years, when he was called to Illinois, where the next year was spent by him in the ministry. His mother, Mary Jane Deming, was born in Connecticut. Henry acquired his education principally from

his father, and it was very thorough, and embraced both a classical and scientific course. At the age of eighteen he commenced the study of medicine, under the distinguished Professor N. S. Davis, and graduated from the Chicago Medical College at the age of twenty-two. He then began the practice of his profession at Pana, Illinois, where he has ever since been located. His practice is a large one, and his reputation as a physician is a very flattering one. He is a member of the American Medical Association; of the District Medical Society of Southern Illinois, of which he is the Treasurer; also of the Wabash Valley Æsculapian Society. Some while since he received and still holds the appointment of United States Examining Surgeon for Pensioners. He was married in 1869 to Harriet L. Knight, of Troy, Ohio. The doctor devotes his whole time to his profession, and his success is attributable to hard study and talent displayed.

ASEY, HON. ZADOK, ex-Member of Congress, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois, was born in Georgia in 1798. His ancestors came from the county Tyrone, Ireland, and in 1817 emigrated to the then Territory of Illinois, settling in what is now Jefferson county. At this early day the surrounding country was a sparsely settled and uncultivated wilderness, and the hardy pioneers who sought to reclaim it from its sterile wildness and the hostile savages were constantly menaced by perils of every sort. His education was the result of his own unassisted labors, and his varied store of knowledge was acquired by the exercise of keen powers of observation rather than by the study of text and school books. Not until his manhood was reached had he learned to write; yet such was the power of his natural talents that but few of those with whom he was brought into contact excelled him in any matters embracing the truly useful. In 1828 he became a member of the State Legislature, and in 1830 was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois. During the Black Hawk war, in 1832, he served in the ranks, and was with Major Dement's "Spy Battalion," at Kellog's Grove, when it was surrounded by Black Hawk and his warriors. In 1832 he was elected to Congress, and served continuously with that body for ten years. He often presided over the House of Representatives when it was a Committee of the Whole, and was esteemed as one of the ablest parliamentarians of his day. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1848, and afterward was frequently a member of each House of the State Legislature. He was the compeer and personal friend of Douglas and Lincoln. Strongly attached to the Democratic party, he brought to its support talents of a high order, and throughout the State was ranked as a useful citizen and a man of sterling worth. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for over forty years acted as a minister of the gospel. He died

September 12th, 1862. The late Samuel K. Casey, favorably known in Illinois, was one of his sons. Hon. N. R. Casey, of Mound City, Illinois, and Thomas S. Casey, of Mount Vernon, are also his sons—each of whom have attained reputation in their native State.

CAMP, JAMES L., Postmaster of Dixon, Illinois, was born in Lowville, Lewis county, New York, December 18th, 1825. He is the son of Rev. Phineas Camp, a Presbyterian minister, and Mary Ann (Leeworthy) Camp. He was educated at the Hamilton College, in Clinton, Oneida county, New York. In 1847 he removed to Cincinnati, where he engaged in the loan business. He subsequently resided for a time in West Virginia, and in 1852 moved to Rockford, Illinois, where he purchased a farm. In 1853 he settled in Dixon, and opened a dry-goods and general store, which he sustained until 1858. He then acted for some time as City Clerk. In 1861 he was appointed Postmaster of Dixon by President Lincoln, and has since continued to hold that office. He is an active and influential member of the Republican party, and is widely and favorably known as a citizen and as an official.

PARKS, CALVIN CHAPIN, Cattle Raiser, and popularly known as the "Cattle King," was born in Troy, Oakland county, Michigan, May 29th, 1829. He is the son of Calvin C. Parks and Harriet (Thomas) Parks. He was the recipient of an academical education. On the termination of his school life, he became engaged as a clerk in a store at Pontiac, Michigan. In 1846 he moved to Chicago, Illinois, and there found employment, also as a clerk, in a dry-goods store. In 1854 he established himself in business on his own account, as a wholesale clothier, in connection with Huntington and Wadsworth, under the firm-style of Huntington, Wadsworth & Parks, and thus associated, transacted business until he retired in 1861. In this year he opened a banking and brokerage business in company with George M. Gray, under the style of C. C. Parks & Co., which was prosecuted until the firm failed in 1864. He then removed to New York, and began business afresh as a stock broker, at first alone, and subsequently, in August, 1866, in connection with Charles I. Osborn. After the dissolution of the firm in January, 1868, he was engaged in business with his brother, under the name of C. C. Parks & Co., until January, 1872. In the same year he settled in Waukegan, and engaged in stock-raising, a business which he has since constantly prosecuted. He possesses a very extensive stock-farm near Waukegan, and his yearly sales of stock amount to about \$75,000. He is known as the "Great Short Horns Dealer," and also as the "Cattle

King" of Illinois. Previous to his last arrival in Waukegan, he was a resident of this place, his family having settled there many years ago. From 1869 to 1872 he carried on the stock-raising business in partnership with his brother, Robert Hall Parks, with whom he is now connected in the Glen Flora Mineral Spring business. He was married in 1854 to Evelina E. Shepard, daughter of Albert Shepard, of Racine, Wisconsin.

WALKER, HON. PINKNEY H., now, and for many years past, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Illinois, was born in Adair county, Kentucky, on June 18th, 1815. His father, Joseph G. Walker, was an able lawyer. His mother's maiden name was Martha Scott. His early life was similar to that of a large proportion of the successful men of this country. His youth was passed in that portion of Kentucky where labor was no more discreditable than it is in Illinois, and until his seventeenth year he was employed upon his father's farm during the summer, and attended school in the winter. In the spring of 1832 he became a clerk in a store, and so continued until he left Kentucky. In April, 1834, he came to Illinois and settled at Rushville, the county-seat of Schuyler county, and at that time one of the most thriving and promising of the interior towns of the State. Here he was engaged in a store for four years, thus acquiring a practical knowledge of business in various forms. In March of 1838 he removed to Macomb, and during the spring and summer gave his time to study at an excellent academy then established at that place. In the fall of the same year he commenced his legal studies in the office of his uncle, Cyrus Walker, well known at that time as one of the ablest lawyers of the State. Young Walker could not have fallen into better hands. His uncle was a lawyer of the old type, devoted to Coke and Blackstone, and relying upon principles rather than cases. He was, withal, a man of singularly genial temper, delighting to communicate knowledge, and he could not but have been interested in the instruction of his nephew. Under such tuition the latter thrived apace, and during the next year was admitted to the bar after an examination by Judges Lockwood and Brown of the Supreme Court. He at once opened an office in Macomb, in partnership with Thomas Morrison, and the next year, 1840, formed a partnership with his uncle, Morrison having removed to Carthage. The partnership between the uncle and nephew continued until the former withdrew from practice in this State in 1842. From that time until 1848 the subject of our sketch continued in practice by himself in Macomb. In 1848 he returned to Rushville, where he subsequently, in 1851, formed a partnership with Robert S. Blackwell, whose brilliant but brief career is well known to the older lawyers of the State. This connection continued until 1853, when Blackwell removed to Chicago, and Walker was elected Judge of the Fifth (now Eleventh) Ju-

dicial Circuit, then comprising the counties of Schuyler, Pike, Brown, McDonough, Cass and Mason. The first election was to fill a vacancy, and he was elected over his competitor against heavy party odds. In 1855 he was re-elected without opposition. He continued in this position, to the great satisfaction of the bar and people of his circuit, until April, 1858, when Governor Bissell appointed him to the Supreme Bench, to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of O. C. Skinner. In June, 1858, he was elected by the people to fill the same position for the regular term of nine years, and in 1867 he was re-elected. At both elections the political party to which he belonged was in a very decided minority, and the rival candidates were able men, but the people were unwilling, from merely political considerations, to send a tried and faithful judge from the bench, and Judge Walker was returned by a large majority at each election. His present term will expire in 1876, and it is greatly to be hoped for the sake of the State, that he may again be returned as triumphantly as he has been on former occasions. He served as Chief-Justice from January, 1864, to June, 1867, and again from June, 1874, to June, 1875. The above are the prominent events in his public life. Of his domestic life it need only be said that he was married June 2d, 1840, to Susan McCrosky, who was born in Adair county, Kentucky, but was a resident of Rushville when the marriage occurred. He has a family of promising children, and his home-life has been one which any man might covet. Judge Walker is a man of large and powerful frame, indicating great capacity for endurance, and the probability of a long life. He is now in the full vigor of his faculties, mental and physical, and should remain in the Supreme Court for many years to come. How important his public services are, none can so well tell as those who have been associated with him on the bench. Their testimony is earnest and unanimous. His complete devotion to the duties of his office, his thorough conscientiousness, his high sense of rectitude, his habits of patient investigation, his trained and accurate judgment, his perfect familiarity with legal principles and ready application of them in the solution of new and difficult questions, all these qualities make him a most valuable man in the position he now occupies. But he is not merely a profound lawyer and an eminent judge. He is a man of wide and varied reading. His early education was limited, but he has been a lover of books and a student through all his youth and manhood. With these tastes and the aid of a powerful and tenacious memory, he has accumulated a great store of varied information. He has a natural love of science, and this taste and his habits of close observation have caused him to keep pace with the constant advance of scientific discoveries, especially as they are applied to the practical affairs of life. Steady intellectual growth can be traced with singular clearness in his published opinions. These now cover a term of nearly twenty years. His early opinions, while correct in their legal principles, show some want of experience as a writer, but improvement began at once, and

the student of the Illinois reports now finds many opinions written by him that are conspicuous for strength of reasoning and power of expression. But any sketch of Judge Walker which made no allusion to his moral as distinct from his intellectual characteristics would be very incomplete. The fine moral nature of the man wins the affectionate attachment of his friends. He is generous and unselfish, and his sympathies flow out at once towards the poor and the unfortunate. No one ever heard him utter a word of unkindness to an inferior. He is, indeed, incapable of unkindness to any one. Although not rich, his hand is "open as the day to melting charity." He would rather be imposed upon than not give to distress. This feeling of sympathy and kindness makes him take a special interest in young lawyers who have not achieved a position in their profession, and are struggling with poverty. For such he always has words of encouragement and good cheer, and they repay his sympathy with a sentiment of affectionate gratitude. And in his sympathy with young men there is nothing of that patronizing manner which sometimes accompanies expressions of kindness, but at the same time takes from them all their charm. He is so thoroughly modest that he constantly underrates himself. He is, indeed, not sufficiently self-asserting, but this peculiarity endears him the more to the young practitioner just commencing the professional race. His career presents an admirable example for the imitation of young men. Without wealth or powerful family connections, or the advantage of thorough early training, or brilliant talent, he has, by patient labor, by perseverance, by personal integrity and official uprightness, established for himself a reputation and position of which his children may well be proud when he is gone.

HAWLEY, HON. JOHN B., Lawyer and Congressman, was born in Fairfield county, Connecticut, February 9th, 1831, and went to Illinois with his parents when quite young. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1852. In 1856 he was elected State Attorney, serving four years. He entered the Union army as Captain in 1861, and took an active part in the battles of Forts Henry and Donelson, receiving injuries in the last engagement which made it necessary for him to retire from military duty in 1862. In 1865 he was appointed by President Lincoln Postmaster of Rock Island, and was removed the year following by President Johnson. He was elected a Representative from the Sixth District of Illinois to the Forty-first Congress as a Republican, and entering upon his duties as such March 4th, 1869, he was appointed to the Committee on Public Lands and the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs. His first speech, delivered January 14th, 1870, was on the admission of Virginia. He proved himself an earnest and able speaker on any measure that he advocated, and an assiduous worker in

committee. He was re-elected to the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses, on the latter occasion polling 13,123 votes to 7215 by his opponent, C. Truesdale, Liberal and Democrat.

WILLIAMS, NORMAN, Lawyer, was born in Woodstock, Windsor county, Vermont, February 1st, 1835. His father, Hon. Norman Williams, was a prominent attorney of Woodstock, Vermont. Norman was fitted for college at Meriden, New Hampshire, and in 1851 entered the University of Vermont, graduating with the class of 1855. Immediately after leaving college he entered the law office of Tracy, Converse & Bassett, in Woodstock, where he pursued a course of legal studies, and also in the Albany law school until 1858. In November of this year, after his admission to the bar, he removed to Chicago, and began the practice of his profession. In 1862 he became one of the firm of King, Kales & Williams, which was in existence until 1866, when, with General J. L. Thompson, he formed the present firm of Williams & Thompson. They possess a large and rapidly increasing business, and are held in high esteem by both the members of the bar and the community in general. He was married in December, 1867, to Carrie Caton, daughter of ex-Chief-Justice Caton, of Illinois.

VAN DEUSEN, DELOS, Cashier of the Banking-house of Beach, Davis & Co., Litchfield, Illinois, was born in Allegheny county, New York, December 9th, 1823. He is a descendant of the Mohawk Dutch family of that name, and his ancestors were natives of Holland, who settled in New York State at a very early day. His father, Joshua B. Van Deusen, was a well-known hotel-keeper of Jamestown, New York. Delos was educated in Jamestown, New York. In 1846 he moved to Ohio, and settled at Dayton, where he engaged in the boot, shoe and leather business, which he pursued until 1857. He then disposed of his business and removed to Litchfield, Illinois, where he has since constantly resided. Upon his arrival here he did not engage in business, but was variously occupied until June, 1861, when he entered the army as Captain of a company which he had organized, and was eventually attached to the 6th Regiment of Missouri Infantry. Throughout the war this body of troops was under the command of General Sherman, and was an active participant in all the engagements, beginning with the siege of Corinth and closing with the memorable march through Georgia and the Carolinas. In April, 1864, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of the 6th Missouri Regiment, and commanded that force until the termination of the conflict. He was finally mustered out with his regiment, in September, 1865.

He then returned to Litchfield, and was elected City Magistrate for four years. He subsequently became Cashier of the banking-house of Beach, Davis & Co., a position which he still occupies. In politics he is a supporter of the Republican party, and is one of its most active and valued allies. In 1873 he was elected to the City Treasuryship; was twice re-elected, and is now serving his third term. He is also a stockholder in the Litchfield Car Manufactory. He was married, in February, 1852, at Dayton, Ohio, to Henrietta M. Snyder, of that place.

STILES, ELIAS B., Merchant and Banker, was born in the township of Huntington, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, March 9th, 1820. He is the son of Lewis Stiles and Sarah (Dodson) Stiles. His education was acquired in the common schools located in the vicinity of his home. He removed to Dixon's Ferry, now Dixon, in 1840, and was engaged in a store as clerk until 1842. He subsequently established himself in business on his account in association with Otis A. Eddy, under the firm-style of Eddy & Stiles. In 1846 he moved to St. Louis, and was there temporarily engaged in business until his return to Dixon in 1848. He then became a land agent, an office in which he attained considerable importance, attending to the securing of titles to the land, advance money for purchases, etc. He was also occupied extensively in general real estate business and in building operations. In 1853 he established a private bank, and under his own name continued to sustain this enterprise until 1864. From 1850 to 1862 he was County Treasurer, with intermission from 1858 to 1860. In 1862 he was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for Congress against Washburne, and in the attendant contest pressed his rival very closely. Since 1864 he has been engaged mainly in farming and agricultural pursuits.

MAXSON, ORRIN TRALL, M.D., was born in Centreville, Allegheny county, New York, March 29th, 1824. He is the son of Joseph Maxson and Amelia (Ward) Maxson. After receiving an academical education he completed his studies at the Rush Medical College of Chicago, graduating in 1849. In 1845 he removed with his family to Janesville, Wisconsin. In 1849, after securing his degree, he commenced the practice of his profession at Rock county, near Beloit, Wisconsin, where he was engaged during the ensuing year. He then removed to Nevada City, California, and, in company with Dexter J. Clarke, opened there a private hospital. In 1851 he moved to the mouth of the St. Croix, now Prescott, Wisconsin, and there resumed his professional labors; while practising medicine in this place he occupied

himself also in building lumber mills, and purchased the property of the Northwestern Fur Company. In 1852 he was elected to the Wisconsin Legislature, and re-elected in 1856. During 1853-54 he officiated as County Judge of Pearce county, and for six years, from 1855 to 1861, was a member of the "Normal Regents' School Board." For a period of seven years he was Postmaster at Prescott, and for many years a Director of the State Board of Agriculture. In 1861 he entered the army as Lieutenant, and in 1862 he was promoted to a Captaincy. In September, 1864, he left the army, having in the meantime acted also as Surgeon, not commissioned. In 1865 he removed to Chicago and engaged in private business. In 1868 he settled in Waukegan, where he has since resided, successfully engaged in the practice of medicine. He was married in 1845 to Eunice McCray, of Tolland, Connecticut.

LEEPER, JOSEPH A., Lawyer, was born in Bethany, New York, October 18th, 1818. His father, Thomas Cooper Sleeper, was a cousin of the famous novelist, James Fenimore Cooper. His mother was Sarah (Cook) Sleeper. His earlier education was acquired in the district schools located near his home. Until he had attained his twentieth year he was engaged in working on his father's farm, and subsequently attended the Alexandria Academy, in Genesee county, during three sessions, teaching school in the meantime through the winter months. In 1841 he commenced the study of law in the office of Richard S. Blennerhasset, passing afterward to that of Mr. Willson, of Middleport, Niagara county, and ultimately to that of Dibble & Martindale, where he remained until 1845, when he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of New York. In the following year he was admitted also to practise in the Court of Chancery. He began his professional career at Batavia, New York, as junior partner of the law firm of Wakeman & Sleeper. In July, 1848, he removed to Milwaukee, and in the year following to Janesville, on Rock river. He settled in Wisconsin immediately after the adoption of the new Constitution of that State, and became engaged in many cases deciding various points of law under its provisions. In 1863 he removed to Chicago, and there continued the practice of his profession. In 1855 he became the senior partner of the firm of Sleeper & Wheton, which is still in existence, and controls an extensive business in the courts of the State, in the United States Supreme Court, in the States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Kansas, and in nearly all of the States of the West and Northwest. He is regarded as a lawyer of great ability and unquestionable integrity. He was a member of the Whig party until that organization passed into the Republican party, and officiated as Chairman of the Committee of Resolutions when the Republican party sprang into being in Wisconsin, and defended the prin-

ciples of this party in the sharp political contests which ensued. He is still a valued and zealous supporter of Republican principles and measures, but is neither an office-seeker nor, as the phrase is accepted generally, a politician. As a chancery lawyer he has few equals in the Northwest. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and is from conviction a "high churchman," but not a ritualist. He was married in 1846 to Mary Townsend, daughter of Nathan Townsend, for many years High Sheriff of Genesee county, New York.



OUTHWORTH, ELIZUR, Attorney-at-Law, was born in West Fairlee, Vermont, September 22d, 1826. His parents also were natives of this State. On his father's side the family is of English extraction, on his mother's of Irish origin. His education was acquired at the academy in Bradford, Vermont, in the High School at Post Mills, and in the Thetford Hill School, at one time a famous educational establishment. He was the youngest of a family of five, and at a very early age was compelled to rely upon his own exertions to secure a livelihood. At the age of eighteen he commenced teaching school, a calling which he pursued in Vermont, Massachusetts, and in New Hampshire, thus securing, while instructing his pupils, a fair and varied education. In 1847 he removed to Illinois, where he continued to teach in several counties during the ensuing three years. In 1850 he went to California, crossing the plains on foot, and driving an ox-team from St. Joe to Sacramento. Upon arriving at his destination, having experienced many hardships on the road thither, he engaged in mining, which occupation he pursued for about fifteen months. He then returned to the East, to Bradford, Vermont, where he became the proprietor, by purchase, of a newspaper establishment, which he conducted for one year, until his business was destroyed by fire. In the spring of 1854 he again removed to Illinois, and settled in Montgomery county, where he engaged in farming and agricultural pursuits, continuing thus employed during the succeeding four years. Having applied himself to the study of law while teaching school, he was admitted to the bar in 1859, and in January of that year entered on the practice of his profession in Litchfield, where he has since permanently resided, engrossed in professional labors, his practice being very extensive and lucrative. In politics he was originally a Democrat, but in 1859 he cast his vote for John C. Fremont, and was eventually one of the original Republicans in the State. Since this time he has been a consistent supporter of the Republican party, and is a valued advocate of its principles and measures, although in 1872 he cast his vote in favor of Horace Greeley. In 1869 he was nominated by his party for County Judge, but failed to secure an election, the county having been always governed by Democratic views, although on this occasion he reduced a six hundred majority to thirty-six. Start-

ing out in life young, poor and friendless, he has been truly the architect of his own fortune, and has won his present enviable position as a legal practitioner and as an esteemed citizen solely through his own abilities and tireless energy.



SMITH, PERRY H., Lawyer, Judge and Railroad Manager, was born, March 28th, 1828, at Augusta, Oneida county, New York, being the son of Timothy Smith, an influential business man of Watertown, New York. When thirteen years of age he entered Hamilton College, and withdrew for one year on account of his youth. This elapsing he commenced his studies in that institution, and when eighteen graduated as the second in his class. He commenced directly after leaving college the study of law in the office of N. S. Benton, at Little Falls, New York, with whom he continued until his admission to the bar in 1849—on the very day of attaining his majority. In October of the same year he removed to Kenosha, Wisconsin. The northern part of this State had just been opened to settlement by a treaty with the Indians, and the government had made a large appropriation of lands to render the Fox and Wisconsin rivers navigable from the lakes to the Mississippi. At one of the rapids on the former stream a town had been laid out, and Mr. Lawrence, of Boston, had donated a large sum of money for the establishment of a university at this place. The town was named Appleton, in honor of another donor to the university, which was named after Mr. Lawrence, and it then gave promise of a prosperous future. The institution was founded, but it needed an energetic, prudent and skilful manager. This necessity was found in Mr. Smith, and he travelled, mainly on foot, and through a forest broken only by a partially concealed Indian trail, to that place to enter upon his new career. Since then the town and the county has lost its former appearance. The one is large and thriving, the other transposed from wild lands and almost interminable forests to rich farming estates, and dotted here and there with pleasant villages. Under the careful management of Mr. Smith the university grew into prominence and prosperity, and is to-day crowded with students. A county was organized, and he was elected its first judge, gracing the bench when but twenty-three years of age, and presiding with unusual ability over the administration in a court of general law and equity jurisdiction. From this post he was sent by the people to the lower House of the State Legislature, and subsequently to the Senate, continuing for five years to represent his county in that body. He became, almost necessarily, a leading representative of his party, both in its local and State councils. In 1855 he was chairman of the Legislative Committee charged with the authority to investigate the many allegations of corruption and fraud made against the chief executive of the State, who was his personal friend. He wrote and submitted its

report, which had been prepared with great care and ability, and few State papers have produced a greater effect on the public mind. It was absolutely decisive of the questions involved, and sealed the political fate of the persons chiefly implicated. The Legislature was convened in special session in 1856, to pass finally on the land grants made to the State by the National government to aid in the construction of railroads, and Mr. Smith was placed upon the special committee to which that subject was submitted. In accordance with his wishes, the grant was given to a new company organized by the Legislature, with authority to build a road from Fond du Lac to the Michigan State line. This company soon became consolidated with the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Company, then struggling to build a road from Chicago to Fond du Lac, with the aim of bringing the Mississippi and Lake Superior into railway communication. In 1857, then but twenty-nine years of age, Mr. Smith became Vice-President of the company, and when it was subsequently reorganized with the Chicago & Northwestern Railway he took the same position again. In 1860 he moved to Chicago, having amassed an ample fortune by profitable enterprises in western Wisconsin, and has since resided in that city. His career has been closely identified with the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railroad, and his growth has been coexistent with the remarkable progress of that line, which has been largely brought about by his ability and forethought as a manager. His investments are not limited, however, to railway enterprises. He has been extensively engaged in the development of the lead and iron interests of the West, and his ventures have been uniformly successful. He is a man of comprehensive learning, of broad and liberal ideas, and of fine culture. He is a lover of literature, and has one of the finest libraries in the city. He remembered the *Alma Mater* of his youth, and generously gave a large sum to erect a hall for the library of Hamilton College. He is a patron of the fine arts, and a liberal supporter of charitable institutions. In all his various capacities, as a lawyer, judge, legislator and railway manager, he has won the respect and confidence of the community by his unflinching integrity, by his generosity and fine ability.



AVERY, DANIEL J., Lawyer, was born in Brandon, Vermont, December 1st, 1836. His father removed to Illinois in 1843, and settled in Lake county, where he still resides. Daniel attended the public schools in this county, and subsequently took an academical course at Waukegan. At twenty years of age he entered the law office of Judge Bradwell, whence, at the expiration of one year, he passed to that of Brown & Runyan, where he pursued his legal studies until admitted to the bar in June, 1859. His examiners were Judges Beckwith, Judd and Peck. He was then employed by his preceptor, Mr. Runyan, until July, 1862, when

he entered the service of the United States, enlisting as a private in Company G, 113th Regiment of Illinois Infantry. He remained in the army until 1863, when he returned to the office of Mr. Runyan, and in 1864 became a member of the firm of Runyan, Avery & Comstock, which is still in existence. He prepares for court the extensive chancery business of the firm, and in such labor has acquired an enviable reputation for ability and acumen. He is a prominent Mason, and is the present District Grand Deputy. He was an active member of the Masonic Board of Relief, consisting of thirteen members, organized after the great fire of 1871, and while acting in that capacity rendered efficient service. He is also Secretary of the Northwestern Masonic Aid Association, an admirable and praiseworthy organization, and one of the most practical co-operative life insurance companies in the country.

THOMPSON, GENERAL JOHN LEVERETT, Lawyer, was born in Plymouth, New Hampshire, February 2d, 1835. His father, Hon. William C. Thompson, was a practising attorney of that State. John was fitted for college at Meriden, New Hampshire, and graduated at Dartmouth College with the class of 1856. After graduating he took the law course of Harvard College, and in 1858 was admitted to the bar at Worcester, Massachusetts. He subsequently visited Europe, and continued his studies at the Universities of Berlin, Munich and Paris. In 1860 he returned to this country, and entered the law office of Scammon, McCagg & Fuller, in Chicago, in order to further fit himself for the proper performance of the duties of his profession. He remained with this distinguished law-firm until April, 1861, when, at the first call for volunteers to suppress the rebellion, he enlisted as a private in Captain Smith's Battery of Artillery, with which he remained at Cairo until the expiration of his term of service in July, 1861. He was then commissioned a Lieutenant of a company of cavalry from his native State, which was attached to the 1st Regiment of Illinois Cavalry, and immediately sent forward to the seat of war. He participated in the cavalry fight at Front Royal, and in the ensuing fall was promoted to a First Lieutenancy. He was afterward with General Shields, and served through the first campaign of the Shenandoah valley. He then participated in the Pope campaign, and was engaged in all the attendant actions from the battle of Cedar Mountain until its termination with the disaster of the second battle of Bull Run. Unlike his superiors, his course as an officer seems to have met with approval, since his promotions came to him unsought and with unbroken regularity. He was engaged with his regiment at the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and followed the retreating army of General Lee to Culpepper. In the spring of 1864 he resigned his commission as Colonel of the 1st Illinois Regiment, in order

to accept the Colonelcy of the 1st New Hampshire Cavalry, and was attached to the army of General Sheridan, with whom he served during the ensuing hard-fought and brilliant campaign. After the battle of Waynesboro' the duty of escorting a body of over four thousand rebel prisoners to Winchester was assigned him. A force sufficiently strong to make the transit reasonably safe could not be spared from the main army, and with an inadequate guard he was compelled to fight his way to the point of destination, harassed on all sides by rebel cavalry, and while repulsing the enemy forded numerous streams, and eventually succeeded in reaching Winchester with the entire body of prisoners. For his discretion and bravery under these peculiarly trying circumstances he was warmly complimented by General Sheridan. He served until the close of the war, and in 1865 was mustered out a Brigadier-General, having passed successively through the grades of private, Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, Captain, Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel and Brigadier-General. He was, at the recommendation of General Sheridan, offered a commission as field-officer in the regular army, which, however, he declined. After leaving the army he returned to Chicago, and again entered the law office of Scammon, McCagg & Fuller, where he remained until 1866. In October of the same year he associated himself in partnership with Norman Williams, and has since been practising his profession with noted success. He was married, in September, 1866, to Louise Chandler, of Concord, New Hampshire.

WADSWORTH, PHILIP, Lawyer, was born in New Hartford, Connecticut, March 7th, 1832. He comes of stern old Puritan stock. One of his ancestors sat in the colonial Legislature, and it was this Captain Wadsworth who obtained possession of the colonial Charter and hid it in the hollow of the old tree which has since become famous in history as the "Charter Oak." Another member of the family was conspicuous as a leader in the Indian wars through which a foothold was secured for the settlement of the New England colonies. The Wadsworths were among the first settlers of Hartford, and ranked with the best families of Connecticut and New England. The father of Philip Wadsworth, the late Tertius Wadsworth, was a worthy representative of a justly distinguished family. A man of great industry, keen foresight, and remarkable business tact, he amassed a large fortune, and lived to an advanced age to enjoy the fruits of his well-directed labors. He died in March, 1872, aged eighty-three years. It was designed by his family that Philip should enter one of the professions, and a course of study was marked out for him with a view to this end. After the regular preliminary common school course he entered the Williston Seminary, at East Hampton, Massachusetts, where he spent two years, and passed from there to the Connecticut Baptist Literary

Institution at Suffield. At the end of two years he graduated with honors, fully prepared for admission to any one of the best colleges of New England, which were then more conspicuously, if possible, than now the first institutions of learning in the country. But he belonged to a family of merchants, and even at that early age his judgment taught him that he was better fitted for active than sedentary pursuits. He accordingly relinquished flattering prospects of professional distinction and resolved to enter mercantile life. At the age of sixteen, in 1848, he commenced his career as a clerk in the extensive wholesale and jobbing dry-goods house of Hopkins, Allen & Co., in New York city. Lucius Hopkins, the senior member of the firm, was already a distinguished merchant in the city of great mercantile ventures. Mr. Allen was then a young man, and the firm accordingly combined in its membership the advantages of age and experience with youth and vigor. Mr. Hopkins subsequently became President of the Importers' & Traders' Bank of that city, and Mr. Allen retired to Connecticut with an ample fortune. Under this admirable tutelage young Wadsworth became an accomplished merchant, so that when in 1853, then scarcely arrived at his majority, he removed to Chicago, to enter the dry-goods jobbing house of Coolly, Wadsworth & Co., of which his elder brother, Elisha S. Wadsworth, was a leading member, he was the peer of any young merchant of that city. From this house sprang the present great dry-goods house of John V. Farwell & Co., the clothing house of Huntington, Wadsworth & Parks, of which Philip became a member, and the present boot and shoe house of Charles M. Henderson & Co., one of the largest jobbing and manufacturing houses in that branch of trade in the West. Upon the death of Mr. Huntington, some years later, and the retirement of Mr. Parks, Philip Wadsworth became the head of the house, and the entire conduct of its extensive business was devolved almost solely upon him. The transactions of the house were very large, reaching above a million dollars per annum; and with a branch house in Boston, where most of the goods handled were manufactured, there would seem to have been no time left to the head of the house to mingle in public affairs. But Mr. Wadsworth found opportunity, during the war of the rebellion, to take part in every local movement for the advancement of the Union cause. He always took a deep interest in military affairs, and was, at the time of the breaking out of the rebellion, thoroughly read in military tactics. He assisted in the organization of the "Chicago Light Guard," in 1854. The company was composed of the flower of the young men of Chicago, and it soon obtained recognition as one of the best drilled, equipped, and uniformed military companies in the United States. In 1861 Mr. Wadsworth was Captain of this company, every member of which was fitted to command a regiment. Most of them quickly found their way to the front as officers, where they earned fame for themselves and conferred honor upon the old "Light Guard" of Chicago.

Notwithstanding the company was reduced to a skeleton, through the energy of its Captain the organization was kept up nearly two years as a school for soldiers. Governor Yates repeatedly tendered a Colonel's commission to him, but he was compelled to decline the honor on account of the pressing demands of his then vast business, which depended almost solely upon his personal supervision. But his services to every movement for the sending forward of troops, in time and money, can scarcely be overestimated. It is safe to say that no regiment went out of Chicago that did not benefit largely by both these aids to formation and equipment. In 1862, entirely without solicitation on his part, he was appointed Assessor for the First Internal Revenue Collection District of Illinois, comprising the city of Chicago. He accepted the office and held it one year, but was then compelled to resign, owing to the pressure of his private business. His office was the first in the United States to make returns, and upon his retirement he was complimented for his efficiency. He declined to benefit by the emoluments of the office, devoting its entire salary, and much more from his private means, to the enlistment, equipment, and aid of soldiers in the field. During the next year, 1863-64, his contributions to the same objects reached many thousands of dollars. It may be justly said that during the entire period of the war, among all the citizens of Chicago, whose united efforts were scarcely paralleled in any city of the United States, there was not one more patriotic or liberal than Philip Wadsworth. He continued his commercial business with various fortune down to 1870, when, having suffered heavy losses, he retired. But in 1873, finding it impossible to endure a life of inactivity, he built, in association with his brother, E. S. Wadsworth, a large warehouse, and resumed business as a warehouseman, and forwarding and commission merchant. The new venture, which was at first small, rapidly expanded, until at the present time it has reached large proportions, promising great prosperity. In 1867 the construction of a State capital edifice was authorized by the Illinois Legislature to be erected under the charge of a Board of Commissioners. Mr. Wadsworth was deemed the fittest man to represent Chicago on the Board, and he was accordingly nominated to the position by Governor Oglesby, and confirmed by the Senate. He served two years in that capacity, with credit to himself, and to the satisfaction of the State authorities. On December 4th, 1874, he was again called to official position by appointment as Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Illinois. He accepted, and immediately entered upon the discharge of its duties, for which his experience peculiarly fit him. One of the pioneers of Chicago's commercial greatness, he is a prominent figure in the history of its progress. A man of genial, open nature, he was in the early day known to every other prominent citizen, and formed one of the single circle which comprised the best society in Chicago. A man of a degree of liberality only equalled by his energy he became a helper

of every enterprise inaugurated with a view to extend the influence and consequence of his adopted city. Of strong political convictions, he became a leader in the Republican ranks, freely devoting his time and lavishly donating his money for the advancement of the interests of the party whose principles he deemed synonymous with the highest good of the country. Of generous instincts and catholic sympathies, he aided others to rise as he rose himself. Of open heart, he never failed to open his hand liberally to the appeals of deserving charity. It naturally follows that he enjoys great personal popularity in the community in which he lives.

FERGUSON, GEORGE, Pioneer and Settler of Galena, Illinois, was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, May 10th, 1805. He is the son of Nathaniel Ferguson and Phœbe Ferguson. His education was obtained in the common schools located in the vicinity of his home. His early years were passed in working on a farm. In 1828 he removed to Galena, and has since continued to reside there permanently. During the first four or five years he was engaged in mining, afterward occupying himself in general merchandising. In 1832-33 he took an active part in the Black Hawk Indian war, rendering efficient service. From 1865 to 1871 he officiated as City Treasurer of Galena, and throughout his term performed the duties of that office with ability and integrity. For more than thirty years he has been engaged in mercantile transactions in this city, and is intimately identified with its growth and interests.

HIGGINS, LORENZO D., Physician, was born on October 17th, 1827, at Georgetown, Ohio. His father, Rev. James Higgins, was a native of the State of New York, but removed to Kentucky at an early day, and at a later date located in Ohio, in which State he remained, in the pursuit of his calling, for a long term of years. The son attended the schools in Georgetown, and subsequently went through a course of study at the academy at Dayton. Very soon after leaving this institution he commenced the study of medicine, reading with Dr. Weaver, of New Hope, who was his preceptor during a period of two years. At the expiration of that time he began reading with Dr. Hubbard, of Amelia, with whom he remained for one year. At the end of the year he commenced attending the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, where he remained until he graduated. Having received his diploma he commenced the practice of his newly acquired profession at Amelia, Ohio, in which place he remained only for a time. He removed from there to Illinois, and settled in Colchester in that State. For two years he remained there in the practice

of his profession. At the end of the two years he removed to Pana, Illinois, and that place has ever since been his home. His practice rapidly grew to large proportions, and for many years it has been extended and lucrative, while the professional reputation he has secured is second to none in the vicinity. He has devoted his time and energies diligently to his profession, and as the result he has been enabled to accumulate a good deal of property. In the year 1853 he was married to Cordelia McDaniel, of Brown county, Ohio.

OLLIVER, REV. ROBERT, was born at Keighley, a village of Yorkshire, England, December 28th, 1823. Shortly after his birth his parents removed to Fewston parish, celebrated as being the seat of the great Fairfax family. His father, a blacksmith by trade, dropped dead at his anvil, leaving the mother with no money and five children. Robert then attended school until he was seven and a half years old, and subsequently was put to work in a factory—the Factory Act not being then in force—where he remained until he had attained his fourteenth year. Upon leaving the linen factory he was apprenticed to a blacksmith, named Birch, at Ilkley, in Wharfedale, with whom he labored at the forge for ten years. At his anvil there—since purchased from the old shop in Yorkshire by one of his parishioners—the only study table he had ever known, he employed all his leisure moments in reading the best books procurable, in study and in meditation. The Bible, “Pilgrim’s Progress,” “Robinson Crusoe,” Goldsmith, and other good writers, furnished him with abundant food for thought. While standing at the forge, waiting for his iron to heat, a book lay open before him; beside his plate at meal time the same volume would reappear; and even as he rode to and fro in the stage-coach, on business or on pleasure, he read steadily essay, poem, treatise, or story, culling from each and all the fairest fruit. An ardent lover of nature, his solitary rambles often extended far into the night, and in the woodland and on the moor he communed silently with tree, and book, and flower. In 1847, when twenty-four years of age, influenced no doubt by one of those powerful preachers whose impression upon the minds of the Yorkshiremen Mrs. Gaskell has so vividly portrayed, came that crisis in his experience called in the New Testament “the new birth,” and he became a member of a Methodist Church in his neighborhood, which licensed him to preach in the course of the following year. His remarkable gift of speech, his culture, unusual in one of his class, his striking and magnetic influence upon all classes of listeners, secured for him at once the favorable attention of all who came in contact with him. Resolving at New Year’s, 1850, to emigrate to America, he with his wife and child landed at New York, May 11th, of the same year, after a fine passage of twenty-eight days. A week later he went to work at his trade, at Shoemakers-

town, Pennsylvania, also pursuing at the same time his vocation as preacher. Having brought letters from England introducing him to the Philadelphia Conference he was granted a license as a local preacher, receiving for nine years' service in that capacity one almanac, various little household necessities, and ten dollars in money; also that which he values much more than money, the love and goodwill of his hearers, and the richest experience of his life. During the last years of his blacksmith life his views leaped beyond the bounds prescribed by Methodism; he became acquainted with the Quakeress, Lucretia Mott, and the well-known philanthropist and scholar, Dr. Furness, whose views he found to be in harmony with his own; and having accepted an invitation of the latter to preach in his pulpit he was, in January, 1859, brought before the conference for heresy, and refused a renewal of his license as a preacher on the following grounds: that he could not believe in eternal punishment, nor in total human depravity, nor in the damnation of a good man because he does not believe in the Trinity. In February of the same year, the Chicago ministry at large being in need of an earnest and unsectarian worker, he was recommended to the place by Dr. Furness, and the Unitarian pulpit of that city being then vacant he was invited to fill it the first Sunday after his arrival. At this time the slavery controversy agitated the country; his ardent devotion to the two commandments upon which hang all the law and the prophets compelled him to become a participant in such a struggle; he sided with the North and Liberty, and espoused the cause of the slave. After his arrival at Chicago to take charge of the ministry at large, under the auspices of the Unitarian Congregationalists, he began to preach in May for Unity Church, and for three years performed the duties attaching to both positions. At the expiration of that time he resigned the former position and has ever since devoted himself exclusively to the latter, with a success which has rendered him famous on both sides of the Atlantic. The following words of a Chicago writer present tersely and aptly his peculiar merits as a preacher: "Never shall I forget the impression, the magnetism, if I may be allowed the word, of this plain man's presence upon the minds of a few earnest men and women, who, for the first time in their lives, heard a sermon free from all abstractions, charged with homely, practical wisdom, abounding in genuine poetry, full of tender human sympathy, and containing, as it seemed to each listener, special words of encouragement for his struggling soul." A fervid and tireless philanthropy; a brusque and rugged energy, through which the tender kindliness of a heart overflowing with charity and sympathetic impulses constantly crops forth; an utter fearlessness as to the consequences that might ensue from the performance of an action which he deems timely, such are some of his more noticeable characteristics. After the burning of his church in the great Chicago fire, and while he was on a tour in the East, for the purpose of obtaining pecuniary help to rebuild the

edifice, the Cornell University made to him the following proposition: "If Mr. Collyer will with his own hands make a horseshoe, his church shall be presented with [several] thousands of dollars." The reply illustrates the man, that reply being the forwarding to the University of a horseshoe manufactured by him expressly for the occasion. His language in the pulpit is a strong and convincing refutation of the assertion that the English language in its pure Saxon form is inadequate to express fully and eloquently all the varying phases, lights and shadows of the intellect and soul. Availing himself constantly of metaphor, simile, and allegory, he deals only with the simplest words, the homeliest expressions, couching them not unfrequently in the country dialect so dear to him through the recollections of his boyhood; with a quaint story, sometimes ludicrous, oftener pathetic and sorrowful, he touches with equal effect the heart of the untutored and the mind of the student; in denunciation and in reproof his expressions are marked by a fire and earnestness which have brought many scoffing infidels within the pale of Christianity and the Church; while as a spiritual consolator and adviser he is loved and revered by the entire community who follow his teachings. During the late civil war he was a prime mover and an efficient agent in many enterprises of a laudable nature; he was three months with the Union army, in the service of the Sanitary Commission, and visited every sufferer by the Quantrel massacre, assisting them greatly in various ways. After the battles of Fort Donelson and Pittsburgh Landing he was promptly on the ground, ministering to the many and grievous necessities of the wounded, and was prominent as a worker and comforter in the troubles which harassed Illinois and Iowa. While the people yet persisted in their blindness with respect to emancipation he urged eloquently and enthusiastically the adoption of this important and needed measure, and from the beginning to the end spoke and wrote against all compromises, and in favor of the use of every means that might carry the war to a triumphant consummation. His church in Chicago, built by him in conjunction with the Second Unitarian Society, a magnificent edifice, the largest Protestant church in the Northwest, was destroyed during the memorable conflagration which produced such terrible havoc in that city. Within the ruined structure, roofless and shattered, he then convened his flock and held Sabbath service while its ashes were still warm and smoking. As they worshipped beside the ruins he told them that he had once preached for seventy-five cents a year, and was ready, for their sakes, to do it again; and that, if the worst came, he could still make as good a horseshoe as any blacksmith in Chicago. It was this remark called forth the offer of Cornell University. His efforts towards the rebuilding of the church were crowned with most complete success, the present structure being finer than the first. His "Nature and Life," a volume of sermons published by H. B. Fuller, in Bromfield street, Boston, had in 1872 already reached a ninth edition,

and immense success has attended another entitled "The Life That Now Is;" while his lectures are annually claimed by the principal cities of the Union. His sermons, though masterpieces even in print, lose much of that marvellous force characterizing them when delivered by the lips of their author; for when coming warm from his teeming brain, his thoughts and fancies seem to flow spontaneously, without effort, thought suggesting thought, idea begetting idea, until—at times apparently, and only apparently, losing himself in the richness of his resources—his auditors perceive at the end a harmonious whole, striking and lying close to the point originally started from. He has had many calls to New York and Boston, but is too fondly attached to Chicago to ever think of leaving that field of Christian endeavor. He was married on December 31st, 1849, the day preceding his departure for America.

BROSS, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN ARMSTRONG, Lawyer, was born in Milford, Pike county, Pennsylvania, February 21st, 1826. His father, Deacon Moses Bross, is now a resident of Morris, Illinois. John was the fifth son in a family of nine sons and three daughters.

He received a thorough academical education under the guidance of his elder brother, William Bross, at the Chester Academy, Orange county, New York. Entertaining plans for a collegiate course, he had fitted himself for that purpose, but subsequent circumstances prevented the prosecution of his designs. Selecting the legal profession, he began the study of law in Goshen, New York, but in December, 1848, removed to Chicago and entered the office of Hon. Grant Goodrich, with whom he remained until the completion of his studies. During the Pierce administration he served as Assistant United States Marshal, and until the time of his decease held the office of United States Commissioner. The duties of those Federal offices were executed by him with faultless fidelity and ability, and after concluding his duties as Assistant United States Marshal, he devoted himself to his profession, making a specialty of admiralty practice, and meeting with great success. During the summer of 1862, at a time when large numbers of recruits were needed to fill up the Union armies, he raised and organized two companies, one of which entered the 75th Illinois Volunteers. Of the other he was made Captain, and it became Company A of the 88th Illinois Regiment, which left Chicago September 4th, 1862, and went at once into active service in Kentucky, first under Buell, and afterward under Rosecrans. Its first battle was at Perrysville, Kentucky, which occurred shortly after its entrance upon duty. The action is sometimes called that of Chaplin Hills, and the regiment, though under fire but a short time, lost forty men. General Buell was subsequently superseded by General Rosecrans, who

pushed the enemy out of Kentucky into Tennessee. His first considerable engagement was that near Murfreesboro', at Stone river, in the last days of December, and here, from the 31st of this month to the 2d of January, the 88th Regiment was more or less actively engaged. A long campaign of peculiar hardships was brought to a close by the battle of Chickamauga, which occurred September 19th and 20th, 1863. Here again the regiment saw hard fighting, and he bore himself with conspicuous gallantry. When the policy of arming the blacks had been fully entered upon, and proved by several trials to be successful, it was resolved by the authorities to recruit such a regiment in the State of Illinois. The endeavor, owing to various circumstances and the tenor of the State laws, was beset with many impediments, while it was extremely difficult to find capable officers willing to accept such service. In November, 1863, however, he was selected and detailed, and commenced recruiting, establishing his head-quarters at Quincy, in order to avail himself of the exodus of the black population passing from Missouri into Illinois at that point. After raising six companies he was commissioned as Lieutenant-Colonel on April 7th, 1864, and ordered to join the 9th Army Corps, then moving from Annapolis to the field. He passed through Chicago with his regiment May 27th, 1864, and there was presented by a number of his friends with a fine horse and equipments as a token of their high appreciation of his steadfast devotion to the cause of liberty, the address being made by Colonel F. A. Eastman. He was then placed in command of the colored brigade at Camp Casey, near Washington, a position which he held until after the battle of Spottsylvania, when, still with his brigade, he was ordered forward to White House, where he remained till an opportunity offered to go to the front. General Grant had been fighting his way toward Richmond, and had succeeded in placing himself before Petersburg early in June. Thereupon an order was addressed to him to detach one regiment to guard a wagon train to the front. He accordingly selected his own—the 29th—and left the command of the brigade. Upon reaching the main army he commenced work in the trenches before Petersburg on June 19th, where he remained until the day which ended his life. In the succeeding memorable assault of July 30th he was at the head of his regiment, and while his men were being cut down in scores by canister, led them into the thickest of the melee, and upon seeing the fifth color-bearer struck down, seized the staff, and rushing to the front, encouraged his troops by well-timed words. It is the testimony of Captain McCormick, that the regiment advanced in the beginning through a narrow strip of timber, on reaching which they received the first fire of the enemy. The first Union line of earthworks was just beyond, and then an open plain, across which the troops charged to the demolished fort. Upon nearing the second line of Confederate works they were met by an overwhelming force of the enemy, against which it was impossible for them to make

headway. He then advanced to the parapet and planted his colors upon it. But upon observing more closely the aspect of affairs he gave the order to retreat, and in so doing was struck by a Minie bullet in the left side of the head, and as he fell dead uttered the words "O Lord!" In his religious life he was a true and unwavering Christian. He united with the Presbyterian Church, at Chester, Orange county, New York, in 1847. Upon coming to Chicago he connected himself, first with the Second Presbyterian Church, and afterward with the Third Presbyterian Church, with which he continued his membership until the time of his death. He was an exemplary and active member, being an attendant upon the church prayer meetings and aiding in the Sabbath-school. For many years he took charge of the choir and led the service of song, and also for a time was the Superintendent of its Sabbath-school. He was also a teacher in a mission school, taking out various teachers upon Sabbath afternoons during the entire summer of 1856. Amid engagements of other kinds, he found time for culture in music and literature, and was unusually familiar with the finest productions of both arts. The memorial sermon in honor of his life and services, preached in the Third Presbyterian Church of Chicago, December 11th, 1864, by the pastor, Arthur Swazey, is an eloquent and masterly production. The news of his death was received in Chicago and elsewhere with profound regret, and the members of the bar in particular testified abundantly to their sorrow at the departure from among them of one beloved and esteemed. He was married June 5th, 1856, to Belle A. Mason, daughter of Hon. Nelson Mason, of Sterling, Whitesides county, Illinois. By her he had two children, a girl and a boy, the former of whom died while in her third year.

MANN, GENERAL ORRIN L., was born in Chardon, Geauga county, Ohio, November 25th, 1833. Soon after this date his father, a mechanic, moved to Michigan, where he died in 1843. At the age of twenty Orrin was still occupied on the farm, but engaged subsequently in blacksmithing, a trade which he was forced to abandon, however, after an apprenticeship of one year, owing to a severe injury received while working. He then applied himself to study at Albion, under the direction of C. T. Hinman, D. D. After pursuing his studies for a period of two years, he was compelled on account of straitened circumstances to leave school, and in 1853 removed to Chicago, where he found employment in a private school. In 1856 he entered college at Ann Arbor, but compelled by ill health to abandon study in his junior year, he returned to Chicago. In 1861 he enlisted as a private "for three years or the war," and subsequently raised a company for the 39th Illinois Regiment, known as the "Yates Phalanx." Bearing letters to Governor Yates, he sought his influence in behalf of this

body. At the suggestion of Governor Yates he had an interview with Generals Lyon and Butler, tendering the regiment for service in Missouri. His efforts, however, did not meet with success. He was then introduced to President Lincoln and his Secretaries of State and War by Senator Browning, and was told that it had been determined to accept no troops until Congress should have perfected a military bill. On the President's advice he remained in Washington, encouraged by his assurance: "The boys from Illinois will, beyond a doubt, soon have a chance to fight." Congress convened July 4th, 1861, but it was not until the 23d, the day after the Bull Run disaster, that the government responded to the popular sense. On this day he was summoned to the War Department and directed to fill up the regiment at once. The career of the 39th is historical, and the barest outline of its record is sufficient. From Illinois it moved to Missouri, thence to Maryland, and soon after to Virginia, on the upper Potomac. He was then stationed—having been elected and commissioned Major of his regiment—at Berkeley Springs, to guard the approach to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. January 2d, 1862, with less than a company of infantry, and a few horse, he met, near Bath, the advance brigade of Stonewall Jackson's entire army. Falling back to Berkeley, he held that position all the next day with his three companies, and late in the evening retreated skilfully to Sir John's Run, where he forded the Potomac. This stubborn resistance, which retarded the advance of the enemy and enabled other troops to cross the river, secured his elevation to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, together with a commendatory notice from General Kelly, commanding. He was subsequently made a member of General A. S. Williams' staff, but was permitted, at his urgent request, to accompany his regiment to western Virginia, whence he returned to participate in the first battle of Winchester, the scene of Jackson's first and only thorough defeat. In May the 39th was sent, under his command, into the Suray Valley to seize two important bridges, which he accomplished after a severe engagement. During the latter part of the year, while the regiment was stationed at Suffolk, he served as President of a General Court-Martial. In January, 1863, he accompanied it to Newbern, North Carolina, and thence to Hilton Head, South Carolina. The first to land on Folly island, the Yates Phalanx assisted efficiently in the construction of the works by which Morris island was eventually reduced. In the siege of Forts Wagner and Gregg he bore a prominent part, leading the brigade which entered the stronghold. He informed General Gilmore by telegraph that the rebels were preparing to desert the fort, and requested permission to move upon their works. The request was granted, and the result—about sixty prisoners being taken, with slight loss—was announced to Gilmore in the following laconic telegram, which went the rounds of the papers: "The field officer of the trenches sends his compliments and congratulations from the bomb-proof of fallen Fort Wagner to the

general commanding, and wishes to assure him that his confidence in God and General Gilmore is unshaken." He passed the greater part of the ensuing winter in the recruiting service, with head-quarters at Chicago. On the expiration of its term of service the 39th came home, in February, 1864. After a month's furlough, however, the entire command re-enlisted and returned to the field as "veterans," and were assigned to duty on the James, under General B. F. Butler. May 14th the Colonel of the regiment, afterward Major-General T. O. Osborne, was seriously wounded, and on the following day the Major and a large number of line officers were either killed or wounded, which events left him the only remaining field officer. Six days later, General Longstreet, having advanced along the line of Bermuda Hundred, began entrenching his position, while the Union forces were driven back from a point which it was necessary to regain. The 39th was ordered to assume the advance, and came back with a large number of prisoners, among them a brigadier-general. For his gallantry in this decisive action, displayed at the expense of a gunshot wound in his left leg, he was brevetted Brigadier-General. His wound, which was very serious then, kept him in hospital until autumn, but as soon as convalescent he served on a court-martial at Fortress Monroe. January 1st, 1865, being still incapacitated for the field, he was assigned to staff duty under Major-General Ord, and served as Provost-Marshal of the District of Eastern Virginia, with head-quarters at Norfolk. At this period the Provost-Marshal was Mayor and Common Council in one, administering at a most trying time the affairs of a city of mixed population numbering about twenty thousand. He was also Superintendent of an extensive public school system established by General Butler; General Superintendent of a large military prison; and Superintendent of the City Gas Company. Later, when promoted to a full Colonelcy, he was ordered to join his command at Richmond. The Norfolk marshalship was abolished and the city turned over to the civil authorities. Later, however, at the request of Major-General Terry, who deemed such a step advisable, he was re-assigned to his old district, with plenary powers according to his brevet rank, officiating as Provost-Marshal until December, 1865, when, returning to the West, he was mustered out with his regiment at Springfield, Illinois. He was afterward appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Illinois.

GARDNER, FREELAND B., Lumber Merchant, was born in Elbridge, Onondaga county, New York, July 30th, 1817, and was the youngest in a family of nine children. When nine years of age he went to live with his brother-in-law, Colonel John Hillibut, then residing in Fort Ann, Washington county, New York, in whose store he found employment and secured a knowledge of business details and

operations, receiving in the meantime, also, a fair common school education. While in his twentieth year he set out to sell goods on his own account at Patten's Mills, in Kingsbury, New York. His venture was successful, and within eight months he sold out his entire interest in his country store, at a profit of \$834. With this capital he moved in 1839 to the West, visiting Chicago, Milwaukee, and other prominent points. While stopping at the Lake House he received a proposition from Ebenezer Broughton to return to Fort Ann and form a partnership with him in a mercantile business. The offer was accepted, the needful funds procured, and the copartnership formed. At the expiration of five years the association was dissolved, and he found himself in possession of the sum of \$5000. He then again turned to the West, and selected the lumbering business as his future field of operations; but while arranging his plans an unexpected turn in money matters rendered it difficult for him to obtain the additional funds needed, and holding his project in abeyance for a time, he went to New York, purchased a stock of goods, and opened a store in Kenosha, now Southport, Wisconsin. In 1848 he disposed of his business to good advantage, and November 9th, 1849, set out with his wife and child, on the steamboat "Lexington," for the Pensaukee river, on the western shore of Green bay, Wisconsin. This place was then literally a wilderness. He had bought all the land entered on the Pensaukee, with the exception of thirty-seven acres, and workmen had been sent forward with materials for the construction of a steam saw-mill, and to make temporary arrangements for the shelter of themselves and their employer and his family. The first day after his arrival found the mechanics at work upon the foundation of the mill, but to his great disappointment no lime was procurable; it had been accidentally left by the freight vessel at Racine, and it was now too late to return and have the material forwarded. It was known that limestone was attainable across the bay; a sailing scow, accordingly, was by the aid of a favoring breeze landed at the point at which they wished to touch. They there found in an old kiln a quantity of air-slaked lime, purchased the desired quantity for a barrel of flour, and returned. The work of construction then went rapidly forward, and the necessary machinery, after reaching Kenosha by rail and steamer, and being carried thence to Green bay, was finally transported to its ultimate resting-place; and May 9th, 1850, the machinery being put in its place, the mill was opened—the second steam saw-mill erected upon the coast of Green bay. For a time he had a lumber yard in Kenosha, but in the spring of 1852, removing to Chicago, he opened a large lumber yard in that city, a business which rapidly increased up to 1857. On the eastern shore of the bay, at a point called Little Sturgeon, he erected another steam saw-mill, and built two fine vessels to convey the lumber from the mills to the market. This mill was afterward burned, involving a loss of \$25,000, and had been scarcely rebuilt when the memorable financial crash of 1857 oc-

curred. He was then mastered by circumstances beyond his control, and was obliged to suspend. Eventually, however, as business revived and prices advanced, his financial condition improved; one debt after another was met until his obligations were all fully discharged and his splendid property relieved of all incumbrances. He is now in the full tide of business prosperity, his mills have become centres of considerable settlements, and his stores in connection with them command a large trade from persons who reside along the coast. He manufactured the first year two million feet of lumber, while his annual manufacture is now fifteen million feet, and employs about one hundred and fifty men. He owns on the Pensaukee river thirty thousand acres of timber land, a property which is joined to Chicago by telegraph. In addition to the three sail vessels which he has built for his own accommodation, he has been an important agent in furnishing steam communication with the shores of Green bay. He was married in 1841 to Fanny Copeland, and has one son and two daughters.

MOORE, JESSE H., Clergyman and ex-Congressman, was born near Lebanon, St. Clair county, Illinois, April 22d, 1817. His grandfather was at the battle of Yorktown, and was an eyewitness of the surrender of Cornwallis to Washington. His father and all his brothers and brothers-in-law participated in the war of 1812. The son of a farmer, he grew to manhood in his native county, and in 1837 entered McKendree College, at Lebanon, where he graduated in 1842. Then he began life as a teacher. He was soon after elected Principal of the Georgetown Seminary, where he remained four years, and was subsequently Principal of the Paris Seminary, and still later, President of Quincy College, making in all thirteen years in the pursuit of his profession. He had studied law and was admitted to the bar, but never practised. Having entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he served as Pastor of several important churches in the Illinois Annual Conference. In the summer of 1862 he was earnestly solicited by many who were enlisting in the service of the country to declare his willingness to lead a regiment of volunteers into the field. In the face of many obstacles he consented, and raised the 115th Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, August 26th, 1862. He was duly commissioned Colonel of the regiment, and was ordered to the field the following October. On reaching Covington, Kentucky, the regiment was attached to the 2d Brigade, 2d Division, Army of Kentucky. He was in command of the post at Richmond, Kentucky, during the months of November and December. From there he, together with his regiment, marched to Nashville to reinforce the Army of the Cumberland. From March 1st to June 1st, 1863, he was stationed at Franklin, Tennessee,

and subsequently moved with the Army of the Cumberland on Shelbyville and Tullahoma, where he was in command of the post during a part of the months of July and August. On the 19th and 20th of September he participated in the battle of Chickamauga. His regiment bore a conspicuous part in nearly all the operations which resulted in the defeat of Bragg and Longstreet at Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, and Mission Ridge. He led the charge on Tunnel Hill, skirmished several days with the enemy at Rocky Face and at Buzzard's Roost, in front of Dalton, and bore a conspicuous part in the battle of Resaca. During the last year of the war he commanded the 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 4th Army Corps, of the Department of the Cumberland. He was in command of the post at Resaca, which at that time had become the base of supplies for the army then operating in Georgia, under General Sherman. While he remained in that important position, guarding communications, he had almost daily skirmishes with raiding parties of the enemy. On the 15th and 16th of December, 1864, he, with his command, bore a gallant and conspicuous part in the engagements with Hood's forces in front of Nashville. Immediately after the battle, in command of his brigade, he marched with the 4th Army Corps in pursuit of Hood's forces to within twenty-five miles of Florence, Alabama, and thence to Huntsville, where he remained in camp until the 14th of March, 1865. Thence he set out for Richmond, Virginia, but halted at Greenville, Tennessee, on hearing of the occupation of the rebel capital by the Army of the Potomac. He remained in camp a few weeks, when, with the 4th Army Corps, he was ordered to Nashville, preparatory to moving into Texas. Meanwhile, however, the Confederacy having gone to pieces more suddenly than was expected, the troops whose term of service would expire prior to September 20th, 1865, were ordered to be mustered out, and Colonel Moore, who had, in April, 1865, been made a Brigadier-General by brevet, retired to civil life. After the close of the war he resumed his duties as minister of the gospel, and was Presiding Elder of Decatur District Illinois Conference, when he was elected on the Republican ticket a Representative from Illinois to the Forty-first Congress. He took a prominent part in the proceedings, and was honored by a re-election to the Forty-second Congress.

DREWS, REV. HOOPER, was born under Pruett's Knob, Bowen county, Kentucky, April 17th, 1807. While in his sixth year his father died suddenly, leaving an estate so encumbered by debt that little remained for the widow and children. His earlier education, acquired in a desultory manner, was the fruit of observation rather than of application to text-books. In August, 1826, he made a profession of religion and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and immediately engaged in all the duties



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J. H. Moore

HON JESSE H MOORE

REPRESENTATIVE FROM ILLINOIS

of his new relation, the church licensing him as an exhorter, in which capacity he began his labors in cabins and school-houses. He had been detailed for that work by Rev. Jonathan Stamper, then presiding elder, who desired an assistant on the Bowling Green Circuit. In September, 1829, he was licensed to preach and admitted into the Kentucky Conference, being appointed to the Salt River Circuit, where he remained two years. He then received Deacon's orders, and was appointed to the Greensburg Circuit. Two years later he received Elder's orders, and was stationed in Russellville. In 1834 he removed to southern Illinois, where he met Bishop Roberts, who requested him to go to Galena and take charge of a small mission district as Presiding Elder, and also to serve the Galena Mission as Pastor. After an hour's consideration he acceded to the request, and the next morning rode out of the village of Mount Carmel, on the Wabash, turning northward with his horse, five hundred miles lying between him and his purposed destination. At the present time there are in Illinois alone four great conferences, with fragments of two others; then the old Illinois Conference embraced all the white settlements in the State, and all north and west, with the Indian Missions, both white and Indian. In this territory there were forty-three Methodist ministers, scattered from the southern and eastern lines of the State to Burlington and Dubuque, and north to Green bay. "A more happy, cheerful company of men has never been seen than scattered from that conference to hard and rugged fields of labor. Settlements were comparatively few and were often widely separated; we had an extensive frontier line; we had few highways and scarcely any bridges." He was appointed to Springfield in 1835, but before occupying his pulpit returned to Russellville, where he was married. After passing two years in the former place he was appointed Presiding Elder of Danville District, "from Iroquois county on the north, to White county on the south, embracing all the timber on the east side of the prairie." In 1840 the Rock River Conference was set off from the Illinois, and he was assigned within it and stationed in Chicago. Starting from Danville he arrived in Chicago October 17th. The next morning he attended the quarterly love-feast in the church—an unpainted wooden structure twenty-two feet by sixty, fronting on Washington street—the roll of members being one hundred and fifty. By special act the State then permitted each denomination to select a lot of the canal lands, and a deed was given limiting the property to church uses, and thus was secured the lot on the corner of Clark and Washington streets. The parsonage was removed from Adams street and placed on the south line of the lot, fronting on Clark street. From that date he has been prominently identified with the religious interests of northern Illinois, particularly with Chicago, though not residing continuously in the city, where he has officiated as Pastor and as Presiding Elder. He was early noted for his zeal in the cause of temperance and moral reform, and has been

a constant friend and adviser of the Garrett Biblical Institute, a religious training school, and has almost uninterruptedly acted as one of its Trustees. When the Northern University, at Evanston, was originated, he gave his hearty co-operation, and has rarely been absent from the meetings of its trustees. At the outbreak of the rebellion he served one year as Chaplain of the 114th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, resigning only when compelled to do so by failing health. He was married in 1835 to Mary Frances Smith. His son won promotion to a Captaincy by gallantry on the field, and is now a Lieutenant in the regular army. He has also two daughters, one of whom resides in Bowling Green, Kentucky; the other being still at home.

HEALY, GEORGE P. A., Artist, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, July 15th, 1813, and is the eldest son of Captain William Healy and Mary Healy. His father led an active life in his profession as captain in the merchant service. In the war of 1812 his vessel and cargo, in which his entire fortune was embarked, were captured by a British privateer, and he was detained six months on the island of Antigua as a prisoner of war. On his return he married Mary Hicks, then but fourteen years of age. From his mother George P. Healy probably inherited his talent for painting, of which, however, he gave no indication until, in his sixteenth year, it was developed apparently by his efforts in drawing maps for his schoolmates. Two years later Thomas Sully visited Boston, commissioned by the Athenæum of that city to paint a full-length portrait of the late Colonel Thomas H. Perkins, when he secured through Jane Stuart, daughter of Gilbert Stuart, a presentation to the famous painter, who requested him to make a study from nature and copy a head by Stuart. When completed and shown it called forth the following advice: "By all means, Mr. Healy, make painting your profession." In 1831 he took a painting room on Federal street, in a house belonging to the late Richard Tucker, where he paid his first quarter's rent by painting the portraits of Charles Tucker and John Henry Gray. These—the first portraits exhibited by him—were seen at the Athenæum in 1832. In the following spring, while one day painting Lieutenant Van Brunt, of the navy, he expressed a wish to find some beautiful woman whose picture he might place in the approaching exhibition. The latter advised him to go to Mrs. Harrison Otis. Acting immediately on the suggestion, he succeeded finally in securing her consent to sit. The proceeds of this work enabled him to go to Europe, in the spring of 1834, with \$1000 in his pocket. He studied two years in Paris, drawing from life and also copying a number of pictures in the Louvre. Late in the following autumn he started for Italy by the way of Mount Cenis. While resting in the first town on the plains of Italy, where the

diligence halted, he became acquainted with Sir Arthur Faulkner and Lady Faulkner, with whom he then travelled through the country and visited the principal picture galleries. While in Florence he copied the "Venus" of Titians and other important works. On his return to Paris, having stopped en route two months at Geneva, where he painted Mrs. Otis and family, besides many English people, he made several copies in the Louvre, painting in the evenings from life. In the spring of 1836 he visited London for the first time, and saw the last exhibition ever held in Somerset House, and painted also a portrait of Francis Place, the friend of Bentham and Burdett. In the autumn of that year Joseph Hume, referring to the portrait of Place, wrote a note saying that he would be glad to sit if he could obtain so good a likeness. This note reaching him while on a sketching tour, during which expedition he made a journey of three hundred leagues on foot, in company with two French artists, he returned in order to comply with the request of the historian. He subsequently received from Sir Arthur Brookfaulkner a commission to paint His Royal Highness, the Duke of Sussex, and himself. With this handsome opening he progressed successfully until the summer of 1833, when the American Minister, Andrew Stevenson, gave him a commission to paint a portrait of Marshal Soult, saying: "You must arrange with General Cass, our minister in Paris, in regard to the sittings." Cass's reply reached him while making studies in Belgium, saying: "Come to Paris and I will do what I can to induce the marshal to sit for you; in the meantime I wish you to paint myself and family, for, although young in years, your fame has reached me." The marshal, however, was unable to sit at that time. During the sittings of General Cass that gentleman said: "How would you like to paint a portrait of Louis Philippe?" at which the artist smiled, as if that was impossible; eventually, however, his majesty, at the instance of General Cass, said: "Inform your young friend that when he visits Paris again it will be a pleasure for me to sit to him." Shortly after, accordingly, he returned to Paris, and, accompanied by General Cass, went to the king for the first sitting. When permission was asked to take the measure of his face, the reply was: "Do as you are accustomed, Mr. Healy, so as not to lose time." With this permission the ascent of two or three steps took him to where his majesty was sitting. The new dividers in his hand looked not unlike a poignard, and one of the aides rushed forward to seize his arm, when Louis Philippe observed: "Monsieur le General, Mr. Healy is a republican from the United States and there is no danger." During this year he painted also the portrait of Mrs. Cass, which in the exhibition at the Louvre, in the spring of 1840, obtained for him his first gold medal. During one of the sittings of Louis Philippe, in 1842, his majesty observed: "I was seen in good company last night, at the grand ball given by General Cass to commemorate the birth of General Washington, hanging, as I did, between the portraits of that great

man and Monsieur Guizot." On a subsequent occasion the king said to him: "Mr. Healy, I want a whole-length portrait of General Washington for my historical gallery at Versailles, and I wish it from your pencil." The artist suggested that he should make a copy of the full-length portrait in Faneuil Hall, Boston. Louis said: "I wish, rather, for a copy of that which Mrs. Bingham ordered Stuart to paint, and which I saw in its progress in the artist's studio, for that is in his black velvet, as President, and not as General. That picture is now in London. M. Le Comte St. Auler, our Ambassador, shall be instructed to obtain permission for you to copy it, and I will send for you in a week." The king was true to his word, and on the next meeting said: "Mr. Healy, the portrait in question has gone to St. Petersburg, where I may not send you. I now leave this matter in your hands. Proceed to the United States, and do as well as you can from the one in the Presidential Mansion, which was saved by Mistress Madison when the British took Washington." Returning to Boston after an absence of eight years, he lost no time in executing the work confided to him, and was received most kindly by Washington Allston, to whom he delivered a message from the Duke of Sutherland in regard to the picture ordered for him by his brother-in-law, Lord Morpeth. That painter's reply was: "I informed his lordship that I could not complete that work until my great picture, on which I have been occupied for twenty-five years, is finished." Afterward, while in London, he was informed that West's picture of Washington was stored in Silbury's warehouse, where he obtained from the executors of John D. Lewis permission to finish his copy from the original, which copy now hangs at Versailles. The former came into the hands of John D. Lewis in the following manner: the Marquis of Lansdowne, having quarrelled with his heirs, sold the library and pictures. The portrait was purchased by Moon, Boys & Graves, the famous print-sellers, who endeavored to dispose of it to the English government. The Duke of Wellington and other members of the cabinet went to see it; but although admiring the work and the character of the original, decided that they could not hang the portrait of a traitor to England in the National Gallery. The firm then disposed of it by lottery, which brought it into the hands of the gentleman referred to. On his return to Paris, M. Guizot, after a cabinet meeting, was invited to see the picture, when Louis Philippe remarked: "I wish you to see what my American painter has done for me." In the previous year the Americans resident in Paris, desiring to testify to the Prime Minister their admiration of his pamphlet on Washington, and his other writings, ordered him to paint a full-length portrait of that statesman, to be placed in Washington, subject to the disposition of President Tyler. It now occupies a place in the Smithsonian Institute. In 1844 the king commissioned him to make copies of the portraits of the royal personages from Elizabeth down to William IV., together with those of the more

eminent statesmen. While still executing these orders he was instructed to proceed immediately to paint a portrait of General Jackson, and several of the presidents and statesmen of our country. These being finished, he obtained permission from his majesty to return to the United States, to make the studies for his great picture of "Webster replying to Hayne," the studies for and the execution of which work occupied him seven years. It was purchased by the city of Boston, and is now in Faneuil Hall. Before it was completed Louis Philippe was dethroned. On his return to Europe, he visited his patron and family at Claremont, where he met with a cordial reception. His next important work represents Franklin, Lee and Dean negotiating a treaty of alliance between France and the struggling colonies, which obtained for him his second gold medal at the Universal Exhibition in Paris in 1855, the year in which he came to Chicago, his family following him the year after. In 1856 the family returned to Paris, where he joined them in the summer of 1867.

BOWEN, COL. JAMES H., Merchant, was born in Manheim, Herkimer county, New York, March 7th, 1822, and is the eldest son of a family of eight children. His parents were of New England Puritanic stock, exemplary Christians, and bestowed careful attention on the education and moral training of their children. Until fourteen years of age he assisted his father in his business as carpenter, joiner and cabinet-maker, in Manheim, attending at intervals the common school. May 6th, 1836, he became engaged as clerk in a store and post-office near his home, at a salary of thirty dollars per year, where he tended the counter, kept books, drove team, and made himself generally useful. Three years later he transferred his place to a younger brother, and took another situation, at Little Falls, New York, commencing with a salary of one hundred dollars, board and washing, per year. He was subsequently placed in direction of one of the largest houses in that section of the country. Three years afterward, while still a minor, he became the Secretary and Treasurer of the Wool Growers' Manufacturing Company, located at Little Falls, the head of his business firm being the agent of the mill, which employed 160 hands, and consumed 1000 pounds of wool daily. While thus employed he acted also as the first Agent of the American Express Company at that place. From 1842 to 1846 he was occupied incessantly in the exhaustive labors attached to his office, and in the latter year, his health becoming enfeebled, he felt that it was necessary to make a change. July 1st, 1846, accordingly, he removed to Jefferson county, New York, where he engaged in the general merchandising business, filling at the same time the positions of Postmaster and Assistant United States Marshal, and taking an active part in the public affairs of this portion of the State. In May, 1853, he closed his business there,

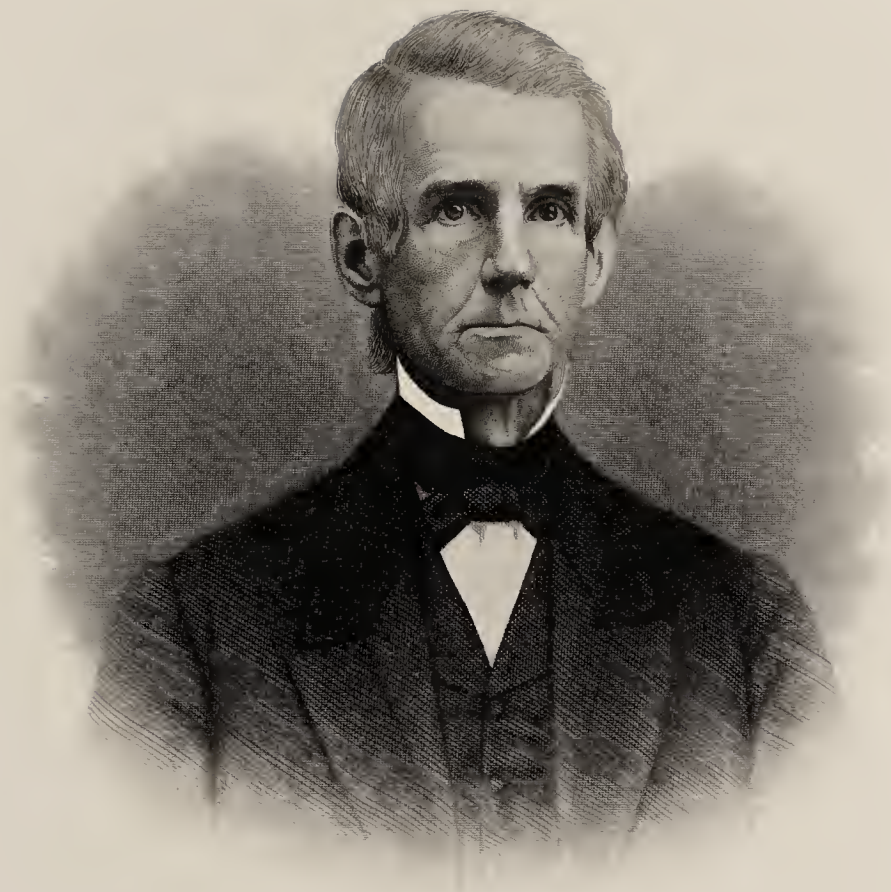
and connected himself with a leading commercial house in Albany, New York, where he remained until 1857, when he removed to Chicago. Though not personally present, he had for some time previous had considerable capital invested in the West, and on the following July 1st, in association with his brothers, George S. Bowen and Chauncey T. Bowen, he commenced business in the store No. 72 Lake street, under the firm-name of Bowen Brothers. The capital of the new firm was \$30,000; its business, crockery and jobbing of dry goods. The result of the first year's business was a sale of \$200,000, and so judiciously had the affairs of the house been handled that, when the rebellion broke out, and the rapid appreciation of values and large demands for goods came hand in hand, the firm was prepared to take advantage of the situation, and to meet all its requirements. In 1859 the stores Nos. 74 and 76 were appropriated by the brothers, and in 1863 the two large stores, Nos. 19 and 21 Lake street, were secured, and filled from attic to basement with goods. The business constantly increasing, the books of the firm soon exhibited an annual list of \$7,000,000 in sales, on a cash basis. In 1866 they erected the magnificent five-storied marble block, Nos. 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27 and 29 Randolph street, known as Bowens' Building, at a cost of about \$400,000, having previously built the three stone-front residences, Nos. 124, 125 and 126 Michigan avenue, where they resided. Upon the completion of the block, the business was transferred thither, and a change in the firm was effected, James H. Bowen and Chauncey T. Bowen retiring from active participation, and assuming the place of special partners, the business being continued in all its branches by the newly-organized firm of Bowen, Whitman & Winslow. As a member of the Board of Trade, and subsequently of the Mercantile Association, he was noted for the interest he took in the discussion of commercial questions, and for his enlarged and liberal views. During the financial troubles of 1857-1861 he was energetically engaged in the endeavor to avert financial disaster, and advocated the extension of commercial facilities in every possible way. He was a warm supporter of the National Bank programme, and the Third National Bank of Chicago, one of the first organized, assumed a leading position under his direction as President. His movement in favor of an organized system of bank exchanges resulted eventually in the organization of the Chicago Clearing-House Association; while, as an active member of the Board of Trade, he has won distinction by his liberality and boundless enterprise. He was a member of the Union Defence Committee, which body organized the Chicago regiments for the field in the earlier half of the war, and on the election of General Oglesby as Governor of Illinois, in November, 1864, he was appointed a member of his staff, with the rank of Colonel, and in this capacity contributed valuable aid on various important occasions. On retiring from active business in January, 1867, he devoted much of his time to forwarding the interests of Illinois and

the Northwest as connected with the great Paris Exposition, and urged the collection and forwarding of specimens of western products and skill to the world's fair in Europe. As United States Commissioner to the Exposition he visited Paris in the spring, and during his six months' sojourn in that city, worked constantly and efficiently in furthering the interests of the United States in general, and Illinois in particular. The "Illinois School-house and Farm-house" attracted great attention, while the statistics of Illinois, and especially of Chicago, excited much comment, and drew the attention of all to the wonderful resources and rapidity of development of this section of our country. He was married in September, 1843, to Caroline A. Smith, and has four children.

HAYWARD, JOHN S., Land Operator, and one of the representative men, not only of Hillsborough, the place of his residence, but of Illinois, was a native of Massachusetts, having been born at Bridgewater in 1803. The family is of English extraction, and the published genealogy contains accounts of the family dating back to 1638. John S. was educated in Massachusetts, and for several years after completing his scholastic course acted as accountant in one of the most substantial business houses of Boston, where he gained the entire confidence of his employers. In 1834 he moved west, and located at Hillsborough, Montgomery county, Illinois, and engaged in mercantile business. After a short but eminently successful and honorable career as a merchant, Mr. Hayward turned his attention to the more congenial occupation of operating in lands. This he pursued on the most magnificent scale, his transactions covering the princely and unprecedented sum of 75,000 acres. The vast wealth which rewarded his uncommon sagacity found employment in the promotion of all worthy enterprises, and in the most unobtrusive and timely charities. But it was not as a millionaire that Mr. Hayward was distinguished. In every relation of life he played his role well, and conciliated the esteem of all with whom he came into contact. Upright and unassuming as a citizen, sympathetic to an uncommon degree, of refined and most elevated tastes, an affectionate husband, kind and indulgent as a father, a generous friend and most exemplary Christian, his pure soul knew no guile, and it may be truly said that he was an honor to his race and an example of whom any community might be proud. He was married in 1840 to Harriette F. Comstock, of Hartford, Connecticut, by whom he had three children, all of whom are still living. He died at his residence in Hillsborough, on May 3d, 1869; his wife survived him several years, dying at Pana in 1874. In educational matters Mr. Hayward always took a deep interest, and gave his personal attention to the furtherance of schemes for its spread. Believing in the education of the people, he was an early and ever a strong advocate of the

"Free School System," and though paying yearly large sums in the way of taxes for the support of schools in which he could have no personal interest, he always did it cheerfully.

RAE, ROBERT, Lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, October 3d, 1830. He fitted for college at David Stroud's Academy at West Chester, Pennsylvania, and entered Lafayette College in 1844. Commencing the study of Latin at eight, and Greek at eleven years of age, at eighteen he was an excellent Greek and Latin scholar. He read law with John Cadwalader of Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar in 1851, and practised in that city two years, when he removed to Erie, Pennsylvania, and edited the *Erie Chronicle* in the interest of the Sunbury & Erie, and Pennsylvania Railroads. On the breaking out of the Mexican war, he volunteered, and was appointed Lieutenant in a Washington regiment, and remained in the service till the close of the contest. In 1855 he removed to Chicago, where he resumed his profession, and became identified with insurance and admiralty practice. He argued the case of *Walker vs. The Western Transportation Company* successfully. This was a leading case, involving the right of Congress to limit the liability of ship-owners, and is reported in 3 Wallace, page 150. In the case of *Aldrich vs. The Etna Insurance Company*, reported in 8 Wallace, page 491, the decision, based on his argument, established the doctrine of the exclusive right of Congress to legislate over the paper titles to vessels engaged in foreign or inter-State commerce. The case was taken from the New York Court of Appeals, where the right had been denied, and he succeeded in having the decision of the New York court reversed. This established the present law ruling all similar cases. He was also counsel for the Galena Packet Company against the Rock Island Bridge Company, reported in 6 Wallace, page 213, and was instrumental in having the United States Courts abolish the twelfth rule in admiralty, which denied the jurisdiction *in rem* of the admiralty court, in cases of supplies furnished domestic vessels; which overruled a series of decisions from the time of the case of *General Smith* (reported in 4 Wheaton) until this decision. He obtained a charter from the State of Illinois for the establishment of a Chamber of Commerce for Chicago, which he organized, and acted as Secretary one year without remuneration, taking an active part in the purchase of grounds and the erection of buildings. At the beginning of the war he entered the army as Colonel of the Douglas Brigade, of Chicago, and was in command of Camp Douglas until 1863, when he resigned. In October, 1873, he called a meeting to devise and organize for the purpose of building a new rail route from Chicago to Charlestown. Over three hundred delegates attended, and the result of their deliberations was the organization of the Chicago & South Atlantic Railroad Company, and he was



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J S Hayward

elected Vice-President of the corporation. This road when completed will be an almost direct air-line between Chicago and Charlestown, and the benefits to be derived therefrom by both cities and the country traversed can hardly be estimated, and will be a stronger bond of union than the combined Congressional acts in that direction since the war. Mr. Rae is largely interested in railroad and telegraph companies and the street-railways of Chicago. He was married in 1850 to Sarah Moulson, of Philadelphia. Of a family of six children the eldest son, Robert, is an architect; the remainder are now in Europe completing their education.

THOMAS, SAMUEL, Pioneer Settler of Illinois, was born in Connecticut, February 2d, 1787. He is a son of David and Penelope (Bonfy) Thomas. His mother was a native of France, and came to the United States with her parents when quite young and previous to the American Revolution. His grandfather (paternal), Aaron Thomas, was a native of Wales. In the spring of 1805 Samuel Thomas left his home in Connecticut and started out in the world alone. Following the example of a number of the emigrants from his State, he took up his abode in the beautiful valley of the Wyoming, locating at Kingston, Pennsylvania. At the breaking out of hostilities in 1812, he raised a company of volunteer artillery, which was accepted by the government, and they were ordered to Erie, to protect the fleet which was being prepared there for service. General, then Captain, Thomas here rendered efficient service, and did duty with his company until after the glorious fight of Commodore Perry, and he was among the first to congratulate that hero, on his landing after the combat. Their services being no longer required in this quarter, Captain Thomas again tendered his company of ninety men and five field-pieces to the government for a six months' campaign, and they were ordered to move up to Sandusky and join the northwestern army under General Harrison. At the expiration of his service—in all somewhat over seven months—Captain Thomas returned to his home in Kingston, and resumed his trade, that of tanner and currier, which he had learned at home in Connecticut. But the sterling qualities and unflinching patriotism of the man were fully recognized by his neighbors, and they accordingly sought his services in public places of trust. In 1816 he was appointed Justice of the Peace, an office which at that time carried some weight with it. This position he satisfactorily filled for ten years. His appointment was made by Governor Simon Snyder, and gave him jurisdiction over the townships of Kingston and Plymouth, which classed as District No. 2. In 1825 he was elected to the Legislature of Pennsylvania on the Democratic ticket, being an old Jeffersonian Democrat. He still believes in the principles of that school. He served for two sessions in the lower House, representing the counties

of Luzerne, Susquehanna and Columbia. It was during his service in the Legislature that the first act for internal improvement of the State was agitated and passed. In August, 1821, he was appointed by Governor James Heister, Brigade Inspector of the 8th Division, which comprised the militia of the counties of Northumberland, Union, Columbia, Luzerne, Susquehanna and Wayne. This appointment was for a period of seven years, during which he organized thirty-three companies in the district. At the expiration of his term as Brigade Inspector, and in 1828, Governor Andrew J. Shulze appointed him Brigadier-General of the 2d Brigade, 8th Division. This office was also held for a term of seven years. In 1833 General Thomas visited the West, and the year following, deciding to remove to Illinois, he located about thirty miles from Peoria, in Putnam county, the settlement being then known as Fort Clark. In the spring of 1836 he removed to the half section of land which he had entered, and which was then known as the Spoon River Settlement. Here he laid out a town which he called Wyoming, after the beautiful valley of that name in Pennsylvania, from whence he had come. Here he has ever since resided. In 1847 he was elected to the Legislature on the Democratic ticket, for the district comprising the counties of Peoria, Bureau and Stark. During his service in that body he was a warm supporter of Douglas, and helped to secure his election to the United States Senate. He was married in 1807 to Marcia Pettibone, daughter of Captain Oliver Pettibone, from Connecticut. She died in 1865, July 21st. In February, 1841, he was appointed, by Governor Carlin of Illinois, a Notary Public. Though eighty-eight years of age he still retains all his faculties unimpaired, and is remarkably vigorous in body. He enjoys the esteem of the community to a high degree.

SMITH, JAMES GILMAN, A. M., M. D., was born in Exeter, New Hampshire, January 4th, 1828. His parents were Josiah Gilman Smith and Frances A. (Eastham) Smith. He was prepared for college at the Phillips Academy in his native place, a classical school of high rank. In 1844 he entered Harvard College as a sophomore, and graduated from that institution in 1847, receiving the degree of A. M. In 1848 he commenced the study of medicine under the instructions of Dr. William Perry, and attended the medical school of Harvard University. Subsequently he pursued his studies with Dr. J. H. Grey, a celebrated physician of Springfield, Massachusetts, and in the spring of 1851 graduated from the Pennsylvania University. Removing to Boston, he practised in the city hospitals for about eighteen months, and in 1853 removed to Chicago, where he has since been professionally and successfully occupied. He has been one of the surgeons at the Cook County Hospital, and at the present time is Consulting

Physician for the Women's Hospital, and President of Harvard College Alumni of Chicago. During the cholera season of 1854, his successful treatment of many cases won for him considerable reputation. In 1868 he went to Europe for the purpose of visiting hospitals and other institutions where he might increase his store of experience and medical knowledge. He was married, October 16th, 1873, to Harriet G. Hammond, at Cleveland, Ohio.

JUDD, S. CORNING, Lawyer, was born in Canandaigua county, New York, July 21st, 1827. His father, Solomon Corning Judd, Sr., removed to that place from West Hampton, Massachusetts, at an early day, and engaged in merchandising, farming, and real estate speculations. S. Corning attended the public schools in his native county, and also the Aurora Academy, in Erie county, completing his academical course in this institution in 1844. He then entered the law office of Mr. Carr, in Aurora, in the same year, and entered upon a course of legal studies. At the close of 1844 he visited Canada, and there was offered a position as teacher, which he accepted. At the expiration of a year he returned to New York and entered the law office of Griswold & Corning, where he remained until 1848, when he passed his examination at Albany and was admitted to the bar. He immediately began the practice of his profession in Syracuse, New York, but shortly afterward was elected City Clerk, an office which withdrew him for a time from an active professional career. In 1849 he assumed the editorship of the *Syracuse Daily Star*, and controlled that journal until he accepted a position in the Department of the Interior, at Washington, where he remained for about eighteen months. On his return to Syracuse he purchased the *Syracuse Daily Star*, thus becoming both owner and editor. It was an old-line Whig paper, devoted to the interests of the Whig party, as represented by Webster, Fillmore, and other famous public men. In the general disruption and reorganization of political parties which took place about this time, the *Star* was sold to the Democrats, and its name changed to the *Syracuse Republican*, he continuing to assist in the editorial department until his removal to Illinois, in the spring of 1854. He settled at Lewistown, Fulton county, where he began the practice of law in partnership with Hon. William C. Goudy, now a leading member of the Chicago bar, an association which was sustained until 1859, when his partner removed to Chicago. He remained at Lewistown, however, and associated with him Mr. Boyer, under the firm-name of Judd & Boyer. Subsequently, Mr. James was added to the firm, and, for some time prior to his removal to Chicago, the firm was Judd & Dykes. In 1873 he moved to Chicago and associated with him in practice W. F. Whitehouse, son of the late Bishop Whitehouse,

with whom he has since been connected, the firm being known as Judd & Whitehouse. Their practice is extensive and lucrative, and they are widely recognized as practitioners of ability and integrity. In 1860 he was the candidate for Presidential Elector for the Fulton District, on the Douglas electoral ticket. The present Governor of Louisiana, however, was the successful competitor. During the attendant campaign each candidate canvassed the district and different portions of the State, speaking every day, and occasionally twice during the day, throughout the period preceding the election. In 1864 he was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor on the same ticket with Hon. James C. Robison, and both canvassed the greater portion of the State. Also in the campaign of 1868 he took a prominent and active part, speaking in different portions of the State. Of late years, however, the pressure of professional duties has prevented him from taking an active part in movements of a political nature. In 1870 he was elected Chancellor of the Episcopal Diocese of Illinois, and re-elected in 1874. He conducted for the convention of the Episcopal Church the case against Rev. Dr. Cheney, which commenced in 1869, and is considered the most important case of its kind ever tried in this country. It is reported fully in the "58th Illinois Reports," p. 509.

WALLACE, BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL MARTIN R. M., Lawyer, was born in Urbana, Champaign county, Ohio, September 29th, 1829. His father, John Wallace, moved with a large family to Illinois in 1834, and settled on a farm in La Salle county; removed in 1839 to Ogle county, where he settled on a farm near Mount Morris, the site of the Rock River Seminary; at the time of his death, September 29th, 1850, and for many years antecedent, he was President of the Board of Trustees of that institution, and a leading member of the Methodist Church. Martin received the rudiments of his education in La Salle county, attending school in the winter, and during the summer months working on the farm. He subsequently pursued a course of studies also in the Rock River Seminary, applying himself to his books in the winter, and working during the rest of the year. Selecting the law as his future profession, he entered the office of Dickey & Wallace, at Ottawa, Illinois, as a student. The firm was composed of Hon. T. Lyle Dickey, afterward Colonel of the 4th Illinois Cavalry, well known in the legal, political, and military circles of the State, and W. H. L. Wallace, his brother, Colonel of the 11th Illinois Infantry, and afterward Brigadier-General, who fell at the battle of Shiloh, April 6th, 1862. These gentlemen were eminent lawyers in the higher courts of the State at that time, and were prominently identified with all the great public movements of the day. Under their care and tuition he made rapid progress



Engr. by Philadelphia

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in his law studies, and was admitted to the bar, and in January, 1856, removed to Chicago, where he engaged in the practice of his profession, in partnership with Thomas Dent, which he continued until the outbreak of the rebellion. He then assisted in the recruiting and organization of the 4th Illinois Cavalry, and in October, 1861, received a commission as Major of that regiment. He commanded one of the battalions through the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, and Shiloh, assuming in December, 1862, on the death of the gallant Colonel William McCullough, command of the regiment. This position he retained throughout the war; in January, 1863, was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and in March of the same year to the Colonelcy. At the close of his military career he received from the President, as a testimonial of his gallantry and valuable services in the field, a commission as Brevet Brigadier-General. Although in no sense of the word an active politician, he received, after the close of the war, the position of United States Assessor, for the Chicago District, which he held until March, 1869, discharging its duties with marked integrity and ability. Rev. Dr. T. M. Eddy, in his "Patriotism of Illinois," speaking of him, says: "In August, 1861, General Wallace assisted in the organization of the 4th Illinois Cavalry, and in October was mustered into the service as Major of that regiment. Major Wallace commanded his battalion of his regiment from its camp of rendezvous to Cairo, and thence through the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, and Corinth, and in December, 1862, assumed command of the regiment, and continued in command until his regiment was mustered out in November, 1864. During his term of service Colonel Wallace enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all with whom he was thrown in contact, serving under and being frequently near Generals Grant, Sherman, and other famous leaders." He has, since 1869, been Judge of Cook county.

FITCH, THOMAS DAVIS, M. D., was born in Troy, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, July 14th, 1829. He is the son of Lewis Haines and Polly Maria (Root) Fitch, both of Otsego county, New York. His father was a tanner, and carried on an extensive business until 1844, when failing health compelled him to relinquish his trade and seek a more healthful occupation, which he found in farming. The education of the subject of this sketch was principally acquired at the academy in his native town. When in his seventeenth year, however, his parents moved to Lafayette, Stark county, Illinois, where, for about a year, he was engaged in teaching common school. After this he resumed the course of studies, which had been interrupted by his change of residence, in the Knox College, situated at Galesburg, Illinois, where he steadily devoted his time and energies to the acquisition of the knowledge which has since

enabled him to attain to so enviable a position among his medical brethren. On leaving Knox College, in 1848, he entered the office of his uncle, Dr. Charles Badger, of Mishawaka, Indiana, with whom he devoted himself to the study of medicine for a period of three years; in the meantime attending the regular course of lectures in the Rush Medical College, of Chicago, session 1850-51; also a private course given by Professors A. B. Palmer and N. S. Davis. In the autumn of 1851 he was persuaded by medical friends to commence practice, which he did, at Wethersfield, Henry county, Illinois. On April 6th, 1852, he was married to Harriet Winslow Skinner, a teacher of Laporte, Indiana. She was a niece of the Rev. Drs. Myron, Hubbard, and Gordon Winslow. The former sailed in 1819 as a missionary to Ceylon, India, and became noted for his zeal and piety during a voluntary exile of about forty-six years duration among a heathen people. The second succeeded Dr. Lyman Beecher, in Boston, and the latter was an Episcopalian minister of New York city. In the fall of 1853 Dr. Fitch left a rapidly growing practice, and attended his second regular course of lectures in Rush Medical College, where he graduated in February, 1854. In the autumn of the same year he removed to the new town of Kewanee, adjoining Wethersfield, where he continued to practise unremittingly until the fall of 1861. On the breaking out of the war, however, he abandoned an extended and remunerative practice and entered the United States service in the capacity of Surgeon of the 42d Regiment Illinois Infantry, the duties of which position he ably filled until May, 1863, when, on account of the serious illness of his family, his resignation was offered and accepted. May 1st, 1864, he removed to Chicago, Illinois, and since that time has resided there, actively and constantly engaged in the practice of his profession, and by the honorable exercise of his natural abilities and learning has a steadily increasing and well-merited reputation. He was elected County Physician in 1865, in which capacity he served with thoroughness and zeal for the term of two years. At the close of this service he was elected Attending Surgeon of the County Hospital, in which capacity he served for the term of three years, delivering clinical lectures on surgery to the large classes of medical students in attendance. In 1870 he was by his own request assigned to the department of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, of which department he still continues to have charge. During all this time he has delivered clinical lectures to large classes during each winter session of the medical colleges of the city. For several years he served as Secretary of the Medical Board of the Hospital, and one year as its President. In 1870 he was a prime mover in the organization of the Woman's Hospital Medical College, of Chicago, in connection with the Hospital for Women and Children, in which he had served since its organization as one of its Consulting Surgeons. Since the period of the inaugura-

tion he has filled with marked ability its chair of Diseases of Women; he has also, with the exception of one year, served as Secretary of the Faculty from the date of its formation down to the present time: that exception owing its existence to his own request. In 1855 he was instrumental in organizing the Henry County Medical Society, out of which has grown the now large and influential organization known as the Military Tract Medical Society. He served for many years as Secretary of the former, and one or two years as its President. In 1854 he attended the American Medical Association, at Detroit, Michigan, as a delegate from the Stark County Medical Association, and was constituted a member of that honorable body, which membership he still retains. In the same year he became a member of the Illinois State Medical Society, in which he has served as chairman and associate member of several important committees, and for the past seven years has filled the important office of Permanent Secretary and member of the Committee of Publication. He is a member and ex-President of the Chicago Medical Society. He has been Attending and Consulting Physician of the Washingtonian Home for the past eight or nine years. He is a Thirty-second degree Mason, and during the year 1874 filled the following important official positions: Worshipful Master of a Lodge, Prelate of a Commandery, Conductor of a Council, Vice-President Masonic Aid and Relief Society, Trustee and Medical Director of the Northwestern Masonic Aid Association. He is, in Odd Fellowship, a Past Grand and Past Chief Patriarch, also President of the Medical Board of the Odd Fellows' Benevolent Society of Illinois.

WOODBRIDGE, JOHN, Lawyer, was born in Hadley, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, on March 3d, 1829. His father, John Woodbridge, D. D., was a clergyman of the Congregational Church, and a lineal descendant of the Woodbridge family, which came from England and settled in Massachusetts during the administration of Governor Dudley in that State. The various members of this family were Puritans, and the ancestry can be traced back to the Wickliffites and other different non-conformist English churchmen as far as the fourteenth century. They have since resided in this country, and, for at least two centuries prior to their emigration, were liberally represented by clergymen noted for independence of thought, abilities of a high order, and unvarying resistance to religious oppression or constraint. John was fitted for college at Hopkins' Academy, in his native town, and entered the sophomore class of Amherst College, where he graduated with the class of 1849. Among his classmates were Julius Seely, afterward Professor of Metaphysics in Amherst, now a member of Congress from Massachusetts; W. G. Harmon, President of the Iowa Law School; Dr. Hitchcock,

son of President Hitchcock, now also a Professor in Amherst. Immediately after leaving college, he entered the law office of Roger H. Miller, then Secretary of the State of Connecticut, with whom he remained as a student until admitted to the bar in April, 1850. He then practised his profession for a brief period in Connecticut, and in the following September removed to Chicago, and became the junior member of the firm of Dorman & Woodbridge, a partnership which was sustained until 1851. In July of that year he associated himself in a new partnership with Hon. E. C. Larned, and became a member of the firm of Larned & Woodbridge, which was in existence until 1853. In 1854, on the death of Mr. Collins, of the firm of Collins & Williams, he connected himself with the latter practitioner, under the firm style of Williams & Woodbridge. In 1857 W. C. Grant was admitted, and the firm of Williams, Woodbridge & Grant existed until Judge Williams was elected in 1863 to the bench of the Circuit Court, after which date it remained, until 1866, under the style of Woodbridge & Grant. He subsequently practised alone until 1875, when he associated with him G. F. Blanke. He devotes himself entirely to his profession, taking no part in politics, except as a citizen desiring to assist in the promotion of the general welfare, and has never sought or held office. He has an extensive and lucrative practice in all the courts, and is widely recognized as a lawyer of profound and scholarly attainments. In politics he is attached to the principles and measures of the Republican party. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was married June 10th, 1851, to Elizabeth Butler, of Chicago, daughter of Walter Butler, and niece of B. F. Butler, and has five children; the eldest son, a graduate of Amherst College, is now a student in his father's office.

BLODGETT, HENRY WILLIAM, Lawyer, Judge, and Railroad Manager, was born July 21st, 1821, at Amherst, Massachusetts; being the son of Israel Porter and Avis (Dodge) Blodgett, who came to Illinois in 1831. Both were methodical, energetic, and sincere, and devoted much of their time to the education of their children. His father was a blacksmith, and his mother a woman of fine culture. When seventeen years of age, Henry W. entered Amherst Academy, and upon completing the course in this institution returned to Illinois, where he engaged as a teacher, an employment which he occasionally varied by land surveying, at which he was expert. In the fall of 1842, shortly after he had attained his majority, he entered the law office of Scammon & Judd, and there pursued the study of law until his admission to the bar, in the spring of 1845. He located at Waukegan, then known as Littleford, and commenced the practice of his profession. By energy and fidelity to the varied matters confided to his care, he soon

secured a patronage, which raised his reputation as an advocate, and gave him a comfortable living. In 1852 he was elected a member of the Illinois House of Representatives, and in 1858 to the Senate, and served his constituency with ability. About the year 1855 he became intimately associated with the management of the legal affairs of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, and was one of the originators of the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad Company. To his persistent energy and great influence, perhaps more than that of any other person, is due the development of this latter enterprise. He procured its charter in 1851. The work of construction was begun in the following year, and by January 1st, 1874, the road was completed to Waukegan. His success in enlisting the interest of capitalists in this line was recognized by the company, and he was elected successively to the offices of Attorney, Director and President, and filled all these responsible posts with judgment, rare tact and ability. At one time he acted also as Solicitor-General for the Michigan Southern, Fort Wayne, Rock Island, and Northwest railroads; but was compelled to relinquish this important station by the great pressure of business which was constantly increasing. His long connection with the Northwestern railroads, and his knowledge of every detail of executive as well as mechanical management, has rendered him the leading railway attorney for that section. In 1870 President Grant appointed him Judge of the United States District Court, and in this high office he has displayed a profound knowledge of the law. He is a Republican in his political affiliations, having voted the anti-slavery ticket at the Presidential election of 1844. He is a close student, with a remarkably retentive memory, and a mind of unusual power of concentration. These mental traits are conspicuous in his arguments as a lawyer and decisions as a judge. In his religious views he is orthodox, though liberal. He was married, on April 12th, 1850, to Althea Crocker, of Hamilton, Madison county, New York.

HOLDEN, HON. CHARLES N., was born at Fort Covington, in northern New York, May 13th, 1816. His parents, William C. Holden, a farmer, and Sarah (Braynard) Holden, emigrated, soon after the war of 1812, from New Hampshire to Fort Covington. The necessities of that early day prevented him from devoting more than a few months in each year to study at the district school or village academy, but he progressed rapidly in his education, and at the age of twenty engaged in teaching school. He was then employed for a year as clerk in a store, where he acquired a taste for business and a knowledge of its details. Later, he left home with forty dollars in his pocket, and July 5th, 1837, arrived in Chicago. Upon finding his uncle, a farmer in Will county, Illinois, he located a claim, hired a breaking team of oxen, and commenced life on the prairie. He

afterward returned to Chicago, where he found employment as clerk in the lumber office of John H. Kinzie. His leisure hours were consumed in study and reading, which made him a shrewd observer and a man of wide and varied information. In the spring of 1838, with three hundred dollars which he had saved, he commenced business in a log-store, near Lake street bridge. In 1852, after various successful changes and investments, he sold his interest in the mercantile business. In 1856 he organized the Firemen's Insurance Company, with a subscribed capital of \$200,000, and \$10,000 paid in. The profits of the office before he left it paid the remaining \$190,000, and gave the stockholders \$50,000 cash dividends, while the stock sold as high as \$1.45 and \$1.50. This unparalleled success was recognized upon his resignation by the presentation to him, on the part of the directors, of a superb silver tea service. He was immediately elected President of the United States Brass & Clock Company, and superintended the erection of their extensive works on the site selected by him at Austin, near Chicago. In 1855 began his political life, when he was chosen Alderman of the Fifth Ward. The Council having voted themselves each a gold-headed cane, he opposed the measure as illegal, and Mayor Boone vetoed the appropriation; ultimately, however, the majority ruling, the canes were secured. The following year at their review the firemen presented him, probably as a covert rebuke to his opponents, with a costly zebra-wood cane, also gold-headed. For more than twenty years he has acted as Treasurer of the Firemen's Benevolent Society, and was a prime mover in the erection of the magnificent monument at Roschill Cemetery, which commemorates the heroic services of these protectors of life and property. In 1857 he was elected on the Republican ticket to the City Treasuryship, but at a subsequent period was defeated in the canvass for Mayor, his steadfast temperance principles operating on this occasion against his political interests. He was a warm supporter of Abraham Lincoln and labored efficiently to secure his nomination. He officiated as a member of the Committee of General Arrangements which planned and built the "Wigwam" upon the lot selected, the plan sketched by him meeting with approval. New York politicians had combined to nominate William H. Seward, and were able to command immense sums of money to effect their object. He found several of the principal actors—among them Greeley, Weed, Clapp and Webb—going to and fro from the anteroom to the platform to arrange and consult, and saw that they might place insurmountable impediments in the way of his leader. They were decorated only with club badges, which did not entitle them to a seat on the platform, and when they assembled in the anteroom he ordered the doorkeeper to shut them in, and to allow no one to go on the platform unless furnished with a delegate's badge. They were thus imprisoned until Lincoln's nomination was announced, when they were finally permitted to go on the platform. During the rebellion he became prominent as an unyielding Union

man, sent two men to assist in sustaining the cause, gave generous aid to the soldiers of Illinois, and served ably as chairman of various loyal conventions. In 1867 the office of Commissioner of Taxes for Chicago was created by the Legislature, and he was elected to fill the position for four years. He has given his time and means to education with generous enthusiasm, and acted as President of the Board of Education, one of the new school buildings after his retirement being named in honor of him. He has also manifested a great interest in the higher grade of culture provided for in the University and Baptist Theological Seminary, founded in Chicago. At an early day he became a zealous member of the Baptist Church, was a prominent member of the First Baptist Church; and, with others, constituted the Tabernacle, now the Second Baptist Church, where he has been foremost in liberality and labors as trustee, chorister, treasurer and superintendent of the Sunday-school. He was married, in about 1841, to Frances Woodbury, daughter of Major Jesse Woodbury, who was the cousin and associate of United States Senator Levi Woodbury, Jackson's and Van Buren's Secretary of the Treasury, and uncle of Mrs. Montgomery Blair.

INDELE, JOHN G., Architect and Engineer, was born in the city of Ravensburg, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany. His father, a paper manufacturer, was drafted to serve in the war of liberation against the French; entered France with the allies, and died there in 1815 of wounds received in action. His mother, Johanna (Haag) Gindele, was again married to J. A. Muller, a commission and forwarding agent; he had also been a soldier, having served under Napoleon in Spain, Italy, Germany and Russia, from 1801 to the end of 1813, and participated in the memorable retreat from Moscow. At the age of six John G. Gindele entered the public school, where he was always at the head of his class; at eight he was removed to the Latin School, and at the age of ten was admitted to the higher classes, where, though the youngest in the department, he soon took the lead. His unusual progress in study caused his parents to entertain the project of fitting him for the church; a design which was frustrated, however, by the force of his natural leanings. He had early exhibited a fondness for drawing and the stonemason's trade, and often spent his leisure hours in designing ornaments, which he afterward worked out into stone in a neighboring yard. He also spent a great deal of time in constructing water-wheels, and building dams and miniature canals on a little tributary to the main creek on which his native city is situated. When his father was fully aware of the bent of his faculties, the idea of studying theology was abandoned. He was placed in a stonemasoning establishment at Lindau, on the Lake of Constance, where he learned his trade under a skilful master,

and studied diligently to acquire both a theoretical and practical knowledge of the builder's art. He had served three years of his apprenticeship when his stepfather died, leaving a large family in straitened circumstances; his master then gave him his certificate as journeyman, and he returned to his home in order to provide for the support of the family. He subsequently devoted his nights, often working till two or three o'clock in the morning, to perfecting himself in drawing, and in making plans and models, many of which came before the notice of the city authorities, who offered him a stipendium for each semestre of the Engineers' and Architects' School at Munich, that he might attend for the purpose of adding to his knowledge and powers. This offer he accepted, and while in Munich worked during the summer on some of the most important buildings, and saved sufficient money to meet the expenses of the winter sessions. He there attracted the attention of the Bavarian government, and, while in his twenty-second year, was sent by them to Kissingen to take charge of public works, in the erection of a large hall with colonnades and a fine stone arched bridge. He then for some time superintended the work on the canal connecting the river Main with the Danube. In December, 1838, he took the position of City Engineer of Schweinfurth, a manufacturing place on the river Main, in northern Bavaria, his appointment being for life. He remained there during the ensuing twelve years. This city owned an immense water-power, and mills and factories, with sixteen water-wheels; but the whole system of canals, mills and wheels having been erected in 1558, was of rude and primitive construction. He added about five hundred horse-power to the working force of the water, making all the plans, superintending the whole work of remodelling the canals, dams, etc., and supplying new machinery; he built there also a large hospital, several bridges and many private buildings. During the Revolution of 1848-49 he was a firm supporter of the Democratic party, favoring the unity of the German people in one great German empire. When the Parliament at Frankfort was dissolved, and the "Rump Parliament," assembled in Stuttgart, appealed to the people for aid, he was importantly instrumental in sending forward from Schweinfurth five hundred well-armed men. The revolution ending in failure, he was forced to emigrate, with his family of five children, to the United States. He then settled in Wisconsin, whence, after losing all his means, he removed to Chicago, Illinois, in July, 1852, leaving his family in Milwaukee. He afterward found employment as a stonemason at the marble and stone-yard of A. S. Sherman, where he was paid for his services one dollar and fifty cents per day. His first job was the carving on the first marble front erected in this city; he soon after cut all the carved work for the four triple windows of the South-side reservoir, on Adams street. As he became familiar with the English language he was employed as draughtsman, and became Superintendent of the Illinois Stone-Dressing Company, having charge of the cut stone

work for the more important buildings erected in the city up to 1859. He finally opened a stone-yard on his own account, and contracted for several buildings, the most important of which was the south wing and tower of the Chicago University. In 1861, the Board of Public Works being created by act of Legislature, he was elected as Commissioner from the South Division for the term of six years, during which time he officiated for four years as its President. At the expiration of his term he was re-elected, retaining the Presidential chair, and conducted the proceedings of the Board until the date of his resignation in December, 1867. As a member of the Board of Public Works, he was also one of the Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. While he was in office the lake tunnel was begun and finished, and he designed the plan for the tunnel under the river at Washington street, which was adopted with slight alterations. Before it was decided to cleanse the Chicago river by deepening the Illinois & Michigan Canal, his plan for a canal to Calumet, with pumping works, having the same object in view, was adopted by the Citizens' Committee as the only possible remedy for the evils complained of by the inhabitants. In 1866 the city government of Schweinefurth requested him to send a plan for an important change on the river Main, having for its object the improvement of navigation and the extension of manufacturing facilities. He did as requested, the plan was adopted, and the city authorities were so well pleased with it that they sent him, as a token of their esteem, a magnificent album, with an exceedingly complimentary letter. He was married in 1837 to Louise Hirschheim, of Kissengen. His family of one daughter and four sons were born in Germany; three of the four served with honor in the Union army during the late civil war.

BALDWIN, MELVIN B., Physician and Postmaster of Elgin, was born in Hinesburg, Chittenden county, Vermont, June 28th, 1828, and is a son of Edmond Baldwin and Marinda Alden. When he was two years of age his parents removed to St. Lawrence county, New York. His early education was obtained in the common schools of the neighborhood, and consisted of the common English branches. At the age of eighteen years he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Socrates Sherman, at Ogdensburg, New York, and remained with him three years. In 1850 he moved to Illinois, located at Woodstock, McHenry county, and commenced the practice of his profession. Three years later he opened a drug store in connection with his practice, and continued so occupied for ten years, during which time, besides conducting a successful business, he became interested in public affairs and held several positions of trust, among them, for several years, that of President of the Board of Trustees. His health having failed to some extent through his close attention to business and daily exposure while at-

tending to his professional duties, he disposed of his interests in Woodstock in 1860 and removed to Elgin, where he purchased an interest in the *Elgin Gazette*, and gave it his time and attention for nearly a year. Then the war of the rebellion breaking out he immediately turned his attention toward military affairs. He organized a company of volunteers, was made Captain, and his company was mustered into service as Company A, 36th Regiment of Illinois Infantry. He served his country faithfully in the cause of freedom until 1862, when ill-health compelled him to resign, and he returned home. Subsequently he was attached to the Quartermaster's Department at Memphis, Tennessee, in the capacity of Chief Clerk. He returned home in 1864 and soon after opened a drug store, and carried on a successful business until 1873. During the years 1869-70 he was Mayor of Elgin, and in 1873 was appointed Postmaster, which position he now fills. A man of indomitable energy and persistency of purpose, and, after mature deliberation, prompt and decided in action, he has never devoted his time and attention to any business, investment or speculation which has not eventuated successfully. In 1853 he was married to Waitie Z. Joslyn, of Woodstock, McHenry county, and has one son.

HEDGES, SAMUEL PARKER, M. D., was born in Sinclearville, Chautauqua county, New York, July 23d, 1841. His ancestors came from England in the seventeenth century. His early education was in the public schools. His immediate preparation for college was made in the Jamestown Academy in his native county. On attaining his twenty-first year he entered the office of his uncle, Dr. W. S. Hedges, of Jamestown, New York. He had just commenced his medical studies when the war of the rebellion broke out, and, like so many of our prominent men of all professions, he tendered his services to his country for its suppression. Enlisting as a private, July 24th, 1862, in the 112th Regiment New York Volunteers, he was soon selected as Sergeant. In December following he was made Orderly Sergeant, and in the same month, after the battle of the Deserted House, in which he commanded his company during the whole battle, he was promoted to a Second Lieutenancy. He was placed on the staff of Brigadier-General R. S. Foster as Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Inspecting-General in Florida during the spring of 1864. His services were acknowledged by his advancement to be First Lieutenant and Adjutant in May of that year. In that capacity, while striving to bring his regiment into position during a heavy fight on the south side of the James river, Virginia, he was ordered by his Colonel to report to the General commanding the advance, in order to get the regiment into position to check the enemy. He was captured in the attempt, and his Colonel was killed. Confined in the various Southern prisons, and enduring the fearful suf-

ferings known only to those who have been called to bear them, his health became so shattered that he was unable to rejoin his regiment until May, 1865. He was then appointed Captain of Company F, and was soon assigned to duty on the staff of his brigade under Colonel E. M. Ludwick, Acting Brigadier-General, as his Acting Assistant Adjutant-General. He was discharged at the close of the war in 1865, having acquired distinction for competency and bravery. He now resumed his medical studies, and attended the Cleveland Homœopathic College in 1865-66, and then entered the office of Professor N. F. Cooke, M. D., of Chicago, and took his degree in medicine and surgery at the Hahnemann Medical College in Chicago in the spring of 1867. He was married to Rachel Danforth, daughter of E. H. Danforth, M. D., of Jamestown, New York, and commenced the practice of medicine in Chicago. Besides his arduous duties as a physician, he has performed those of Corresponding Secretary of the Illinois State Homœopathic Medical Society during three years; and filled the office of Secretary of the Cook County Medical Society for two years. He became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1868; and is an Assistant Editor of *The Medical Investigator*, of Chicago. In the spring of 1869 he was elected to the chair of General and Descriptive Anatomy in his *Alma Mater*, which position he filled for five years, when he resigned. For the past six years he has held the office of Physician and Surgeon of the Chicago Orphan Asylum, and still occupies the position. He was one of the sufferers by the great fire of Chicago in October, 1871. He was burned out of house and office, and lost all the accumulations of five years' labor. His indomitable energy has recovered a practice as large as his health will permit him to accept. He is an elder in the Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church, and one of the Board of Trustees of the Northwestern Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church.

BUMSTEAD, SAMUEL J., M. D., was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on June 13th, 1841. He is the son of Samuel A. and Maria (Garber) Bumstead. His father was a Reformed minister, located for many years at Manayunk, and at the present time preaching in Fulton county, Illinois.

Samuel moved West with his parents in 1850, attended school, and in 1859 commenced the study of homœopathy with Dr. Cheever, and after attending a regular course at the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, graduated in the spring of 1862. In August of the same year he entered the army as a private in the 108th Illinois Volunteers, and in March, 1863, was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the 131st Regiment Illinois Volunteers, serving as such until the close of the war. He then located at Pekin, Illinois, where he has since practised, except during an absence of one year spent in Vienna acquiring additional knowledge

of his profession. He has a general practice, but makes a specialty of eye, ear, brain and nervous diseases. He is a member of the American Institution of Homœopathy; well read in the literature of his profession, and scientific in his method. He was married, December 25th, 1865, to Sarah E. Sewell, of Illinois.

COOKE, NICHOLAS FRANCIS, M. D., Physician, Professor, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, on August 25th, 1829. He is descended from an old and distinguished Rhode Island family. He is a great-grandson of Hon. Nicholas Cooke, the first Continental Governor of the State of Rhode Island. He was long under the private tuition of the venerable Thomas Shephard, D. D., of Bristol, Rhode Island, and was prepared for college by Messrs. Merrick Lyon and Henry S. Frieze—the latter the Professor of the Latin Language and Literature in the University of Michigan, and the author of several valuable classical works. He studied medicine with Usher Parsons, M. D., of Providence, Rhode Island. He entered Brown University as a Freshman in 1846, and was contemporaneously a student in that institution, though not a classmate, with Dr. J. B. Angell, the present incumbent of the presidential chair of the University of Michigan. He spent the time from 1849 to 1852 in visiting various foreign countries, acted as the ship's surgeon on board of different vessels during his voyages, and finally made a complete circuit of the globe. In 1852 he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania; he also attended the lectures of the Jefferson Medical College, and finally graduated, in the spring of 1854, at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. His conversion to homœopathy was the result of an investigation upon which he entered with a view of taking intelligent ground against it. He entered upon the practice of his profession in his native city in company with A. H. Okie, M. D., the first homœopathic graduate in America. He removed to Chicago in 1855, where he has since been identified with every great movement in the progress of homœopathy in that city, and possesses a practice that is both extensive and laborious. He was married on October 15th, 1856, to Laura Wheaton Abbot, of Warren, Rhode Island, a daughter of the late Commodore Joel Abbot, of the United States navy, by whom he has four children. At the organization of the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, in 1859, he was chosen Professor of Chemistry, and subsequently of Theory and Practice, which chair he filled with great ability and distinction until his resignation, in 1870. Previous to the great fire of October 9th, 1871, his residence was in the northern division of the city, whence, in common with so many thousands, he was driven from house and home by the terrible rapacity of the conflagration. In less than one week he was comfortably re-established and doing as large

a business as before. He twice received the compliment of an election to the chair of Theory and Practice, in different medical institutions, accompanied by flattering proposals to remove his residence, but he has felt constrained to reject them. With the opening of the Pulte Homœopathic College of Cincinnati, Ohio, in the fall of 1872, he appeared as its Professor of Special Pathology and Diagnosis, which chair he still holds, though he retains his extensive practice in Chicago. At a convention of homœopathic physicians, held at Ann Arbor, Michigan, on May 7th, 1873, for the purpose of naming three candidates for each of the chairs of Theory and Practice and Materia Medica, in the medical department of the University of Michigan, which, by the action of the Legislature of 1872-73, were awarded to the homœopathic profession, he was the first of the three nominated for the chair of Theory and Practice. He is a prominent writer, and has contributed extensively both to general and medical literature. He is the author of a work called "Satan in Society, by a Physician," published in 1871, which created a marked sensation. As a lecturer he is both accomplished and attractive.

HAYES, HON. SAMUEL SNOWDEN, Lawyer, was born in Nashville, Tennessee, December 25th, 1820. His father, Dr. R. P. Hayes, a native of South Hadley, Massachusetts, was a son of Rev. Joel Hayes, who was for more than fifty years pastor of the Congregational Church at that place. He studied his profession under Dr. Warren, of Boston, and settled in Rome, New York. During the last war with Great Britain he was Surgeon of a New York regiment. Samuel's mother, Mary C. (Snowden) Hayes, married in 1816, was a daughter of Rev. Samuel F. Snowden, a prominent Presbyterian minister of Sackett's Harbor, New York, a native of New Jersey, whose father was one of the founders of Princeton College, having donated to that institution the land now occupied by it. Both the Hayes and Snowden families came to this country at an early day from England; the former being originally from Scotland, and the latter from Wales. His paternal grandmother was a lineal descendant of Thomas Bliss, who came from England early in the seventeenth century; also of Brewer, one of the original Pilgrim Fathers. His grandmother on the maternal side was aunt of Commodore Breese, and of Sidney Breese, formerly United States Senator from Illinois, also Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois; Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of the electric telegraph, was also her nephew. The Breeses came originally from France, and settled in Oneida county, New York. After leaving the service of his country, Dr. R. P. Hayes settled in Nashville, and in 1831 removed to Cincinnati, where he died in 1837, having been poisoned by arsenic administered to the whole family, from motives of cupidity,

by a colored servant girl. S. S. Hayes obtained an elementary education under Moses Stephens, at Nashville, afterward applying himself to classics and mathematics at Cincinnati, under Alexander Keinnont. At the death of his father he entered a drug store in Louisville, Kentucky, where he was employed as a store boy, and later as prescription clerk. In August, 1838, he bought a stock of drugs, and removing to the West, settled at Shawneetown, Illinois, where he was engaged in business for over two years. Deciding to enter the legal profession, he then disposed of his interest in that business and entered the office of Henry Eddy, having Hon. S. S. Marshall, recently member of Congress from Illinois, as a room-mate and fellow-student. In 1842 he was admitted to the bar and settled in Mount Vernon, Illinois, whence, after a brief residence, he removed to Carmi, White county, where he remained in the practice of his profession until the winter of 1850-51, when he moved to Chicago. While a citizen of Carmi he became enlisted in politics, having formed his political opinions after studying the writings of J. B. Say, and the words and actions of Jefferson and Jackson. In 1843 he took the stump in support of the Democratic ticket; and in the Presidential campaign of 1844, which resulted in the election of Polk and Dallas, canvassed successfully the southern Congressional district for the Democracy. In 1845 he was a delegate to the Memphis Convention, called for the purpose of promoting Western and Southern commercial interests and internal improvements. Early in the session he introduced a resolution to the effect that in its proceeding the convention should approve no measures except those in the support of which both political parties were agreed, which was unanimously adopted. In his speech he analyzed and condemned certain expressions used in his opening speech by John C. Calhoun, the famous Senator of South Carolina, who was President of the convention and then in the chair. When he had concluded, various members, with much warmth, controverted his position and defended the expressions referred to. J. C. Calhoun, however, shortly after stated in substance that the position had been well taken and the expressions commented upon carelessly used, and that it was not his design to favor the conclusions which they would seem to justify, and which had been drawn from them by members of the convention. He and J. C. Calhoun subsequently took a passage for New Orleans by the same steamer, and during a trip of a week remained in constant friendly intercommunication. In the summer of 1846 he was nominated for the State Legislature, and although the Whigs had previously controlled the county, was elected by a handsome majority. In the General Assembly he was Chairman of the Committee on Education, which under his management inaugurated several important measures; while, in addition to the ordinary business referred to the committee, the State institutions for the blind and for the deaf and dumb were established, and important changes made in the school laws. In the legis-

lation providing for the funding of the State debt, and in the suppression of the Massac riots, he was an influential mover, originating and procuring the passage of the act defining and punishing a new class of offenders arising out of the usurpation of judicial power by mobs. In the spring of 1847 he was the first to volunteer for the Mexican war, and raised a company for active service. Owing to the distance from the seat of government the muster rolls were not received until the quota of the State had been filled. In the same season an election was held for delegates to a Convention for the Revision of the Constitution, and both parties united in choosing him to act in that body. When the Convention met he was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Law Reform, and reported a proposition to simplify and systematize the laws of the State, statutory and common, by the framing of a code; he also took a leading part in the debates of the Convention, and introduced several of the clauses which were incorporated into the Constitution then framed and still existing unchanged. In the fall of 1848 he was engaged constantly in canvassing for Cass and Butler in southern Illinois; was a successful candidate for Presidential Elector, also for re-election to the State Legislature. As a token of appreciation of the distinguished political services rendered by him, he received from Governor French the honorary appointment of Aide-de-Camp, with the rank of Colonel of cavalry. He was then again made Chairman of the Committee on Education. The General Assembly of 1848 and 1849 was long remembered for having granted a large number of special charters in open defiance of the Constitution first adopted. The Journal of the House shows that he steadily voted against the majority, exerting himself to the utmost to combat all wrongful measures. Retiring from political affairs, having in the meanwhile removed to Chicago, he devoted himself exclusively to the practice of law, and was employed by the city authorities of Chicago as Councillor and City Solicitor. From that time until Senator Douglas reopened the agitation of the slavery question by proposing the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he was undisturbed in his seclusion. He had been a warm friend of Douglas, had aided in his election to the Senate, and in his famous controversy at Chicago over the compromise measures of 1850 had sustained him against great opposition; but the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was in his opinion a most dangerous measure, and he felt it to be his duty to oppose it with all the energy in his power. Accordingly, during the pendency of the bill, February 5th, 1854, he delivered his sentiments ably and fearlessly at a mass meeting of citizens held at the South Market Hall. In October, 1855, Mr. Douglas returned to Chicago and addressed a public meeting in defence of his course, attacking with severity various prominent anti-Nebraska Democrats. Two days later he was replied to at South Market Hall before a vast audience, and his course criticised and denounced in an eloquent and logical oration. Had he been swayed by selfish motives a

brilliant career was offered him in the Republican party, which sprang up immediately afterward, and owed its rise to the measure. But he did not favor the abandonment of the distinctive principle of the Democratic party, which he regarded as essential to the welfare of the country, and deprecated the formation of sectional parties, which he predicted would result in civil war. In 1856, accordingly, he supported Buchanan, who being out of the country at the time had not been connected with the Missouri Compromise repeal. In 1860 he attended the Democratic Conventions at Charleston and Baltimore to promote Douglas's nomination. After Yancey and other conspirators had succeeded in drawing off most of the Southern delegates and a few Northern sympathizers from the Convention, and making a separate nomination, the chances of the election of Mr. Douglas, the nominee of the majority of the Convention, became almost hopeless; but notwithstanding the discouraging aspect of affairs, he went into the canvass for him with fearless zeal. While the country was on the verge of a civil war his counsels were in favor of great concessions to preserve peace; but, those efforts failing, to resist armed treason with arms, and defend the Constitution with the last man and the last dollar. Before the general elections in 1862 martial law had been declared in the Northern States and the Emancipation Proclamation issued. These measures he believed to be unconstitutional, and consequently favored an active political opposition to the party in power. In the Democratic Congressional Convention, held in Chicago, October 14th, 1862, he offered the resolutions there adopted, in which the conduct of the administration was severely criticised and condemned. From time to time he has been honored by notable evidence of the confidence of both political parties and of the general community; such instances being too numerous to be detailed at length. He has been several times elected to a seat in the National Conventions; has officiated as President of a State Convention of his party; has been twice appointed a member of the Board of Education of Chicago, where his labors have been greatly instrumental in developing the present admirable school system; has acted as one of the Trustees of the State Industrial University, to which position he was appointed by Governor Oglesby. He has also held for three years the office of City Comptroller of Chicago, and that of a member of the Commission created by Congress to inquire into the sources of national revenue and revise and recommend improvements. He entered on the office of City Comptroller, by appointment of the Mayor and Common Council, in June, 1862, retiring from office in May, 1865. He was shortly after appointed one of the three members of the United States Revenue Commission, in whose labors he took full part, distinguishing himself particularly by his report upon "the property in the funds and the income derived therefrom as a source of national revenue, the financial system of the United States, the creation of a sinking fund, and taxation in general." The

originality and comprehensiveness of this report, its powerful argument, its bold and striking enunciation of principles, and the masterly manner in which a scheme is projected and sustained for the payment of the national debt, and the reduction of all forms of taxation to a simple and just plan, have attracted great and favorable attention both in this country and in Europe. He is a large landowner in and around Chicago, has expended several hundred thousand dollars in valuable buildings, and every year contributes largely by his means and abilities to the development and welfare of the city. He was married to Lizzie J. Taylor, eldest daughter of Colonel E. D. Taylor, then of Michigan City, now of Chicago, one of the earliest settlers and most prominent men of the Northwest.

HYDE, JAMES NEVINS, A. M., M. D., was born in Norwich, Connecticut, June 21st, 1840, being the son of Edward Goodrich and Hannah Huntington (Thomas) Hyde. His preparation for a collegiate course of study was conducted at Phillips Academy, at Andover, Massachusetts, and in 1857 he entered Yale College, from which in 1861 he graduated. He attended a course of medical lectures at New York City College of Physicians and Surgeons in the winter of 1861-62, and in the following winter attended a course at the University of Pennsylvania, from which, after thorough study in all the departments of the science, he took his diploma of M. D. in the spring of 1863. He at once entered the navy of the United States as an Assistant Surgeon, and in 1867 was made Passed Assistant, serving at the Naval Hospital in Washington, District of Columbia. He subsequently served two years on the Mediterranean squadron, and upon the expiration of this period, having spent five years in naval medical duties, during which he won the esteem of line and staff, not only by his skill but by his deportment, he resigned, and in 1868 moved to Chicago, where he has since practised. In 1873 he was appointed Lecturer, in the spring course of Rush Medical College, on Dermatology. In 1865 Yale College conferred on him the degree of A. M. He was married in 1872 to Alice Louisa Griswold. He has a large practice, and has earned the reputation of a careful and thoroughly practical physician.

KITCHELL, WICKLIFFE, Lawyer, was born on May 21st, 1789, in the State of New Jersey. He was descended from Robert Kitchell, one of two brothers who came from England in the seventeenth century and settled in Connecticut. Robert afterwards removed to Newark, New Jersey, and in that region his descendants continued to reside. Early in the present century, however, Asa Kitchell, the father of

Wickliffe, removed with his family to what was then the far West, and Wickliffe reached his majority in the vicinity of what is now Cincinnati, Ohio. School privileges were but limited in those early days, and the hard work of his youth was but little interfered with by his attendance at institutions of learning. He attended school for a few months, and aside from that time his education was entirely such as his own unaided efforts could achieve; but his achievement in that direction was a worthy one. Between the hours of labor, and by the aid of fire-light, he succeeded in making himself a fair scholar so far as the practical business of life was concerned. On the 29th of February, 1812, he married Elizabeth Ross, with whom his early childhood had been passed, and who, with her parents, had emigrated from New Jersey in company with the Kitchell family. About the year 1814 he removed to southern Indiana, true to the pioneer instincts that had been fostered in him by his early experience and his life-long training. That portion of the country was then an almost unbroken wilderness, and was largely occupied by tribes of hostile Indians, and he and his wife and family were often compelled, with other families, to seek shelter and security in the forts and block-houses that existed here and there in the thinly-settled region. He was elected Sheriff of the county in which he resided, and so was thrown much in contact with lawyers and others in attendance upon the courts. His ambition took a new bent from this intercourse, and he determined to read law. He obtained possession of a few text-books, and these were read to very excellent purpose by the light of log fires and during the enforced leisure of rainy days. At about this time, too, he suffered an experience that confirmed him in his new purpose and at the same time forced the opportunity for study upon him in a painful manner. While clearing ground about his Indiana cabin he cut his foot with an axe so severely as to lame him for life. After this he studied harder than ever, and was eventually admitted to the bar. In 1817, still controlled by the pioneer spirit, he removed to Illinois, settling in Palestine, Crawford county, where he resided until 1838. From the first he took a deep and very active interest in the welfare and progress of his adopted State, and identified himself thoroughly with its history. He rapidly attained to a leading position in his profession, and from his earliest settlement was recognized and respected as a leading and influential citizen. He was a member of the first Legislature of the State, that met at Vandalia; he was a soldier in the Black Hawk war; was a member of the first General Assembly of 1820-21, from Crawford county; and was a member of the House of Representatives, from Montgomery county, in 1840-41. His last term was in 1841, when he represented Montgomery county, whither he had removed from Crawford county in the year 1837. In 1839 he was elected Attorney-General of the State, and held that office for one term. From the time of its organization until 1854 he was a distinguished and leading mem-

ber of the Democratic party. In that year, however, objecting strongly to the ground taken by the party on the slavery question, he abandoned the organization forever. He was always intensely interested in the welfare of his State and country, and notwithstanding his advanced age, when the war of the rebellion was in progress he gave his voice and such deeds as he could to the cause of the Union. Having given half a century of his laborious life to the development of his adopted State; having witnessed and rejoiced in its unexampled growth and prosperity; and having seen the triumph of the national arms over the efforts of treason, he died on the 2d of February, 1869, at the ripe age of eighty years. His wife had preceded him six years before. He left three sons, four daughters, and numerous grandchildren, to whom the example of his life is a rich inheritance.

WHITMIRE, ZACHARIAH II., M. D., son of John and Elizabeth (Robinson) Whitmire, was born in Sidney, Shelby county, Ohio, on June 25th, 1823. He received his education in the public schools, and afterward passed some years occupied in farming. Beginning the study of medicine in 1847 with his brother, James L. Whitmire, at Metamora, he completed a full course of study at Rush Medical College of Chicago, and graduated therefrom in the year 1850. He began practice at Metamora in association with his brother, and maintained the connection until the past two years. The appointment of Examining Surgeon of the Eighth Congressional District, with his station at Springfield, Illinois, was held by him during the years 1863 and 1864. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies. He was married in 1852 to Mary, daughter of Rev. E. B. Kellogg, an Episcopal minister. She died in 1855, and in the following year he married Melissa Morse, of the same place.

SCHENCK, WILLIAM E., M. D., was born in Somerset county, New Jersey, in 1840, being the son of Ernestus and Ann (Skillman) Schenck. He entered an academy at Trenton, New Jersey, at an early age, and fulfilled the expectations of his family by graduating with distinction. Possessed with a strong inclination for the profession of medicine, he commenced its study, and soon after leaving Trenton matriculated at Bellevue College, New York, from which he graduated in the spring of 1864, taking the degree of M. D. He came West and located in Pekin, Illinois, where he has since resided and practised. By the display of care and a fine degree of skill as a physician he has secured a lucrative patronage and has made his way to a leading position in the profession of that section of the State.

He is now acting, in conjunction with his extensive practice, as United States Pension Surgeon for Tazewell county. In 1866 he was married to Emma Prettyman, of Pekin. He is a gentleman of culture, and is respected by all who know him.

MC CREA, SAMUEL HARKNESS, Commission Merchant, was born on August 16th, 1826, at Goshen, Orange county, New York, where his parents, coming from Scotland, had settled six years before. In 1839 he went with the rest of the family to Rochester, New York, a place then considered to be in the far West. Here, after acquiring such education as he could obtain at the common schools, he was apprenticed to the trade of tinsmith. As soon, however, as his probationary term was up he quitted the business and never resumed it afterwards. In the year 1846 he went to Canada, and there he remained for a period of three years. In 1849 he went from Canada to California, among the first of the crowd of gold hunters. His first winter on the Pacific coast was spent, not in digging gold, but in the lumber-carrying trade on the Bay of San Francisco. In the year 1850 he entered upon the search for gold, and for the next two years he followed actively the business of gold miner. Moderate success attended his efforts, and he won, perhaps, more than the average return of gold. He was among the first to wield the pick in what is now Calaveras county, California. He returned to the United States in 1852, and went directly to Louisiana, where he superintended the construction of the New Orleans & Opelousas Railroad, now the Morgan Road. He had his head-quarters on Bayou de la Fourche, in the heart of the sugar region. The climate there was of the most trying and disagreeable character conceivable, being only a little less abominable than that of the Isthmus of Panama. Heretofore it had been found impossible to retain any one there at the work longer than a few weeks, except on compulsion. The strong spirit of the new Superintendent, and his powerful constitution, wrought a change in the history of the enterprise. He stayed there for nearly two years, leaving only when the work had been completed and there was no longer any necessity for his services. During his stay he displayed great tact, unfaltering decision of character, and a very large amount of courage, all of which were needed in dealing with the rough and scarcely civilized gangs of workmen by whom the road was built; and furthermore, when he left the region that had been supposed to be ruinous to the constitution of the white man, it was with health in no degree impaired. From Louisiana he went to Illinois. He went first, in November, 1854, to Rockford, where he took part in the construction of the Dixon Air Line Railroad. Thence he removed to Sterling, where he remained for a short time, and in 1855, when the railroad had been completed to that point, he went to Mor-

risson, Whitesides county, and there engaged in the grain and lumber business. The first sixteen car loads of grain that left Morrison for Chicago were shipped by him. He remained at Morrison for seven years, and then, in the year 1862, he removed to Chicago. Notwithstanding his removal to Chicago, however, he retained his business interests in Sterling until 1871, and in Morrison until 1874. In Chicago he entered into the commission business, and the house of McCrea & Co. became one of the most extensive commission houses in Chicago. Grain, provisions, and flour constitute the chief objects of the firm's dealings, but in connection with these interests a moderately large lumber business is also carried on. The firm own five or six lumber yards at different points in the northern part of Illinois, and keep them supplied principally from Chicago, while grain is collected at all of those points and forwarded to Chicago to be sold either for the firm or on commission. Aside from his regular business the head of the firm, since his removal to Chicago, has been an active man in a variety of directions. In 1866 he became a Director of the Board of Trade, a position which he held until 1868. In that year he was elected First Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and in 1870 was elected to the position of President of that body. In 1871-72 he was a member of the Committee of Appeal, the chief executive authority of that Board. He has, moreover, been four times a delegate from the Chicago Board to the National Board of Trade since its organization; and was a delegate from the Chicago Board to the Convention at Boston which organized the National Board of Trade. He has been a Director of the Traders' Insurance Company of Chicago since the time of its organization. He has been, and still is, an active and influential member of the Republican party, but, owing to his extensive business occupations, has never held office, except that while living in Morrison he was a member of the Board of Supervisors. He was also a delegate to the Republican State Convention. He was married in 1856 to Caroline Isabel Johnson, daughter of Daniel H. Johnson, of Cook county.

SMALL, ALVAN EDMOND, M. D., Physician, was born, March 4th, 1811, in Wales, Lincoln county, Maine, his parents, of Scotch descent, being among the earliest settlers of that town. His father, Hon. Joseph Small, was several times elected member of the State Legislature, and held other prominent positions of trust and responsibility. His academic education was received in Monmouth, Maine. In 1831 he commenced the study of medicine, and graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He settled in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and established a practice, which he relinquished in 1845 for one in Philadelphia, where he remained eleven years. In 1849 he was appointed to the chair of Physiology in the

Homœopathic College of Philadelphia, which he filled with exemplary fidelity during several years. He was then transferred to the important chair of the Homœopathic Institute and Practice of Medicine, which he also ably occupied. He removed in 1856 to Chicago, and secured a large and increasing practice. On the organization of the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, he was elected to the chair of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, which he filled from 1859 to 1869, his experience and wisdom aiding largely in the acquisition of the high reputation which this school has since attained. When resigning this chair, he was elected President of the college. To him is largely due the possession of its present commodious buildings, and its high standing as a medical school. He had always acted as Treasurer of the college, and his wise management and financial tact admirably maintained the credit of the school. As General Superintendent of the Scammon Hospital he infused into it the new elements of success. He has served as President of the Illinois Homœopathic Medical Association, and of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He is the author of a popular manual of homœopathic practice, a treatise on diseases of the nervous system, and another on diseases of the chest. Few have done more to extend the knowledge of homœopathy and to commend it to the world. He is an exemplary Christian gentleman, active and liberal in his church, of which he has been a member for forty years.

LUDLAM, REUBEN, M. D., Physician, was born in Camden, New Jersey, October 7th, 1831. He is the eldest son of Jacob W. Ludlam, M. D., who during a period of thirty years sustained a high reputation for probity and professional skill. Under the guidance of his father Reuben prepared himself to receive the full benefits of medical study in the University of Pennsylvania. At the close of his third course of lectures he was graduated in that institution in March, 1852. In the following autumn he removed to Chicago, where from that time he has been so exclusively occupied by his duties that in twenty years he has been absent from his post but twenty-five days. He early espoused the cause of homœopathy—giving in his adhesion to the system one year after his graduation. When the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago was organized in 1859 he was elected to the chair of Physiology, Pathology and Clinical Medicine. He filled this responsible position for four years to the entire satisfaction of the institution and the students. He was transferred to the chair of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, which he still holds. Aside from qualifications in the minute and thorough acquaintance with his subject as a teacher, Dr. Ludlam is distinguished for the singular perspicuity of his thoughts, the ease with which he elucidates his points, and the force with which he impresses them on the minds of his students. His lectures are purely

extemporaneous—no notes being before him—and are remarkable for their systematic and practical character. During several years Dr. Ludlam was an associate editor of the *North American Homœopathic Quarterly*, published in New York. For seven years he has been and still is in charge of the obstetrical department of the *United States Medical and Surgical Journal*, an able quarterly published in Chicago. In March, 1863, he published the first medical work ever written and published in the Northwest, consisting of "A Course of Clinical Lectures on Diphtheria," which attained great popularity. His specialty in his profession is that of the diseases of women and children, in which he has made a high reputation. His private and consulting practice is very extensive. He has the charge of the women's department of the Scammon Hospital. He has recently given to the public a work entitled "Clinical and Didactic Lectures on the Diseases of Women," which is used in all the homœopathic colleges as a recognized authority both in this country and in Europe. In 1868 he was appointed to the professional charge of the Homœopathic Infirmary for Women, in New York city; and in 1870 was unanimously elected to the chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the New York Homœopathic Medical College. Both of these appointments he was constrained to decline, finding it difficult to relinquish a field of labor in which he had won a commanding position. In 1869 he was chosen President of the American Institute of Homœopathy, at its session in Boston, on which occasion he delivered the annual address. He subsequently served the society as its general Secretary. He was the first President of the Chicago Academy of Medicine, and is an honorary member of several domestic and foreign learned societies. During the year that followed the great fire of Chicago he was the representative member of the homœopathic school in the Medical Board of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, having in charge the health of sixty thousand sufferers by that terrible calamity. In this capacity he did much to allay the bitterness of partisanship and to bring about a proper state of feeling among all classes and schools of physicians, who, however differing in their modes of practice, are all laboring for the common good.

HIBBARD, REV. JOHN RANDOLPH, was born about the year 1815. His father and grandfather, besides two paternal and one maternal uncles, were also clergymen. He was educated in the Presbyterian Church, and while yet a minor became a minister of the United Brethren Church, travelling their circuits and preaching often from twenty to thirty sermons in a month. It was while travelling as a minister of this church that he first met with the writings of the New Church, and having received the doctrines

taught therein he became a member of the New Church in 1839, at the age of twenty-four years, and in June of that year was ordained a minister at the Western Convention, in Cincinnati, Ohio. Since that period his whole life has been steadfastly devoted to teaching. He primarily taught a school in Rutland, Meigs county, Ohio, preaching in the meantime as opportunities presented themselves. In 1841 he removed to northern Ohio, and, May 30th, 1842, was ordained as a pastor and missionary also, at a convention in Cincinnati. Attracted by one of his sermons, published in the *Precursor*, a New Church periodical published in Ohio, the members of the New Church in Illinois formed an association and invited him to visit this State, proposing that he should remain permanently with them, if, upon acquaintance, his ministry proved agreeable to both parties and likely to be useful to the church. He accepted the invitation, made a missionary visit in 1843, and in the following year removed to Illinois to reside, making his home principally in Canton and Peoria, but preaching in various other places in the State. The results of his labors soon manifested themselves in the formation of a Peoria society and a more general reception of the doctrines of the church of which he was a teacher. At the General Convention in New York, in June, 1847, at the request of the Illinois Association, he was made an ordaining minister; and in 1849 he came to Chicago and made this place his permanent home, becoming the pastor of that society which, under his ministry, has grown to be one of the most prosperous societies of the New Church in the world. He came to Illinois as a minister for the whole New Church in the State, and has always been recognized as its general or superintending minister within the Illinois Association. His superintending duties have, on invitation, been extended more or less to Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan and Indiana; for, though claiming no authority beyond the bounds of the Illinois Association, he has deemed it his duty to help the brethren in neighboring States as far as they desired and his ability would permit. There are now active societies of the New Church in Canton, Peoria, Chicago and Henry, and smaller ones in several other places, which are greatly indebted to the services rendered by this efficient and zealous worker in the New Jerusalem field. He has been Vice-President of the General Convention, and has always taken an energetic and influential part in its proceedings. Through his efforts the liturgy has been much improved, and he has been greatly instrumental in the establishment of the New Church newspaper, *The New Jerusalem Messenger*, and the New Church Publishing House in New York. "The gospel to him is found in the doctrines of the New Church. They come down into his mind as a revelation from heaven, explained through the rational mind of Emanuel Swedenborg. He regards Swedenborg as authority, and has no patience with those who would amend his writings. While teaching that nothing can do a man any good except

what he receives freely and understands rationally, yet he insists at all times that the word of God and the writings of Swedenborg are the only sources of authority in religion in the New Church." During the winter, or the lecturing season, he preaches twice a day, morning and evening; when at home, in the Temple, and in the afternoon in the Free Church. While occupied in missionary trips to the country he has at times a student who fills his pulpit during his temporary absence.

DORE, JOHN C., Educator, Merchant and President of the Commercial Insurance Company of Chicago, was born in Ossipee, New Hampshire, on the paternal homestead, March 22d, 1822. His parents, Ezekiel Dore, a substantial farmer, and Abigail Dore, were descendants of the old Puritan stock. His early years were spent in hard labor, his educational advantages being very limited. At the age of thirteen he was sent to school, and progressed so rapidly in his studies that before he had attained his seventeenth year he was pronounced capable of teaching district school. After years of arduous application to his books he entered Dartmouth College, where he soon became noted for his studious habits, and rapidly won for himself the unusual distinction of being equally perfect in all the portions of the curriculum, graduating with high honor in 1847. He then removed to Boston, where he engaged in teaching for several years, securing finally the position of Principal of the Boylston School, which under his regime became the embodiment of method, and was often cited as a model. His fame reaching Chicago, then occupied in evolving order out of the chaos of independent tuition, the office of Superintendent of Public Schools of the City of Chicago was created, in November, 1853, and he was invited by the Board of School Inspectors to fill the position. Accepting the offer he at once removed to Illinois and entered on the duties of his office. He found here seven public schools, with three or four thousand pupils, while at least twice that number of children of suitable school age were without any means of instruction. There was an entire absence of a fitting plan of operation, or a complete and systematic method. He then applied himself energetically to the work of reconstruction; made a personal examination of the pupils; and on the results of this inquiry based a system of classification similar to that used in the Boston schools. The value of that classification was soon made manifest in the increased efficiency of the teachers and the more rapid advancement of the scholars. His appointment was among the last important acts of the Board of School Inspectors, for soon after his arrival in the city it was superseded by the Board of Education, which has since governed the schools, subject only to the Common Council in pecuniary matters. On consultation with the superintendent, the

Board decided to add to the number of schools and also to build a High School, the erection of which was commenced the following year. The plans of general arrangement for this and the Foster, Brown, Moseley and one or two others, were furnished by him. The High School was intended to comprise three departments—the English High, the Normal and the Classical; and at that early day a Model School was projected in connection with the Normal Department for the more thorough preparation of teachers for their work. After two years of incessant and efficient labor he resigned his position, leaving, in the place of the confusion he had found, an enlarged, systematized, graded and competitive organization, an admirable solution of the great educational problem. He then engaged in mercantile pursuits, in the lumber business, and has since been known as a large operator in this material, and one of the most prominent members of the Board of Trade. In 1866 he was elected President of that Board, and for several years past has been the President also of the Commercial Insurance Company. As a member of the Board of Underwriters he has won special distinction for his ability in the management of difficult questions and the unvarying rectitude of his course. Shortly after relinquishing his position as Superintendent of Public Schools he was chosen a member of the Board of Education, and served in that capacity for four or five years, and during one year was President of the Board. One of the finest school-houses in Chicago now bears his name. He was married in 1850 to Annie B. Morton, daughter of Dr. Alvah Morton, a leading physician of Ossipee, New Hampshire.

OWENS, JOHN E., M. D., son of John and Martha J. (Black) Owens, was born in Cecil county, Maryland, on October 14th, 1838. He received his general education at the schools near home and in Baltimore. In the year 1858 he commenced the study of medicine with Drs. J. and Thomas D. Dunott, practitioners in Elkton, Maryland, remaining with them about two years. In 1860 he entered the Jefferson Medical College, graduating in the spring of 1862, after which he received an appointment in Blockley Hospital for one year. During the spring of 1863 he moved to Chicago, and until 1864 acted as Surgeon in the Military Hospital, when he began a general practice, confining himself principally to surgery. For the past six years he has been engaged as Surgeon for the Illinois Central Railroad, and is at present Attending Surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital, of Chicago. He contributes articles to medical publications, chiefly on the science of surgery. In the fall of 1872 he was elected to lecture on Surgery at Rush Medical College, of Chicago, during the spring course, having formerly lectured in the same course on the Diseases of the Urinary Organs. He is a rising man, en-

joying an excellent reputation, particularly as a surgeon. He was married in 1869 to Sophia Jamor, of Maryland.



WETT, LEONARD, Lawyer, was born on August 11th, 1825, in the town of Turner, Oxford county, Maine. His father was a farmer in comfortable circumstances, and gave him the benefit of a liberal education. Until he was twelve years old he worked upon the farm, which was situated in a wild mountainous region, and in the winter attended the public school in the neighborhood. About this time he commenced the study of Latin and Greek, walking to Turner Village, a distance of three miles, through the snow and reciting his lessons to Rev. Thomas R. Curtis, a Baptist clergyman there. At fifteen he commenced a preparatory course at North Yarmouth Academy, and at seventeen entered Waterville College. This institution he left at the commencement of the senior year, and entered the law office of Howard & Shipley, at Portland, Maine, where he remained as a law student for two years. At the expiration of this time he started for the South, with the intention of commencing the practice of his profession there. At that time the Mexican war was in progress, and after visiting the Gulf States and passing up the Mississippi, he entered the service as a private soldier in the 5th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers and started for Mexico. He was upon the line of Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico, and served in the capacity of Orderly Sergeant, but practically in command, of a company, the commissioned officers having been incapacitated by wounds and sickness, and his command continued by sufferance. Here, after passing through all the phases and stages of a soldier's life, except death, he was taken sick at Vera Cruz, in May, 1848, and remained in the hospital on the main plaza of the city for five weeks, when the war closed. In June, 1848, he was brought to New Orleans on board the sail vessel "Robert Morris," in company with one hundred and twenty-six sick soldiers. The vessel was without a surgeon or proper medicines and had only four days' rations. Shortly after leaving Vera Cruz it became becalmed in the Gulf, was out thirteen days. During this passage, which was one of suffering and deprivation, about one-quarter of the soldiers died. From New Orleans they were taken immediately to Jefferson Barracks, four miles below St. Louis, where Mr. Swett, after a month's detention by reason of sickness, was discharged and started on his journey back to Maine. At Peoria he had a relapse, and after some two weeks confinement his physician advised him to go back from the river, and in July, 1848, he arrived at Bloomington, which thereafter, until his removal to Chicago, became his home. The disease thus contracted clung to him for ten years, and during that time he was

in delicate health and often confined to his bed. In 1849 Mr. Swett commenced the practice of the law. During his residence at Bloomington he was connected with many prominent cases, and became widely known throughout the State for his ability and success as an advocate. He practised on the same circuit with Stephen T. Logan, Abraham Lincoln, John T. Stuart, V. F. Linder, Edward D. Baker, Edward Hannegan, and other prominent lawyers of that day, and while being trained in that school was recognized as one of the leaders. He also took an active part in the politics of the time. In 1852 he canvassed the Third Congressional District as Whig elector; and upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise united in the formation of the Republican party. In the great cause of resisting the aggressions of slavery, he canvassed the State, partially in 1854, and generally in 1856, 1858, and 1860, in the capacity of Congressional elector, or elector at large. The Eighth Circuit was presided over by Judge David Davis, and Mr. Lincoln was the most prominent character among the lawyers who practised there. This caused Mr. Swett to unite in their infancy in those efforts which resulted in the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency. Before his name became public in connection with the nomination, Mr. Swett conducted a correspondence on the subject with prominent men of the country; and took a conspicuous part in the combinations in the Chicago Convention which gave him the nomination. During the war he was most of the time in Washington, and sustained towards Mr. Lincoln relations of the closest intimacy and friendship. He held no office, although a mission to Peru and others were tendered him. During this period he was intrusted from time to time with the most delicate and important confidential missions. For instance, when General Fremont set up in Missouri a sort of independency and proclaimed that he was on the eve of a great battle near Lexington, Mr. Lincoln gave Mr. Swett the order for his removal, with powers discretionary and dependent upon certain facts, as to whether or not to deliver it. In 1865 Mr. Swett removed to Chicago, having previously formed a law partnership with Judge Van H. Higgins and Colonel D. Quigg, and this association continued for several years. His previous reputation and ability brought him at once into prominence and insured him a lucrative practice. Since Judge Higgins retired, Mr. Swett has practised alone, and has been retained in the most prominent criminal and civil cases which have arisen, and is unquestionably at this time one of the most prominent members of the Chicago bar. He devotes himself almost exclusively to his profession; and while his comprehensive and well-trained mind, and enlarged experience and knowledge of men fit him for doing any work ably, it is as an advocate that he is most conspicuous. He is a clear reasoner, and applies to every subject strong, logical powers. His mind is eminently analytical. In the argument of a point of



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James Smith

law, or a question of fact, his efforts present the same comprehensive and thorough analysis. He has that tendency to amplify which has characterized the most effective orators. He selects with careful judgment the strong points of his case and directs all his powers towards establishing them. He illustrates, explains, and reiterates, but never repeats. He returns again and again to the same point of attack, and each time throws some new light upon his subject. Owing to this tendency to amplify, aided by a ready command of language, all of Mr. Swett's speeches are marked by great clearness. He sees his subject clearly himself and is always able to express it clearly. Mr. Swett has remarkable powers of illustration. His life upon the circuit, his varied experience in early life, and his life at the particular bar of which he was a member have supplied him with a fund of anecdote upon which he draws constantly for his illustrations. He has a strong sense of the humorous, which relieves the clear logic of his argument. His humorous phases of a case are often made the strong points of attack, and the driest topics are relieved by a well-told anecdote. United with a power of language which enables him to express what he feels, he has a vein of pathos which on occasion renders him most effective in that field of oratory. He not only possesses this power, but selects with rare judgment the appropriate time and occasion for its exercise. In short, as an orator Mr. Swett's method and argument are logical, his analysis is keen and thorough, and his style clear, strong and convincing. Humor, pathos, and illustration are united with clear and logical reasoning. These qualities are sustained by a fine presence and an earnest and eloquent manner. No man with Mr. Swett's qualities of mind can be a mere jury lawyer; hence he grapples with equal ability difficult questions of law before a court. His examination of such questions is thorough and exhaustive. The authorities are weighed and compared, and principles are traced to their source. He never cites a precedent merely as such, but the reason which sustains them is always sought for as the test and measure of their weight. He begins at the source and compares conflicting authorities with the same keen analysis which characterizes his other forensic efforts. In the preparation of his cases he is thorough and painstaking. His own strength and his adversary's weakness are studied in advance and with care. He is rarely surprised by an unexpected difficulty, and always makes his client's cause to be his own. Although of a mercurial temperament he is always, in the trial of a cause, cool and of even temper. He never allows the heat of debate or the altercations of the court-room to throw him off his guard or prejudice his client's cause. His varied experience in life, united with quick perception, has made him an admirable judge of character. He avails himself of this advantage continually in the trial of a case before a jury, in examining a witness, and even in arguments before the court. Mr. Swett is a man of great physical

energy, which is sustained by a powerful physique. This gives energy and vigor to his mental processes. He has a high sense of professional honor, and is thoroughly devoted to his profession. He is a gentleman of fine social qualities and of an attractive personal presence. He bears a strong resemblance to his old friend, the late President Lincoln, and is like him, tall, dark and angular, but has more refinement and ease in his manner. He is genial and affable, and has a chivalric sympathy for weakness and distress which makes him always ready to do a kind or charitable act.

MCCLELLAN, JOHN J., Lawyer, was born in Livingston, Columbia county, New York, September 5th, 1833. His father, Samuel R. McClellan, is a physician, of Scotch descent, whose ancestors settled in Colerain, Massachusetts, about 1723. His mother's maiden name was Catherine Garner; she is of Dutch descent, and her ancestors settled in Columbia county, New York, about 1793. In 1845 his parents moved to what is now Kenosha county, in Wisconsin. His father, who practised his profession and improved a large farm, took a deep interest in public affairs, having been a member of the Constitutional Convention, and subsequently State Senator. The subject of this sketch pursued the ordinary avocations of a farmer's boy until he was seventeen—attending school winters. He then entered the public school at Kenosha and remained there two years. At the age of nineteen he commenced to read law in the office of E. W. Evans, of Kenosha, now of the Chicago bar. In 1855 he entered the law department of the Albany University, and graduated there in 1856. In the fall of that year he began the practice of his profession in Oconto, Wisconsin, and met with marked success. He was elected District Attorney in the spring of 1857, under a new county organization, and continued to hold the office, by successive re-elections, until January, 1862. He was then appointed Assistant Attorney-General of the State under Hon. James H. Howe, Attorney-General, and afterwards under his successor, Hon. Winfield Smith. In March, 1863, he resigned his office and removed to Racine, where he resumed the practice of his profession. In May, 1864, he received the appointment of Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, and served in that capacity two years, doing duty at Johnson's Island, in Florida, and other places. He then moved to Chicago and resumed practice, very soon taking charge of the legal affairs of one of the largest mercantile houses in the city. At the date of this sketch he is a member of the firm of McClellan & Hodges, which has an extensive and lucrative practice. An ex-judge, who knew him well, said of him: "He has an active, vigorous mind; an accurate and extensive knowledge of law, and is the soul of honor." He was married in 1861 to Julia Wheldon.

BROOKS, DATUS C., Journalist and Professor of English Literature, was born July 15th, 1830, at Geneva, New York, descending from New England stock. In 1833 his parents removed to Sturges, St. Joseph county, Michigan, where he lived until he reached his nineteenth year, attending during this time the district and village schools, and displaying very early in life unusual talent for study. He commenced Latin when fourteen, and soon made his mark for his proficiency in the English branches, and for his ability as an elocutionist and debater. When eighteen he read medicine for a year, and then removed to Ann Arbor, with the intention of entering the medical department of the University of Michigan, located at that place. He obtained the means to support himself at college for two years by teaching and manual labor, and at the end of that time determined to enter Wesleyan Seminary at Albion, then under the charge of D. C. T. Henman. He spent one year here, distinguishing himself as a linguist and as a forcible writer and speaker, and then entered the sophomore class of the University of Michigan, soon after Henry P. Tappan assumed its presidency. He worked his way through the college, obtaining high commendation for his progress in the departments of language, literature and philosophy. He was a tireless reader and an incessant writer, contributing continuously to the newspapers and periodicals. In 1856 he graduated, and was appointed Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in the university, and in addition to the duties of this department gave instruction in elementary Greek. He was soon compelled, however, to devote his attention exclusively to the English department, by the organization of a scientific course of four years, in which the principal part was filled by modern languages and English studies. While engaged at the university he was frequently called upon to address the public from pulpit and platform, and contributed occasionally to the *North American Review*, and other periodicals. He closed his career at this institution in 1864, accepting the position which had been tendered him, of literary editor, and art, dramatic and musical critic of the *Chicago Times*, and for which he was eminently qualified. In 1866 he took the position of associate editor of the *Evening Post*, which he filled with great judgment and ability. He has few equals as a writer in the world of American journalism.

WALLIS, WILLIAM T., Merchant and Banker, was born in New York city on March 13th, 1817, and is a son of John Wallis and Mary A. Geib. His father was a lawyer and practised at the bar in the city of New York, and bestowed upon his son the advantages of a good common school education. At the age of fifteen years William left school and entered the wholesale dry-goods house of Gould, Conklin & Mazier, in Pearl street, and remained with them four

years, at the end of which time the firm failed. The two succeeding years he was in the employ of Jonas Conklin in the same business. He then started in the wholesale dry-goods business on his own account, and continued very successfully about eight years. For about four years after this he retired from business, and during this period he twice visited the western country, and finally in 1857 removed from New York and located at Rockford, Winnebago county. There he was occupied in various private speculations until 1864, when, in connection with Mr. A. C. Spafford, he organized the Third National Bank of Rockford, and was made Cashier, a position he fills at the present time. The capital stock of the bank is \$70,000, and the institution is in a very prosperous condition, which is due in no small degree to his energy, industry, close application to business, undeviating integrity, and strict punctuality. Mr. Wallis is a thoroughly domestic man, and has never in any way given his attention to or interfered with political offices; his whole time is divided between his banking office and his home. He is emphatically a self-made man. Beginning life for himself at a very early age, and receiving no assistance from his father, he has worked his way alone up to his present position in society, and to-day ranks among the wealthy citizens of Rockford, and is esteemed and respected by all who know him. He has been twice married: first, in 1841, to Miss Van Nest, daughter of Abraham Van Nest; she died in 1845, and in 1853 he was married to Henrietta Remsen, of Jersey City.

RICE, JOHN BLAKE, Theatrical Manager and ex-Mayor of Chicago, was born in the village of Easton, Talbot county, Maryland, in 1809. He received a common school education, and in early manhood he became an actor on the theatrical stage and was widely known as a successful and talented member of the histrionic profession. In 1847 he settled in Chicago, and built a theatre on Dearborn street, between Randolph and Washington streets, which was really the first pretentious dramatic establishment in the city. He was manager of the theatre until 1857, and many of his fellow-citizens of these days can recall with pleasure the admirable entertainments which were given in that quaint but attractive little temple of art, under his careful and judicious management. He was as successful pecuniarily as he was professionally, and in the latter year he closed his theatrical career, tore down his old theatre, and built in its place a brick business block on the east side of Dearborn street and on the corner of Calhoun place. Among other property which he purchased during his theatrical life was the ground upon which the Crosby Opera House was afterward erected. After a retirement of eight years from public life, he was, in 1865, during the political excitement occasioned by the long war of the rebellion, nominated by

the Union party for the office of Mayor of Chicago, and was elected by an almost unanimous vote. The acceptability with which he performed the duties of that office may be inferred from the fact that in 1867, just before the expiration of his first term, he was re-elected by a large majority in a warm and excited political contest as the candidate of the Republican party. He presided over the deliberations of the Common Council with noticeable dignity and impartiality, and never hesitated to interpose his veto when that body either transcended its legitimate powers or enacted a measure that in his judgment did not comport with the best interests of the tax-payers or the city. He was elected to the Forty-third Congress on the Republican ticket, receiving 12,870 votes, against 8,235 votes for Otis, Liberal. He was married in 1837, when twenty-eight years of age, in the city of Philadelphia, to Mary Ann Warren, daughter of William Warren, deceased, formerly manager of the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington theatres from 1795 to 1826. He died December 17th, 1874. His only son enlisted in the early part of the rebellion to fight for the national cause, and as Captain of Company A, of the 89th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, was killed, September 19th, 1863, at the battle of Chickamauga, Tennessee.

TYLER, JAMES E., Banker and Real Estate Operator, was born in Hillsdale, Columbia county, New York, March 11th, 1811. His parents were Dr. Platt B. Tyler, a skilful physician of considerable literary attainments, and Margaret H. Tyler. During his infancy he removed with his parents to West Stockbridge, Berkshire county, Massachusetts. He secured an elementary education in the common schools located in the vicinity of his home. He was subsequently engaged in a village store in this place, and removed with his employer to Canaan, New York. In 1829 he removed to Cincinnati, reaching his destination by stage over the Alleghenies, and by steamboat down the Ohio. Here he was first employed in an insurance office, and at the expiration of a few years became partner in a store of the neighboring village of Middletown. Coming into sole ownership of that store he ultimately met with failure. He then returned to Cincinnati and to the insurance office where he had first found employment after his arrival in the West. Upon the establishment by his employers of a branch in Louisville, Kentucky, he was placed in charge of it, and moved to the South, in May, 1834. By the aid of a New York banking house, he was eventually enabled to add a banking establishment to his insurance office, and was rapidly prospering, when he met with another serious check, being persuaded to embark in a manufacturing concern which he afterwards found was badly involved and in a ruinous condition. He then again returned to the insurance office; business came in to him abundantly; and rapidly

outstripping all his competitors, he soon met the whole of his obligations, and invested his earnings to great advantage. In the spring of 1859, in company with his physician, he made a transatlantic tour for the benefit of his health, and travelled in Egypt and the Holy Land. The account of his travels which he sent to his friends from time to time was shown to George D. Prentice, editor of the *Louisville Journal*, who insisted upon its publication. He returned in the autumn of 1860. In 1861 he visited Chicago, and was so impressed with its enterprise that he immediately invested in its real estate, and in 1862 opened a banking house at the corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, under the name of Tyler, Ullman & Co. The firm subsequently opened another house in New York city. He then became largely interested in real estate in Chicago, and built a business block known by his name. With others he was instrumental in promoting the establishment of the University of Chicago, contributing liberally toward its construction and acting as one of its Trustees. The First Baptist Church, on Wabash avenue, one of the finest places of worship in the city, owed its existence largely to his munificence; he also contributed handsomely to the endowment of the Baptist Theological Seminary. In February, 1834, he became a member of the Ninth Street Baptist Church of Cincinnati. He was married May 15th, 1832, to Eleanor A. Duffield, daughter of Amos Duffield, deceased, formerly of Philadelphia.

SHISSLER, LOUIS, Lawyer, was born in Wilmington, Delaware, June 30th, 1834. He is the son of Godfrey Shissler and Elizabeth Shissler, with whom he removed in 1841 to Galena, Illinois. He was educated at the Western Military Academy, Brennon Springs, in Kentucky, graduating finally in 1853, with the degrees of A. B. and L. B. He then pursued the study of law under Judge T. B. Monroe, of Frankford, Kentucky. In the fall of 1853 he went to Harvard, Massachusetts, and in 1854 took the degree of LL. B. In 1856 he returned to Galena, where he has since remained, constantly occupied in attending to the duties connected with an extensive and remunerative clientage. During 1866-67 he officiated as Mayor of Galena, and is a leading and respected member of the Galena bar.

COLTON, FRANCIS, President of Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Galesburg, was born in Monson, Maine, May 22d, 1834, being the son of Chauncey S. and Emily H. (McLanathan) Colton, of Pennsylvania, who removed to Galesburg, Illinois, when he was quite young. He was educated at Knox College in that city, and graduated from that institution with honor in 1855. Shortly after he

entered his father's store as a partner, the former having for many years been engaged in a general mercantile trade in that place. Here Francis remained for about eight years, and was then chosen Vice-President of the First National Bank, a position which he filled during the years 1864-65. He was then appointed Deputy-Collector of Internal Revenue, serving two years in that capacity. In 1866 he received the appointment of United States Consul at Venice, and in that position represented the government of the United States until 1869, when he returned to Galesburg. In October of this year he assumed control of the General Passenger Department of the Union Pacific Railroad, with his headquarters at Omaha. In this important office he served under the administration of Colonel Hammond until November 25th, 1870, when he was appointed jointly by the Union and Pacific Railroad Companies as their Foreign Agent, and was sent to China, India and Japan, in order to establish the silk and tea trade *via* Yokohama and the Pacific steamers, to San Francisco, and thence east *via* the Union and Pacific Railroads. He was absent on this important mission about one year, during which time he visited all the eastern and southern Asiatic countries. To him is due the distinction of effecting an arrangement with the various railroad and steamship lines for a trip around the world in eighty days. While absent he also arranged for the transportation of troops from India to England via Hong Kong and the Pacific steamers and the Pacific Railroad. Prior to this time the route from India to England was by the way of the Red Sea, the Isthmus of Suez, and the Mediterranean. Upon his return to the United States, he was honored with the office of President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, to which in 1872 he was elected. This position he now fills. He is one of the Centennial Commissioners from Illinois. During his residence in Europe he was the Vienna correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, maintaining that journalistic relation during and subsequent to the Austria-Prussian war. In 1873 he again visited Europe on a special mission. On January 19th, 1875, he was married to Anna C. Saively, of Brooklyn, New York. He is a gentleman of large business experience, of rare tact, and of great energy. His voyages and travels to the antipodes and to Europe have given him a rare fund of information, beneficial in both his social and business relations. He is held in high esteem as a financier, and now presides over one of the most flourishing banks in the State.

HELDON, BENJAMIN R., Judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois, was born in Massachusetts in 1813. He is a son of Benjamin and Sarah (Robbins) Sheldon, and was educated at Williams College, Massachusetts, from which he graduated in 1831. He entered the law department of Yale College, where he perfected himself for the duties of a prac-

itioner, and in 1836 was admitted to practice. Emigrating to Illinois, he located temporarily at Hennepin, Putnam county, and shortly after removed to Galena. In 1848 he was elected Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, which, by reason of its great dimensions, was divided. That portion over which his jurisdiction extended was called the Fourteenth Circuit, and he continued as its Judge until 1870, when he was elected to the Supreme Bench from the district comprising the counties of Jo Davies, Carroll, Rock Island, Whitesides, Lee, Ogle, Kendall, De Kalb, Kane, Boone, Winnebago and Stevenson. He lately removed to Rockford, which is now his home. He is a jurist of ripe culture, and his close study of the law in all its branches has eminently fitted him as an administrator of it. He has a quick and very retentive memory, which readily summons precedents when a question of practice or ruling is involved in the conduct of a cause. His decisions are characterized by their clear and unincumbered analyzation of evidence, for their explicit interpretation of the common or statutory law, and for their total freedom from bias. Judge Sheldon has achieved a fine reputation, both as a lawyer and as a member of the Supreme Bench, and possesses the respect of all classes of citizens. He is unmarried.

MERY, ENOCH, Journalist, was born in Canterbury, New Hampshire, August 31st, 1822. The early years of his life were passed on a farm. When eighteen he removed to Boston, where he remained about four years. During his residence in that city he occasionally contributed to the press. He afterwards located at Lowell, Massachusetts, and was for a short time engaged as hotel clerk, after which he became Associate Editor of a newspaper called the *For Populi*, a position he occupied for a period of two years. In connection with others he then established a morning paper, occupying successfully the position of Editor and Manager for several years. Subsequently he disposed of his interest. The paper, however, still continues in successful existence. His health having failed he was compelled to relinquish his literary pursuits, and in the fall of 1854 emigrated to Illinois, and during the winter months he engaged as a writer for the *Bloomington Pantagraph*, a tri-weekly issue. The following spring he returned to Lowell, Massachusetts, and assumed charge of the *Morning News*. He located permanently in Illinois in the spring of 1858, and the following year was engaged as Local Editor of the *Peoria Transcript*, and in the spring of 1860 became its general and political editor. In July of the same year he purchased the paper in connection with E. A. Andrews. In the early part of 1865 he was appointed by President Lincoln Postmaster of Peoria, retaining the position until his removal by Johnson, which occurred the following year, owing to his active opposition to that President's policy. He then purchased the

interest of his partner, Mr. Andrews, and conducted the paper alone until 1869, when the present company was formed, under the name and style of "Peoria Transcript Company." He was elected President of the company, and has the entire management of its affairs. For two years he held the office of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District, Illinois, having been appointed by President Grant. This was a responsible position, as the district is the fourth in importance in the United States, on account of its extensive local manufacturing interests. As a political writer Mr. Emery enjoys the reputation of being forcible and independent. An abolitionist through life, he has frequently sacrificed personal interests in defending his principles of right. He was married in 1847 to Mary Moea, of Boston.

BOND, THOMAS SHELDON, A. M., M. D., was born in Lee, Berkshire county, December 14th, 1842. His father, Rev. William Bush Bond, was a Congregational clergyman of Massachusetts. His mother was Harriet S. (Sheldon) Bond. He was fitted for college at the St. Johnsbury Academy, Vermont, and entered Amherst College in 1859, graduating from that institution in 1863, and receiving the degree of A. M. He removed to Illinois in September of the same year, and settled at Lake Forrest, a suburban village of Chicago, where he taught school for a period of ten years. Upon receiving an appointment as Military Cadet in the military department of the Marine Hospital at Chicago, he commenced the study of medicine, and attended regular courses in the Chicago Medical College, where he graduated in March, 1867. Associating himself with his preceptor, Dr. R. N. Isham, of Chicago, he then entered on the labors of his profession, continuing in association with him until August, 1867. In the ensuing fall he perfected himself still further in his profession, matriculating at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city, and in the spring of 1868 receiving from it a degree. Returning afterward to Chicago, he resumed his practice. In the fall of 1869 he was elected Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Chicago Medical College, and in 1874 was appointed Professor of Anatomy in the same institution. This chair he now fills. He was married April 20th, 1871, to Charlotte A. Mills, of Chicago, Illinois.

BARTLETT, PROFESSOR N. GRAY, Pharmacist, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, February 9th, 1840. He is the son of George F. Bartlett and Martha M. (Rodgers) Bartlett. Receiving a thorough English education in the schools of his native town, he entered, when about seventeen years of age, the laboratory of I. S. Morris & Sons, of Louisville, where he remained about one year. He then

removed to Keokuk, Iowa, and continued his business with his brother, George F. Bartlett, who was a member of the firm of B. Kaye & Co. After an association of three years with this firm, he returned to his former employers, Morris & Sons, at Louisville, where he resided until 1861. He subsequently removed to Chicago and completed his pharmaceutical education under the direction of E. H. Sargent, with whom he remained for five years. He returned afterward to Keokuk, and entered into partnership with his brother, the style of firm being Wilkinson, Bartlett & Co. His connections with that firm were severed in 1870 by his being called to Chicago to assume the editorship of the "Pharmacist," a position which he filled during the ensuing three years. At this time he became connected with the Chicago College of Pharmacy, as Professor of Pharmacy, and on the retirement of Professor Blaney in 1871 was appointed to succeed him as Professor of Chemistry. The latter professorship he held also in the Chicago Medical College for about two years, at the expiration of which period he resigned in order to engage in the drug business. He has contributed to the literature of his profession, and won favorable notice by the excellence of his lectures. He was married in 1870 to Mary A. McCune, of Keokuk, Iowa.

WARD, JASPER D., Lawyer, ex-Member of Congress, and United States District Attorney for Northern Illinois, was born in Wyoming county, New York, 1829. His father was a native of Massachusetts, and a descendant of General Ward, of Revolutionary fame. He attended the common schools located in the vicinity of his home, and was fitted for college at the Aurora Academy. He graduated from the Allegheny College in the class of 1849. Previous to entering college, however, and also after graduation, he was engaged temporarily in teaching school. He then commenced the study of law under the instructions of Albert Gowen, an eminent legal practitioner of New York State, and in 1852 was admitted to the bar. In the ensuing fall he removed to Chicago, and commenced the practice of his profession. In 1854 he associated himself in partnership with Major Hart, now of San Francisco, California, which continued until 1857. He then formed a new partnership with George W. Stanford, and in 1872 Mr. Kahlsatt was admitted as a member of the firm. In 1854 he was elected Alderman, and officiated as Chairman of Judiciary Committees. In 1856 he was the first Republican candidate for City Attorney, after the organization of the Republican party, but failed to secure an election. In 1858 he was again elected Alderman. In 1860 he visited Colorado, but returned in time to take part in the Lincoln campaign, and canvassed the State with the same energy which had previously characterized his actions while laboring for the success of Fremont in the preceding Presidential election. In

1861, after the battle of Wilson's Creek, he enlisted in Colonel Bissell's Western Engineer Regiment, and served for a period of eight months. Before leaving the service he was promoted to a Lieutenantcy. In 1862 he was elected to the State Senate from Chicago, and served until 1866. While acting in this capacity, he was Chairman of the Finance Committee, and a member of various other important committees. In 1872 he was nominated as the Republican candidate for Congress from the Seventh Illinois Congressional District, and was elected. At the expiration of his term he secured a re-election. While thus publicly occupied, he served on the Judiciary Committee, and on many other committees of an important nature, and was also one of the special committee appointed to investigate the Arkansas matters. In the fall of 1874 he was renominated by acclamation, but was defeated. In 1875 he was appointed by President Grant United States District Attorney for Northern Illinois, which position he still retains.

 HOREY, DANIEL L., Lawyer, was born in Washington county, Maine, January 31st, 1824. He attended the public schools of his neighborhood until his thirteenth year, when his parents removed to Lynn, Massachusetts. He was fitted for college at the Philipps Academy, in Andover, and graduated from Dartmouth College with the class of 1851. Among his classmates were Hon. Charles Hitchcock, Hon. E. A. Rollins, late United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, U. C. Grant and Frank Clark of Waukegan. After graduating he went to Washington, District of Columbia, and was engaged in teaching and directing the classical studies in the Rittenhouse Academy, then, as now, under the management of O. C. White, D. D. During this period he applied himself also to the study of law, under the instructions of Hon. Joseph Bradley of New Jersey. He subsequently completed his preparations for the bar at the Dare Law School of Harvard, where he graduated in 1854. He was admitted to the bar both in New York and Boston, and opened an office in the latter city, where he practised for one year. He then removed to Davenport, Iowa, where he was professionally occupied for two years, acting during the last year as City Solicitor. Removing finally to Chicago, he has since resided in this city, engaged in the practice of law up to the present time. Although a supporter of the Republican party, he favors a more liberal commercial policy, and, while residing in Iowa, took an active part in the political movements of the hour. During the illness of Mr. Church, he acted as Attorney for the Chicago & Alton Railroad. He drew the bill for the organization of the Chicago Public Library, and was a member of the first Board of Directors, which position he still holds. He has always manifested a generous interest in movements of an educational nature relating to his

adopted State and city, and has been instrumental in advancing their material prosperity. His abilities as a legal practitioner are unquestioned, while his business is extensive and remunerative. He is attached to Unitarian doctrines, and for a number of years has officiated as President of the Unitarian Association. He was married in 1856 to Maria Merriman, of Bedford, Massachusetts, and has two children. His eldest son is now a student in Harvard College.

 HALLENBERGER, MARTIN, Lawyer, was born near Connellsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on December 3d, 1825. He was the son of Jacob and Mary (Slonaker) Shallenberger, who emigrated to Fulton county, Illinois, in 1838. He received his early education at the schools in the vicinity of his home in Pennsylvania, and afterwards concluded an academical course at Peoria, Illinois. When twenty-one years of age he decided upon the law as a profession, and for the period of three years pursued his studies in the office of the Hon. Onslow Peters, of Peoria (who afterward became Judge of that circuit), and was admitted to the bar in 1849. He located at Toulon, the county-seat of Stark county, and continues his practice there, and also in adjoining towns, up to the present time. By diligent application to the various duties of his profession, he has acquired an excellent reputation, especially for the able manner in which he conducts criminal suits, being retained on all important cases of that nature occurring within his district. In the fall of 1857 he was elected by the Democratic party to the lower House of the Legislature, where he served one term. During the Presidential campaign of 1860 he became principal manager of the Stark County *Democrat*, resuming the charge of it in 1865, and conducting it with great success for two years. The paper continues to be published, and is known as the *Prairie Chief*. In 1849 he was married to Eliza J., daughter of Thomas Hall, M. D., of Toulon.

 ANNISTER, REV. HENRY, D. D., Clergyman and Professor of Exegetical Theology in the Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston, was born in Conway, Massachusetts, October 5th, 1812. His grandfather, Captain John Bannister, was an officer in the colonial army during the American Revolution, and for a great many years a representative in the Legislature of Massachusetts. His father, Amos Bannister, married Mary Nash, of Greenfield, Massachusetts; he died very early, and his widow married again, and lived in St. Lawrence county, New York. The boy Henry showed an aptitude for study, and a strong desire for a more extended education than could be obtained at a country school.

His stepfather was unable to assist him, but gave him his time when he was seventeen years old, on condition that he would work his own way at school. He started from home and walked one hundred and fifty miles to the seminary at Cazenovia, New York, and there became a student. In two years he was prepared for college, and was providentially led to become a student at the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Connecticut, where he graduated with honor, taking his M.A. degree, in 1836. After graduation he taught for a while, and then entered the Theological Seminary at Auburn, New York, where he remained till 1839, when he was called to teach the classics in Cazenovia Seminary. In 1841 he accepted the position of Principal of the Fairfield Academy, at Fairfield, Herkimer county, New York. Two years later, in 1843, he returned to the Cazenovia Seminary, having been elected its Principal. He fulfilled the duties of this office for thirteen years. In 1856 he was elected to fill the chair of Exegetical Theology in the Garrett Biblical Institute, the Methodist theological college then newly organized at Evanston, Illinois, as a perpetual foundation, under the will of the late Mrs. Eliza Garrett, for the education of young men for the ministry. Here he has since remained. He was married in 1840 to Lucy Kimball, daughter of Rev. Rewel Kimball, of Lewis county, New York. Though his work in life has been chiefly that of an instructor, he has at the same time been a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has since 1842 held several important ecclesiastical positions therein. His *Alma Mater* at Middletown conferred on him in 1850, of her own accord, the degree of D.D. He was abroad in 1869 and 1870, chiefly in Germany and in Bible lands—Egypt, Sinai and the Desert, and in Palestine and the Levant. The chief object of the journey was to study the working of theological institutions in Germany and in Europe generally. His life as a scholar has been calm and uneventful, and he has declined many proposals to change for more conspicuous, but not more useful, posts.

DDY, DOCTOR THOMAS M., A. M., Minister and Editor, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, September 7th, 1823. His father, Rev. Augustus Eddy, was a well-known and popular minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, who exercised his earlier ministry in Ohio, and labored many years also in Indiana. In 1836 Thomas removed with his family to Indiana, where he was engaged alternately in hard work and in attending school. He became subsequently a student in an excellent academy, where he pursued a course of classical and general studies. He entered the ministry in 1842, and was appointed to a circuit on the Ohio river. It was a hilly, rough, and in some respects an uninviting field, and one well calculated to test thoroughly the enthusiasm with which he entered upon his chosen profession. While

presiding over this circuit, he preached during the first year more than three hundred times, in addition to attending upon all the social meetings peculiar to his denomination. He also early became a newspaper correspondent, and a writer for several reviews and magazines. Thus laboring professionally, and winning attention by the excellence of his published articles, he soon took a leading position among his brethren, and was appointed to several of the most prominent churches within the limits of the Conference to which he belonged. Quite early in his ministry he became the recipient of the honorary degree of M. A. In 1856 he was called to the editorship of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, made vacant by the death of Rev. James V. Watson, and within a brief period succeeded in swelling the subscription list from 11,000 to over 30,000. In the slavery controversy in the Methodist Church, the *Northwestern* took a decided and an extremely radical though justifiable position. In this course the organ was fully sustained, the Methodists of the Northwest entering the General Conference of 1860 as an unit for the radical ecclesiastical legislation concerning slavery there accomplished. His first editorial on national affairs, which attracted general attention, was an elaborate review of the Dred Scott decision. Subsequently, when Southern persecutions of loyal Methodist ministers were proceeding to extremities, he addressed, through the *Northwestern*, a powerful and stinging letter to James Buchanan, then in the Presidential chair. That letter was everywhere read with intense interest, and so well did it recite issues, recount indignities, and point the contrast between wrongs and rights, that it was widely copied by scores of newspapers, and reprinted as a campaign document. During the war the *Northwestern Christian Advocate* was, in its influential sphere, thoroughly radical, and when armed conflict became inevitable, advocated the policy of a vigorous and uncompromising prosecution of the contest. In addition to his labors as editor, his services during the war in promoting the interests of the Christian and Sanitary Commissions were not inconsiderable, although he declined to enter exclusively into their service as lecturer or agent. He lectured repeatedly upon the vital issues of the struggle, and so highly appreciated were his inspiring words, that when he tendered his services in the field to Governor Yates, he was urged to retain the post where he was rendering such efficient service to the cause of the Union. His two volumes of war history, entitled "The Patriotism of Illinois," are valuable contributions to the literature called forth by the rebellion. At the conclusion of the war he returned to his work as an editor and minister. As a pulpit orator he is ready, clear and effective, and although popular as a lecturer, he yet, from choice, gives his voice and strength to the minister's more arduous but more sacred calling. Upon two occasions he received the tender of a Congressional nomination, but in each instance declined, preferring to remain among the people, and to labor with them and for them, as a minister of Christ.

BOWEN, CHAUNCEY T., Merchant, was born in Manheim, Herkimer county, New York, August 15th, 1832. His parents, Stephen Bowen and Lucinda Bowen, were members of a society almost wholly composed of farmers. At the age of twelve he left his home to attend school in Fairfield, where he remained one term. Returning home he spent a few months on the paternal farm, and then entered the store of his brother, James H. Bowen, in Antwerp, Jefferson county, New York, where he was employed during the ensuing eighteen months. Later he became a clerk in a store at Little Falls, where he remained one year. At the expiration of that time he removed to Chicago, where he entered the service of N. H. Wood, and before he had been in his employ three months was placed at the head of the establishment. The proprietor was absent the greater part of the time and the whole responsibility rested upon him; he gave his personal attention to every department of the business, and was at once cashier, book-keeper, and head salesman. The salary for the first year had been fixed at two hundred dollars, but at the end of the year he found six hundred dollars credited to his account, while at the same time his salary was raised without solicitation to one thousand dollars. N. H. Wood, retiring from business in 1853 he was succeeded by Mills, Bowen & Dillingbeck, the members of the firm being D. H. Mills, George S. Bowen, Chauncey T. Bowen, and Stephen Dillingbeck. In 1856 the firm was succeeded by the famous house of Bowen Brothers, of which George S. Bowen and Chauncey T. Bowen were the copartners. In July, 1857, their oldest brother, James H. Bowen, came from Albany, New York, and associated himself with them. For one period of three years the sales amounted to more than fifteen millions of dollars. After retiring from business the firm of Bowen Brothers erected one of the finest mercantile blocks in the city of Chicago. He is a member of the Grace Episcopal Church. He was married at Watertown in 1861 to Theresa H. Dewey, daughter of the late Dr. Dewey, of Antwerp, New York. His only child, Frederick C. Bowen, was killed by a fall when only six years of age.

BURLBURT, STEPHEN A., Lawyer and Congressman, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, on November 29th, 1815. He received a thorough and liberal education, and in due time choosing the law as his profession, began its study. Having been admitted to the bar in 1837 he removed to Illinois and settled at Belvidere, where he has since resided. He early took an active part in political discussion, and in 1847 was elected on the Whig ticket to the Constitutional Convention of the State. In the following year he was chosen Presidential Elector on the same ticket. Some years later he was brought forward for the

State Legislature, in which he served during the sessions of 1859, 1861 and 1867. He was again chosen a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket of 1868, having naturally gravitated from the Whig to the Republican party on the organization of the latter. On the outbreak of the war, he at once took up arms on behalf of the Union, and received the appointment of Brigadier-General of Volunteers, dating from May 27th, 1861. He commanded the 4th Division at Pittsburgh Landing in 1862. Promoted to the rank of Major-General in September, 1862, he was assigned to the command of the 16th Army Corps at Memphis, and to the command of the Army of the Gulf in 1864-65. He was honorably mustered out in July, 1865. From 1869 to 1872 he was Minister Resident to the United States of Colombia, and was elected to the Forty-third Congress on the Republican ticket from the Fourth District of Illinois, comprising Boone, De Kalb, Kane, McHenry and Winnebago counties. He received 15,532 votes, against 5,134 cast for S. E. Bronson, Liberal and Democrat.

BALLANCE, CHARLES, Lawyer, was born November 10th, 1800, at Silver Springs, Madison county, Kentucky. The family originally came from Durham, England, to this country nearly two hundred years ago, and settled in Virginia, near Culpepper Court House. His grandfather, Charles Ballance, was killed in the Revolutionary war. His father, Willis, married Rejoice Greene, the daughter of a well-known family of that name in Virginia. For his early education Charles was entirely dependent on himself, and to secure the means to further extend his knowledge, he taught school during the winter months. In 1831 he became one of the early settlers of Peoria, Illinois, and having by close application qualified himself for the practice of law, he soon acquired an excellent reputation, and became particularly prominent for his action in the long pending controversy known as the "French Claims." This case being one of historical interest, a brief outline may not be superfluous. Peoria, from 1680 to 1812, had been a trading-post of the French settlers. They claimed no government title to the land, but simply occupied it as squatters. During the war of 1812 the village was destroyed and entirely forsaken, no trace of the inhabitants being left. During the years 1817 and 1818 the surveys that were made in that section by the United States government embraced the abandoned settlement, and the land, being pre-empted, was purchased and improved by American settlers. After they had become valuable, the heirs of many of the old French squatters returned, and laid claim to the lands. This was the commencement of the memorable litigations known as the "French Claims," which embarrassed land titles in Peoria for a period of thirty years. When this controversy arose, the American settlers had been in possession long enough

to claim protection under the statute of limitation, even had their titles been imperfect. Mr. Ballance being largely interested, became the champion of the American claimants, and nobly contested their rights for many years. Although opposed by the ablest legal talent of the country, he maintained his position entirely by his individual exertions, and when defeated in the local courts he carried his case to the Supreme Court of the United States. His efforts were ultimately successful and the French claimants were completely defeated. His marked ability in these cases placed him in the front rank of the legal profession in Illinois, on all points pertaining to titles of real estate. In politics he was originally a Whig, afterwards a Republican, and was in 1855 elected Mayor of Peoria. At the beginning of the late war, notwithstanding he was then sixty years of age, he organized a regiment and was commissioned as its Colonel, although he did not enter active service. He enjoyed considerable reputation as a writer, and commenced the writing of a history of the progress of Peoria from the time of the French arrivals in 1673. He was engaged on this work at the time of his death, which occurred on August 10th, 1872. He was beloved and highly esteemed by all who knew him, and although possessing considerable wealth, was opposed to display, was simple in his tastes, and of kindly disposition. In 1835 he was married to Julia Schnobly.

RITCHELL, ALFRED, Lawyer, was born on March 29th, 1820, in Palestine, Crawford county, Illinois. His early education was such as he could obtain at a common country school, his attendance even at that institution being limited to the winter months, as his summers were devoted to working on a farm. As he grew older, however, his opportunities enlarged somewhat, and in his seventeenth and eighteenth years he had the advantage of three terms at the Indiana State University, and in his nineteenth year he attended the academy at Hillsboro', Illinois, where he remained a year. After this he commenced the reading of law, which he continued with diligence until he was qualified for admission to the bar. He then procured his license in December, 1841, and in the month of June following commenced the practice of his profession in Olney, Richland county, Illinois. In January, 1843, he was elected State's Attorney for the Fourth Judicial District, and was re-elected to the office in 1845, and continued to hold the position for a period of ten years. In the year 1847 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Illinois. In 1849 he was chosen Judge of Richland county, and in 1859 was made Judge of the Twenty-fifth Judicial Circuit. He has not been without journalistic experience, and assisted to establish and edit the first paper published in Olney. He assisted also to organize and sustain the Republican party there in 1856, being one of the twenty-

nine who dared to vote the Republican ticket at the Presidential election in that year. He was a corporate member of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company, and was subsequently a Director of the company. He aided actively in procuring the charter of the company and in constructing the road from Cincinnati to St. Louis. On June 27th, 1844, he was married to Mary J. Chubb, at Lawrenceville, and he removed to Galesburg, Knox county, Illinois, in June, 1866.

FULLER, SAMUEL WORCESTER, Lawyer, was born in Hardwick, Caledonia county, Vermont, April 25th, 1822. His father, Samuel Fuller, was a New England farmer of limited means. His mother, Martha (Worcester) Fuller, was one of a large family of children, several of whom arrived at considerable distinction; one, a successful lawyer, represented his district in Congress; another was the eminent scholar and lexicographer, the compiler of "Worcester's Dictionary" and other works of acknowledged value. Until about twenty years of age Samuel remained at home, leading the ordinary routine life of a New England farmer's son, and attending at intervals the schools located in the vicinity of his home. He then resolved to embrace the legal profession, and in order to prepare himself for the bar entered in 1842 the office of Judge Bartlett, one of the leading practitioners of the State. He maintained himself in the meantime by teaching school, and also by securing the aid of several friendly neighbors who had taken an interest in his welfare. In 1847 he was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of his profession in Claremont, Sullivan county, New Hampshire, where he remained until 1850, when, desiring a wider field for the exercise of his energies, he removed to Illinois, and settled first at Pioneer, afterward at Pekin. His struggles with the adverse circumstances that surrounded his early life, and his continued ill health, would have crushed a less sanguine disposition, and it was only by the constant employment of a strong will power that he was enabled to surmount the many obstacles placed in his way by lack of wealth and vigorous health. His final success, and the honorable distinction won by tireless application, may be cited as a laudable example—one that should be followed by all laboring under similar embarrassing conditions. Young and comparatively unknown in his new home, he rapidly attracted the favorable attention of the bar and the general community, and won the respect and friendship of his associates. Among those were Purple, since Judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois; Davis, since Judge of the United States Supreme Court; Browning, since Secretary of the Interior; and Lincoln, afterward President of the United States. So rapidly did he win his way to public confidence, that when nominated by the Democratic party, of which he was a pronounced and outspoken member, as

candidate for the State Senate, although his district usually gave a large Whig majority, he was elected. He soon became a leading member of this public body, and acted as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. In 1867 he was invited by Mr. Scammon to come to Chicago and take charge of the law business of Scammon & McCagg, who were about to absent themselves for a time from the conduct of their affairs. After establishing himself in Chicago, he devoted his time and attention entirely to his profession, ignoring politics except when the more important questions were agitated. As a lawyer he was noted particularly for his power in bringing to bear on all cases intrusted to his care a remarkable clearness of thought which enabled him to grasp at once the leading features, and present them, divested of all extraneous matter, with an admirable force and directness. In addition to his varied store of legal knowledge, he possessed a wide acquaintance with general literature, the drama, poetry, and belles lettres. He died in 1873, in the prime of life, keenly regretted by all that knew him; his last argument having been delivered while sitting in a chair; and although too weak to stand erect on that occasion, his language and logic alike were clear, concise, and forcible to an eminent degree.

COLTON, CHAUNCEY S., Merchant and Capitalist, was born in Springfield, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, September 21st, 1800, being the son of Justin and Abigail (Sill) Colton, who were both natives of New England. They returned to Massachusetts from Pennsylvania shortly after the birth of Chauncey S. He was educated in the common schools of that State, and in 1820 moved to Maine, where five years later he was married to Emily H. McLanathan, a native of Massachusetts. In 1833 he moved to Galesburg, Illinois, which at that time was a wilderness. Here he built a store and filled it with the first stock of goods brought to that section of Illinois. He continued in this mercantile business for thirty years, during which time a town grew up about him, and what was once a wilderness had been turned by energy and enterprise into a rich farming section. As his two sons became of age they were associated with him, and one of them now carries it on. Mr. Colton has been active at all times in developing the resources of the county in which he resides, and has taken a deep interest in the progress of popular education. He is one of the Trustees of Knox College, and has given a great deal of his time and energy to promoting the prosperity of that fine collegiate institution. He was one of the originators of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and since its organization he has been one of its Directors. Its present charter was obtained by him, and to his energy, enterprise, and excellent judgment the road is indebted for its career of substantial prosperity. Though seventy-five years of age

he is still hale and hearty, and actively supervises the many business interests in which he has invested and which have become the source of an ample fortune. He enjoys the esteem of the entire community for his integrity and public spirit, and for social qualities which render his companionship most agreeable.

SCHOLFIELD, HON. JOHN, Judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois, son of Thomas and Ruth (Beauchamp) Scholfield, was born August 1st, 1834, in Clark county, Illinois, where he received his education, and also in 1853 commenced reading law. Subsequently he entered the law department of the Louisville University, from which he graduated in the spring of 1856. He commenced the practice of his profession at Marshall, Clark county, his present place of residence, and the same year, at the fall election, he was chosen State Attorney for the Fourth Judicial Circuit, an office he filled with great acceptability for four years. In 1860 he was elected as a Douglas Democrat to represent Clark county in the lower House of the Legislature, where he served one term. In 1869 he was chosen as delegate from Clark and Cumberland counties to the Constitutional Convention, and in June, 1873, was elected for the unexpired term of six years of Judge Thornton, of the Second Judicial District, who had resigned. This district comprises the counties of Clark, Crawford, Lawrence, Richland, Clay, Jasper, Cumberland, Effingham, Marion, Shelby, Christian, Fayette, Bond, Madison, Jersey, Calhoun, Green, Montgomery, and Macoupin. Judge Scholfield is the youngest man on the Supreme Bench, and is considered by all who know him to be a very able and well-read member of the profession. In 1859 he was married to Emily J. Bartlett, of Clark county, Illinois.

LYMAN, HENRY M., M. D., of Chicago, was born at Hilo, Hawaii, Sandwich Islands, November 26th, 1835. His father, David Belden Lyman, is at present Principal of the Native Missionary High School, having gone there in the year 1831; making forty-four years that he has occupied this position. His mother, Sarah Joyner, was of Royalton, Vermont. Henry M. Lyman came to the United States in 1854, and entered Williams College, Massachusetts, graduating from there in the year 1858. He acquired his medical education at the Physicians' and Surgeons' College of New York, where he graduated in 1861, after which he occupied the position of House Surgeon at Bellevue Hospital for one year. In April, 1862, he entered the United States army in the capacity of Assistant Surgeon, serving as such until February, 1863, when, retiring from the army, he located in Chicago, his present home. In

1869 he was chosen Professor of Chemistry for Rush Medical College, a position he still occupies. He is a member of both the Chicago and State Medical Societies. For two years he has edited the *Chicago Medical Journal*, and also contributes regularly to the medical press. He was married May 27th, 1863, to Sarah K., daughter of Rev. E. W. Clark, who was one of the earliest missionaries to the Sandwich Islands.

DOUGLAS, ROBERT, Nurseryman, was born in Gateshead, county of Durham, England, on April 20th, 1813. His parents were Robert Douglas and Alice (Hall) Douglas. In 1836 he emigrated to Canada, where he remained some two years, visiting Quebec, Toronto, and Montreal. Two years later he removed to the United States and located at first in New York State and subsequently in Vermont. In the spring of 1844, having determined to settle permanently in the West, in which ample opportunity existed for the successful carrying on of his vocation of a nurseryman and grower of fruit and ornamental trees, he located at Waukegan, Illinois, and after engaging for a time in general business, he at length, in 1847, successfully established himself as a grower of and dealer in trees. At first he engaged in a general nursery business, including every kind of both fruit and ornamental trees; but after a time he decided to confine his attention entirely to the growing of evergreens or coniferous trees, to which department his business has now (1875) been exclusively confined for more than twenty years. His two sons have been admitted into partnership, and the firm of Robert Douglas & Sons is now known throughout the country as the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. They own several hundreds of acres in the neighborhood of Waukegan, which are mostly devoted to the growing of evergreens, and their regular customers are found in every State from Maine to California. Mr. Douglas is one of the earliest settlers in Lake county, and has contributed greatly to the prosperity and progress of that beautiful section of the West, in which he is very justly highly regarded. In June, 1874, he was elected President of the Illinois State Horticultural Society. He was married in 1845 to Sylvia Wheeler, daughter of John Wheeler, farmer, of Whitingham, Vermont.

MCDOWELL, JOHN R., M. D., son of Reuben R. and Ruth M. (Reynolds) McDowell, was born in Lewistown, Illinois, in 1842. His father is an old medical practitioner still actively engaged in his profession and enjoying an excellent reputation. He educated his son in the select schools and seminaries near home. In 1861 John entered the army as private in the 17th Illinois Volunteers, and was soon

after engaged as Hospital Druggist, it becoming known that previous to entering the army he had been reading medicine with his father. In August, 1862, he was appointed Hospital Steward; in this capacity he served until 1864, after which he acted as Assistant Surgeon until the close of the war. Returning home he resumed the study of medicine with his father, then entered Rush Medical College of Chicago, graduating from that institution in the spring of 1866, and has since been an active worker, being professionally associated with his father. He is a member of the Fulton County Medical Society, an excellent surgeon, and pays particular attention to diseases of women.

ROWER, THOMAS B., M. D., President of the Moultrie County Bank, Vice-President of the First National Bank of Charleston, was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, November 15th, 1806. His parents, who were natives of Virginia, moved to Kentucky at an early day. His father died in 1816, leaving a wife and nine children in straitened circumstances. Thomas's earlier years were passed in working on a farm and in attending school. At the age of nineteen he commenced the study of medicine under Drs. Beamiss and Merryfield, of Bloomfield, Kentucky, with whom he remained as a medical student for about three years. During a portion of this time he was engaged in teaching school. In 1830 he removed to Illinois, locating himself at Shelbyville, where he began the practice of his profession, in which he continued during the following six years. His business in course of time grew inconveniently large, and in order to free himself from its many cares and responsibilities he removed to Charleston and there engaged in merchandising, a business for which he had always entertained a strong liking. At the expiration of three years, not having met with the desired success, he resumed the practice of medicine at Charleston, and since then has devoted to it almost his entire attention. For the past fifteen years he has been assisted by his son-in-law, Dr. Silverthorn, who now bears the chief burden of an extensive business. His circuit extended, in earlier days, thirty miles in every direction, and was visited by him in the saddle, his routes lying often through wild and desolate tracts beset with perils of various kinds. His acquaintance with the pioneers and settlers of this section of Illinois embraced all the more prominent inhabitants, and for the majority of them he was family physician. He was a member of the Eberlean Medical Society, and is a member of the Wabash Æsculapian Society, and a member also of the State Medical Society. In 1834-35-36 he represented Shelby county in the State Legislature, and in 1847 was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. Also, at the present time, he is the President of the Moultrie County Bank, and the Vice-President of the First National Bank

of Charleston. He was married December 22d, 1831, to Polly Ann Cutler, of Shelbyville, daughter of Judge Jacob Cutler, and has two boys and three girls. He has been the preceptor of six young physicians, all of whom have succeeded notably in their profession: Dr. G. S. Bayley, of Iowa; Dr. George W. Cutler, of Burlington, Iowa; Dr. McLean, of Grafton, since deceased; Dr. J. M. Walker, of Charleston; Dr. S. Van Meter, and Dr. Silverthorn, also of Charleston.

PATTERSON, THEODORE H., M. D., Pharmacist, was born in Eaton, Loraine county, Ohio, November 24th, 1840, and was accordingly brought up on the Western Reserve during the exciting days of the Fugitive Slave Law, and in the line of a prosperous division of the great Underground Railroad. His father was Hiram Patterson, direct descendant of the original member of the family, who emigrated to this country from Scotland in 1685, as is shown by the records of a genealogy in process of compilation by Mr. Patterson. He attended the common schools and worked upon the farm; then graduated from the High School at Elyria, Ohio, after which he taught school for four winters. His attention having been turned to medicine, he began its study under his uncle, Dr. R. J. Patterson, now of Batavia, Illinois, pursuing the same under Dr. Brooke, his mother's brother. He attended three courses of lectures in Cleveland and one in Rush Medical College of Chicago, and graduated in 1863 at the Charity Hospital of the Medical College of Cleveland. He then immediately entered the army as Assistant Surgeon of the 187th Ohio Regiment, and in the course of three months was promoted to the rank of Surgeon; officiating in this capacity, mainly in hospital work, until the close of the war. A few months later he returned to Chicago, abandoned the practice of medicine, and entered the retail drug business, establishing a new stand, in which he is still engaged and has been decidedly successful. He was married February 24th, 1870, to Laura Waggener, of Bloomington, Illinois, by whom he has two sons. Though one of its youngest members he stands high in the pharmaceutical profession, being member of the Chicago College of Pharmacy, also of its Board of Trustees and of its Publishing Committee. At one time he occupied the position of President of the college.

INGLETON, HON. J. W., was born in Virginia, where he also acquired his earlier education. At the age of seventeen years he removed to Indiana, where he remained for one year. He then settled in Schuyler county, Illinois, where he was temporarily occupied in the practice of medicine, and also applied himself to the study of law. Afterward he became a successful farmer, and while em-

ployed in agricultural pursuits was twice elected to the Legislature. He acted also as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1849, from Brown county. During the Mormon troubles at Nauvoo City, Hancock county, he was placed in charge of a military force by the Governor, and remained at the seat of disorder until all difficulties were satisfactorily settled. Owing to his labors on that occasion he received the title of General, a cognomen by which he is widely and familiarly known. In 1852 he settled in Quincy, where he has since permanently resided. He was one of the early advocates of railroads, was extremely active in securing for Quincy the many advantages resulting from systematized rail facilities, and singly and alone constructed the road from Camp Point to the Illinois river, at Meredosia, Morgan county, an enterprise so thickly beset with difficulties that none but one possessing his indomitable energy and perseverance could have brought it to a successful conclusion. There are also several other important lines which have been constructed and organized under his supervision, and Quincy is to-day largely indebted to him for her railroad facilities. Honestly and conscientiously opposed to the late war, and denying its rightfulness, he declined many enviable positions in the army, and having been a warm and intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln, was at his request induced to visit Richmond, where he sought ardently and persistently to effect a reconciliation of jarring interests and conflicting principles. His missions to the Confederacy for the purpose of averting the impending conflict are now matters forming part of our national history. Four times he repaired to the Southern capital, and four times, baffled by inappeasable sectional animosity, returned with a useless olive branch. He served three terms in the Legislature, representing Adams county, and while acting with that body accomplished much for his constituency, and efficiently furthered the interests confided to his care. In the fall of 1868 he was unanimously nominated as the Democratic candidate of the Fourth Congressional District of Illinois. On this occasion, notwithstanding his exceeding personal popularity, and although he led his ticket in nearly every township, he failed to secure an election, the district being influenced almost entirely by Republican sentiments. Since that period he has devoted himself to his extensive farming interests, while aiding also any and all improvements promising to advance the welfare of the community amid which he is an honored member. Prior to his nomination he constructed, in 1867, the Quincy Fair Grounds, and recently has become the sole proprietor of this valuable property, which he intends to improve and decorate in order to make it an ornamental as well as useful adjunct to the town. He is a man of versatile powers, enterprising and public-spirited, ever anxious to assist in any laudable movement, and a liberal helper wherever and whenever his means and energies can be fruitfully employed. He was married in 1844 to Parthenia McDonald, of Kentucky.

HOFFMAN, FRANCIS A., Fire Insurance and Foreign Exchange Operator, and ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois, was born at Herford, in Prussia, in 1822. His father was a bookseller. He was educated at the Frederick William Gymnasium, in his native town. He left Prussia for America in 1839, being then but seventeen years of age. He reached New York penniless, but, having borrowed eight dollars from a friend in that city, started for Chicago, which was then beginning to be a thriving village. At the termination of a long and tedious journey in freight boats on the Hudson river and Erie canal, and in a small schooner on the lakes, he arrived at the desired point. After seeking vainly better employment, he was constrained to accept the position of bootblack at the Lake House, then the leading hotel of the place. A month later he accepted an offer to teach a small German school at what was then called Dunkley's Grove, now the town of Addison, Du Page county, at a salary of forty dollars per year, with the privilege of "boarding round" among the parents of his pupils. He was afterward ordained as a minister by the Lutheran Synod of Michigan, and in this capacity labored faithfully and efficiently for a period of ten years, the district of his services embracing Chicago and other parts of Cook county, also the counties of Du Page and Will, and Lake county, in Indiana. While engaged in his work as minister he took quite an active interest in all public affairs, and was elected to represent Du Page county in the famous River and Harbor Convention, which was held in Chicago in 1847. On account of failing health he resigned his ministerial charge, and in 1852 removed to Chicago, entering the law office of Calvin De Wolf as a legal student. In 1853 he was elected Alderman for what was then the Eighth Ward. After having become sufficiently versed in the law to answer a purpose he had in view, he established himself in the real estate business, in which he was very successful. This he continued until 1854, when he opened a banking house, an enterprise which was conducted prosperously until 1861, when his firm, Hoffman & Gelpcke, in company with many other banking institutions of Chicago, was forced to make an assignment in consequence of the financial panic which resulted from the outbreak of the rebellion, and the downfall of what was known as the "Stump-tail" State currency. Devoting his time and attention then to public affairs and in endeavoring to redeem his financial losses, the ensuing few years were times of great activity and tireless effort; finally he engaged in the business of fire insurance and foreign exchange, in which he met with success. He was among the first of the leading Germans of the Northwest to espouse and advocate the Anti-slavery cause, and while engaged in preaching wrote editorials for the first German paper, a weekly, published in Chicago. He frequently wrote also for the *Chicago Democrat*, chiefly, however, translations from the German. During the triangular Presidential contest of 1848 he was an active and earnest member of the Free-Soil party, and supported Martin Van Buren for the Presidency, and during the Nebraska-Kansas movement took a vigorous part in opposition to the attempt to fasten slavery upon those Territories. In 1856 the Anti-slavery Convention of Cook county unanimously recommended him to the consideration of the State as the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor; and the State Convention, meeting at Bloomington, nominated Bissell for Governor and him for Lieutenant-Governor, a step taken notwithstanding his expressed request to the contrary. It was subsequently ascertained, however, that he was disqualified, not having been fourteen years a citizen, as required by the Constitution, and he therefore insisted upon the withdrawal of his name from the ticket. During that Presidential and gubernatorial campaign, Fremont being then the candidate for President, he canvassed all parts of the State, addressing meetings in the German and English languages almost every day. Four years afterward the Republican State Convention, at Decatur, again nominated him for Lieutenant-Governor, by acclamation, on the ticket with Hon. Richard Yates for Governor. Owing to his disinclination for the office and his ill health he at first refused to accept the nomination, but finally, at the urgent request of his friends in all parts of the State, concluded to accept the candidacy, and together with the entire Presidential ticket, headed by Abraham Lincoln, and the State ticket, was triumphantly elected. He filled the office of Lieutenant-Governor from 1861 to 1865, and as President of the Senate performed his important duties with unquestioned ability. On the closing day of the session of 1865 the following resolution, offered by Senator Greene, of Alexander county, a political opponent, was passed unanimously: "Resolved, that the unanimous thanks of the Senate are justly due, and are hereby tendered to Lieutenant-Governor Hoffman, for the dignified, able and impartial manner in which he has uniformly presided over the deliberations of this assembly during his term of office." When Lincoln was nominated for re-election to the Presidency, in 1865, he was unanimously nominated by the Republican Convention as candidate for Presidential Elector of the State at Large, and was intrusted by the Republican State Central Committee with the chief management of the campaign. In 1866 his Republican friends in the Senatorial district comprising the counties of Du Page, Kane and De Kalb desired to nominate him for Senator, but he withdrew his name while the balloting was in progress in the convention. While engaged in the banking business he annually published at his own expense a review of the trade, commerce and finances of Chicago, and scattered over five thousand copies of each issue throughout different parts of Europe. Large sums of money were invested by him for foreign account, to assist property-holders here in the erection of buildings. During that period he was appointed Consul for the United States, in Chicago, for several German

States; and several years ago acted as Commissioner of the Foreign Land Department of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. He was married in 1844 to Cynthia Gilbert, and by her had seven children, four of whom are living.

HIPMAN, GEORGE E., M. D., was born in the city of New York, March 4th, 1820. His father, George P. Shipman, was a Wall street banker, esteemed for ability and probity; descended from Connecticut Puritans, he inherited the prudence, enterprise and rectitude which characterized the Pilgrim fathers of New England. His mother, Eliza (Payson) Shipman, was a sister of Rev. Dr. Edward Payson, the distinguished divine, whose eloquence and piety shed such lustre on the New England pulpit in the early part of the present century. At the early age of thirteen George was prepared for college, having made himself familiar with the various branches of a good English education and with the rudiments of Latin, Greek and mathematics. In his fifteenth year he entered Middlebury College, Vermont, where he remained for a year and a half, returning subsequently to his native city to complete his studies. He afterward entered the University of the city of New York, as a sophomore, and in 1839 graduated with high honors. Deciding to embrace the medical profession, he became a student in the office of Dr. A. C. Post, a leading surgeon of New York, where he remained during the ensuing four years, graduating at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1843. He then removed to Peoria, Illinois. During his student days he had given to the various medical schools, especially the allopathic and homœopathic, a careful examination; and after learning their peculiarities, theoretic and practical, heartily indorsed the system of medical practice taught by Hahnemann. There were at this time but few families in Peoria who preferred homœopathy, and even those looked with distrust upon him, deeming him too young and inexperienced. But, rapidly overcoming all prejudices, he was building up an extensive practice, when his health failed and he was compelled to abandon temporarily his professional labors. He then removed to Andover, Henry county, Illinois, where he purchased a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1846, having regained his health and become more robust than ever, he prepared to resume the practice of medicine. Removing to Chicago, he rapidly acquired an extensive and lucrative business. At this time there was a pressing demand for a medical journal which should be devoted to the defence and promulgation of the principles of Hahnemann, and his ripe scholarship and noted ability pointed him out as one pre-eminently fitted to assume its editorial charge. In 1848, accordingly, he took upon himself the duties connected with the direction of the

Northwestern Journal of Homœopathy, which he conducted successfully during the succeeding four years. In 1857 the Chicago Hospital was founded; the allopathists claimed that it should be under their exclusive medical control, but the City Council decided to give a part of it into the hands of the homœopaths, a proceeding which occasioned in some circles considerable angry comment; he defended the action of the Council in a very able pamphlet, entitled "Homœopathy, Allopathy and the City Council." Again, in 1865, he published a pamphlet somewhat similar in character, entitled "An Appeal to Cæsar;" in this he discussed with much ability the question whether homœopaths can rightfully claim the title of physicians. In May, 1865, he was appointed by the Western Institute of Homœopathic Physicians, at its meeting, editor of a new quarterly to be established at Chicago under the name of *The United States Medical and Surgical Journal*. In 1866 he published a work on domestic medicine, giving the use of twenty-five principal remedies, entitled "The Homœopathic Guide." He was educated in the Presbyterian faith, to which he still adheres. He was married, April 25th, 1845, in New Haven, to Fanny E. Boardman, daughter of Rev. William J. Boardman, of Northford, Connecticut, and has eight children, six girls and two boys.

ILLER, H. G., Lawyer, is a highly-respected member of the Cook county bar. He is an excellent legal scholar, though without making pretensions as a profound one. His prominent and important characteristic is untiring and unceasing industry. He works, and works hard for everything that he attains, and he attains a great deal. Through his system of hard work he accomplishes very much that is impossible to men more gifted by nature and more brilliant in attainments than he is. He never flies and he never takes astonishing leaps, but he walks to such excellent purpose that he generally reaches the point he starts for. Patient, plodding, persistent effort is his great resource, and one that he employs most conscientiously, and his preparation of a case may be relied upon as complete, thorough and exhaustive. He makes no pretensions to being an accomplished elocutionist, and he has no imagination whatever. He addresses the judge with more effect than the jury. Oddly enough, with his want of imagination, he still possesses some humor, and the slow character of his movements in general does not prevent his displaying much activity and adroitness in changing his position in circumstances of sudden emergency. But his sagacity is great; he forecasts with great accuracy, and his position, once taken, does not often require to be changed. Whatever he does, he does well. He is about fifty-eight years of age.

KITCHELL, JOHN WICKLIFFE, Lawyer, was born in Palestine, Crawford county, Illinois, on the 30th of May, 1835. He is the youngest son of Wickliff Kitchell, who was one of the pioneers of Illinois, and who was intimately identified with the early political and legal history, holding, at various times, the positions of Attorney-General, Register of the Land Office, and other important offices. He lived to the advanced age of eighty years. The wife of this Western pioneer was a native of New Jersey. There they married, and shortly afterwards removed to Ohio, making the journey in a flat boat, down the Ohio river, in true pioneer style. The newly-married pair were among the earliest settlers in Ohio; but after a comparatively brief residence there, they removed to Indiana, and thence to Palestine, Illinois, where John was born. In 1833 his father removed to Hillsboro', Illinois, for the purpose of giving his children the advantages of the schools at that place, which were, for that early day in the history of the State, exceptionally good, and here, at the academy, the subject of this sketch obtained his education. After leaving that institution he commenced the reading of law with Messrs. Miller and Beck, of Fort Madison, Iowa, to which place his father had moved in the year 1847, and was admitted to the bar in Iowa. Shortly afterwards he removed to Hillsboro', Illinois, where he located himself, and thence he removed to Charleston, in the same State. His new location did not prove satisfactory, and he returned again to Hillsboro', and there he remained in the practice of his profession until the breaking out of the rebellion. With the war came new purposes, and he was one of the first to enlist in the 9th Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was made Adjutant of the regiment, and subsequently Captain of the company in which he had enlisted. In this position he served until the three months for which he had entered the service had expired. At the end of his term he returned to Hillsboro', where he established and edited the *Union Monitor*, a paper devoted to the interests of the National Union. He continued the issue of this paper until some time in the year 1864, when he was drafted into the army. He would make no effort to procure a substitute, and in preference to such a course, as a matter of principle to keep good a resolution he had publicly made, he again entered the ranks and remained in the military service until the close of the war. When peace returned he went back to Hillsboro', and there resumed the practice of the legal profession. He remained at Hillsboro' until the year 1866, when he removed to Pana, Illinois, at which place he still remains. At Pana he continued the practice of the law. He is still devoted to his profession, giving to it his full time and energy, with the one purpose of achieving the highest honorable success. He is recognized as the leading lawyer of the flourishing city he has made his home, and is truly one of Pana's representative men. He has always been more

or less actively interested in politics. When he was only nineteen years of age he was elected Assistant Clerk in the House of Representatives of Illinois. In the winter of 1860 and 1861 he was Reading Clerk in the House of Representatives, which position he resigned to enter the army, when the first call for troops was made. In the year 1866 he was the Republican candidate for the State Senate; and in 1870 he was the candidate of the same party for Congress. It is due to him to say that he has never, in any instance, sought office, and when he has accepted nominations it was because he was held to be among the strongest men in his party, a party that has always been in the minority in that section of the State. Politics and the legal profession, however, have not monopolized all of his time and attention. He has been, for a considerable portion of his life, interested actively in journalism. In the years 1857 and 1858 he published and edited the Montgomery County *Herald*, and after that, in the years 1858 and 1859, he edited the Charleston (Illinois) *Courier*, and still later, as has already been said, he conducted the *Union Monitor*, at Hillsboro'. He married, in the year 1862, Mary F. Little, of Montgomery county, Illinois.

HUGHLETT, SAMUEL, Miner and Smelter, of Galena, Illinois, was born near Nashville, Tennessee, February 19th, 1808. He removed to Galena about 1835, and engaged there in mining and smelting, and eventually became the possessor of about one thousand acres of valuable mineral lands. He was for some time associated in partnership with Henry Corwith, in the real estate business. He was married to Ellen Bonson, who was born in Feetham, Yorkshire, England, September 12th, 1812, and died at Galena, April 10th, 1851. At his death, which occurred also in Galena, January 2d, 1864, he left a family of six children, a son, Thomas B. Hughlett, now prosecuting the lead smelting business, and five daughters, all married, one of whom, Alice R. Corwith, is the wife of John E. Corwith, of Galena; the others are residents of Iowa.

WILCOX, COLONEL JOHN S., Lawyer, Soldier, and Railroad Promoter, was born in Montgomery county, New York, March 18th, 1833, and is a son of Elijah Wilcox and Sally Schuler. His father was Inspector-General of New York State Militia, and a man of considerable note in his time. In 1842 the family removed to Illinois, and located at Elgin, in Kane county. His father purchased government land, followed the occupation of farming, and soon became a very popular man in the community. In 1846

he was elected Senator to the State Legislature, where he acquitted himself to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. The subject of this sketch obtained his education in the common schools of the neighborhood, where, by close application to study, he laid the foundation of his success in later years. At the age of nineteen years he left school, and soon after commenced the study of law with his brother, the Hon. S. Wilcox, whose biographical sketch appears elsewhere in this volume, and was admitted to the bar in 1856. He practised law very successfully until 1861, at which time the war broke out, and he was one of the first to respond to his country's call for men, by raising a company of volunteers for three years service, of which he was chosen Captain. The company was mustered in as Company K, 52d Illinois Infantry. He was soon after chosen Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, and received his commission in October, 1861. In the fall of 1862 he was promoted to the rank of Colonel, and held that position until he resigned in 1864. He saw a great deal of active service during the war, and participated in the battles of Pittsburgh Landing, Iuka, and Corinth, and several others of less importance. He was also at the siege of Corinth, which occurred previous to the battle of Corinth. His regiment belonged to the 1st Brigade, 2d Division, and left wing of the 16th Army Corps. In the early part of 1864 he was placed in command of the post at Pulaski, Tennessee, and was stationed there at the time of the expiration of the term of service, when he returned home with his men, many of whom had re-enlisted, and were allowed a furlough. While at home he was induced by Governor Yates to resign his command and lend his assistance toward the re-election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidential chair, as much anxiety was felt by the Republicans in regard to the election in the State of Illinois, and political affairs were in a very critical condition. He accordingly took the stump for this purpose, and made many able speeches in various parts of the State. He was a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and was very active throughout the entire campaign. In 1865 he was commissioned Brevet Brigadier-General by President Johnson. The same year he was elected Mayor of Elgin, and resumed the practice of his profession, continuing in it until 1870, when, owing to ill health, he was forced to retire from active business life. About this time the building of a new railroad from Elgin to Chicago was contemplated, and he at once took the position of leader among the people interested in this project, and labored earnestly to make the road a success. He became a Director and General Solicitor, and occupies those positions at the present time. The road has ninety miles of track, and is in a very prosperous condition, which is due in no small degree to his energy and perseverance. In 1856 he was married to Lois A. Conger, of Galesburg, Knox county, and has three children. Of the comparatively young men who have won distinction

in the great struggle of life, Colonel Wilcox stands among the foremost. Two of his brothers served with him in the war, one of whom, Edward S. Wilcox, was Adjutant, and the other, W. H. Wilcox, was Captain of Company G; both belonged to his regiment, and both were wounded. Colonel Wilcox has fought his way up to his present position earnestly and manfully, yet he still remains one of the people in his sympathies; and he is, therefore, one of the best examples of the self-made men of our times.

HESS, WILLIAM W., Lawyer, was born in Columbus, Ohio, November 10th, 1837. His father, Daniel Hess, was originally of Pennsylvania, and was one of the pioneer settlers of Ohio, having removed to this State in about 1800, and engaged in farming, a pursuit which he followed until his decease; he participated also in the war of 1812. His mother, Sarah (Gordon) Hess, a native of Maryland, moved with her parents to Ohio at a very early day. He was educated at the Dennison University, Ohio, and, upon leaving college, commenced the study of the law under the guidance of Justice Swayne, now of the Supreme Court of the United States. He attended law lectures at the Cincinnati Law School, and at the termination of the usual probationary course was admitted to the bar. In 1860 he entered on the active practice of his profession in Columbus, Ohio, where he remained until 1866, when he moved to Shelbyville, Illinois, now his home, where he has succeeded in building up an extensive and remunerative business. At the present time he is Master in Chancery for Shelby county, Illinois. He was married, December 3d, 1873, to Illinois W. Harnett, daughter of Dr. Harnett, of Shelbyville, Illinois.

WITMER, RICHARD BARR, Merchant, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, August 8th, 1827. His parents were Benjamin Witmer and Ann (Ferree) Witmer. He was the recipient of a common school education. In 1840 he became a clerk in a general store, at Mount Joy, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1849. He then entered the service of another firm, where he remained for one year. In 1850 he removed to Salunga, Lancaster county, where, after working as clerk for a few months in the store of Freeland & Patterson, he purchased the interest of the former, and was admitted into partnership with the remaining partner, Samuel S. Patterson, a connection which was sustained for a period of five years. In 1855 he disposed of his interest by sale, and removed to Sterling, Illinois, where he shortly afterward entered into partnership with his former associate, Samuel S. Patterson, with

whom he opened a general store, under the style of Patterson & Witmer. This firm continued in existence until 1866, when S. S. Patterson retired, leaving him to prosecute the business alone, which he carried on until the spring of 1873. It was then changed into an incorporated company, under the State laws, as the "Sterling Mercantile Company," of which he became President, T. Y. Davis filling the office of Secretary and Treasurer, and F. E. Johnson that of Vice-President. At the present time the business of this establishment is very extensive, their sales amounting to about a quarter of a million of dollars per year.

KITTOE, EDWARD D., M. D., was born in the Woolwich Dock-yard, England, June 20th, 1813. He is the son of Captain Robinson Kittoe, Royal Navy, and Harriet (Dominicus) Kittoe. His earlier education was acquired in the grammar school at Bury St. Edmunds, under Dr. Blomfield. He afterward began the study of medicine at Maidstone, England, and, arriving in America in 1829, completed his medical education at the Pennsylvania College, where he received his degree in 1841. He then practised his profession in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, until 1851, at which date he removed to Galena, Illinois, where he has since, with some exceptions, remained professionally and successfully occupied. In 1850, prior to his removal to the West, he became Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Medical Society. During the war of the rebellion he served as Surgeon in the 45th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers; was attached to the staff of General Sherman and also of General Grant, and was appointed Surgeon of the United States Volunteers under the former at Vicksburg, and the latter at Chattanooga. March 30th, 1864, he was appointed Medical Inspector, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; and September 30th, 1865, was promoted to a brevet Colonelcy. He was married in 1837 to Elizabeth Fiester, of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania.

NATES, HON. RICHARD, Lawyer, War Governor of Illinois, and United States Senator, was born in Warsaw, Gallatin county, Illinois, January 18th, 1818, and when thirteen years of age removed with his father to Springfield, in the same State. His preliminary education was obtained in the Illinois College, at Jacksonville, from which institution he graduated with the class of 1838. He afterward studied law under the instructions of Colonel J. J. Hardin, who fell in the war with Mexico. Entering upon the practice of his profession, he became a successful participant in political affairs, and from 1842 to 1849 represented his district in the Illinois Legislature. In 1850 he received the Congressional nomination at the Whig Convention, was

elected a member of the Thirty-second Congress, and on taking his seat in that body was found to be its youngest member. At the next election, notwithstanding the political change in his district at the county elections, he was again chosen as a member of the Thirty-third Congress, but two years subsequently failed to secure a re-election. While a member of the House he became an earnest opponent of the slave power and of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; evinced great ability and entire fearlessness in his words and actions, and in numerous ways was importantly instrumental in advancing the interests of the anti-slavery cause. In 1860 he was nominated by the Republican party as candidate for Governor, and after a very exciting canvass was triumphantly elected. During the war of the rebellion he was an efficient and indefatigable supporter of the United States government, and, by his well-directed energy and activity in providing fresh relays of needed troops, acquired an enviable position in the ranks of the "War Governors." April 23d, 1861, he issued a proclamation to convene the Legislature at Springfield for the purpose of enacting such laws and adopting such measures as were deemed necessary for the organization and equipment of the militia of the State, and also for the raising of such money and other means as were required to preserve the Union and enforce the laws. In May, 1861, he conferred upon Ulysses S. Grant, then engaged at Springfield in the organization of the volunteer troops of Illinois, the Colonelcy of the 21st Regiment Illinois Infantry. May 20th, 1862, he issued a proclamation calling for recruits to fill up the volunteer regiments from Illinois, and on the following July 11th published a letter to the President of the United States urging the employment of all available means to crush the rebellion and prevent the overturning of the Constitution. On one occasion he paid an unusual but merited compliment to Mrs. Reynolds, wife of Lieutenant Reynolds, of Company A of the 17th Illinois Regiment, of Peoria. She had accompanied her husband through the greater part of the campaign in which that regiment had participated, and was present at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, where she ministered with tireless heroism to the wants of the dying and wounded. Upon hearing of her praiseworthy conduct, he presented her with a commission as major in the army, the document conferring the honor being made out with all due formality, and having attached to it the great seal of the State. June 8th, 1863, he adjourned the Legislature of Illinois, "fully believing that the interests of the State will be best subserved by a speedy adjournment, the past history of the present Assembly holding out no reasonable hope of beneficent results to the citizens of the State or the army in the field from its further continuance." In June of the same year, upon receiving a letter from a town in the southern part of the State, in which the writer complained that traitors in his town had cut down the American flag, and demanded his advice as to what measures should be taken, he

promptly wrote the querist as follows: "Whenever you raise the flag on your own soil, or on the public property of the State or country, or at any public celebration, from honest love to that flag, and patriotic devotion to the country which it symbolizes, and any traitor dares to lay his unhallowed hand upon it to tear it down, then I say shoot him down as you would a dog, and I will pardon you the offence." His whole course during the war was such as to win for him a popularity second only to that enjoyed by, perhaps, two other citizens of the State, and to cause his name to be a grateful remembrance to the whole country. His term of office expired with the year 1864, and March 5th, 1865, he took his seat in the United States Senate, having been elected as the successor of Richard A. Richardson, Democrat. At the second session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, when the bill regulating suffrage in the District of Columbia was brought under consideration, in his speech following that of Mr. Cowan of Pennsylvania, he expressed his views in strong, terse, and logical language, saying, among other things: "I am for universal suffrage. I am not for qualified suffrage; I am not for property suffrage; I am not for intelligent suffrage, as it is termed; but I am for universal suffrage. That is my doctrine. . . . The question of negro suffrage is now an imperative necessity—a necessity that the negro should possess it for his own protection; a necessity that he should possess it that the nation may preserve its power, its strength, and its unity. We have won negro suffrage for the District of Columbia, and I say I believe we have won it for all the States, and before the 4th of March, 1869—before this administration shall close—I hope that the negro in all the loyal States will be clothed with the right of suffrage. That they will be in the ten rebel States I cannot doubt, for patriotism, liberty, justice, and humanity demand it." He served actively and prominently until the expiration of his term, March 3d, 1871, returning subsequently to Illinois, where he resumed the practice of his profession. In March, 1873, he was appointed a Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, in which office he continued until his decease, which occurred at St. Louis, November 27th, 1873.

LARNED, EDWIN CHANNING, Lawyer and ex-United States District Attorney, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, July 14th, 1820. His father, John Smith Larned, was a prominent and influential merchant of that city. His mother was Lucinda (Martin) Larned. His grandfather, William Larned, of Providence, served in the Revolutionary war, and was a man of standing and character. Edwin was educated at private schools in Providence, and in 1840 was graduated at Brown University, Rhode Island. While in college he was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and held a creditable position as a scholar while at

the university. Upon leaving college he accepted the position of Professor of Mathematics in the Kemper College, an institution then recently started, under the auspices of leading Episcopalians, near St. Louis, Missouri. After remaining a year in this college he resigned his position and returned to Rhode Island. It was upon his return trip, in the autumn of 1841, that he first saw Chicago. While remaining in his native State he commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. A. C. Greene, then Attorney-General, and subsequently United States Senator from Rhode Island. Upon beginning the practice of law his means were wholly exhausted, and he was compelled to borrow from a friend the twenty dollars then required in exchange for a license to practice. He was subsequently taken as a partner of Hon. Richard W. Greene, then one of the most eminent lawyers of the Rhode Island bar, and who was afterward appointed Chief-Justice of the State. He continued for several years in business with this colleague, and later was engaged professionally alone; was elected Clerk of the House of Representatives of Rhode Island, and was rapidly acquiring reputation and business when he determined to remove to Chicago, and in September, 1847, accepted an invitation from Cyrus Bentley to join him as a partner in that city. He was thus employed during the ensuing three years, afterward forming a connection with John Woodbridge, under the firm-style of Larned & Woodbridge. At a later period he was associated with Hon. Isaac N. Arnold and George W. Lay, under the firm-name of Arnold, Larned & Lay. He became connected with his partner, Stephen A. Goodwin, in 1857. In April, 1861, he was appointed, by Lincoln, United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, and performed the duties of the office until November, 1864. In 1863, his health having become impaired by overwork, he took a leave of absence from his official post, and in April sailed for Europe, whence he returned in December, after a trip through the principal portions of Europe, and resumed the duties of his profession. Shortly after his return, wishing to reduce the amount of his labors and responsibilities, he tendered his resignation of United States District Attorneyship to Abraham Lincoln, who accepted it with regret. At an early day he became an earnest and consistent Anti-slavery man, and his first public speech, made in Chicago in 1851, was delivered in reply to one made by Senator Douglas. It was a discussion of the Objections to the Fugitive Slave Act, then recently enacted by Congress, whose justice and propriety had been advocated by Douglas in vigorous language. His speech on this occasion was one of the ablest efforts of his life; it was circulated extensively by the public press throughout the country, and received the warmest commendations from leading lawyers and politicians. Shortly afterward, in connection with the late Judge Manierre, he volunteered his services as counsel for the first colored man arrested in Chicago under this law, the trial of the case being con-

ducted before the late George W. Meeker, the United States Commissioner. On that occasion, in consequence of the illness of the senior counsel, the closing argument of the case devolved upon him. The person arrested as a fugitive, in whose defence he had participated, was finally discharged and with the wildest cheers and excitement. The colored man was passed at once over the heads of the crowd, out of the court-room into the street, and he was immediately sent on his way to Canada, the haven of pursued slaves. The colored citizens of Chicago subsequently presented each of the co-defendants with a silver cup, appropriately inscribed. In 1860, in connection with I. N. Arnold, he acted as counsel for Joseph Stout, who was indicted in the United States District Court for the offence of rescuing fugitive slaves at Ottawa, and his argument to the jury on that trial was regarded by many as the ablest and most eloquent effort of his professional life. Later, while acting as United States District Attorney, with the approval of the Attorney-General, he dismissed a large number of indictments, then pending upon the docket of the United States District Court, against leading citizens for the alleged offence of assisting in the rescue of fugitive slaves. He was a zealous supporter of Lincoln's administration; acted as a member of the Citizens' Union Defence Committee, and in this capacity went to Washington and St. Louis on matters connected with the equipping of regiments for the war, and others pertaining to the public safety; and addressed the great war meeting held in the Court House Square of Chicago, in 1862. He has also taken an active interest in important public measures for the improvement of Chicago; in 1850, in association with Hon. John M. Wilson, he assisted in the preparation of the act to incorporate the "Chicago City Hydraulic Company," approved February 14th, 1851, under which the present Chicago Water Works were constructed. In 1854 he was appointed chairman of a committee to prepare a bill to remedy the condition of the sewerage, was deputed to draft the bill, and prepared in a great measure the present sewerage law. Upon the organization of the Board of Sewerage Commissioners, under that act, he was appointed its attorney, and continued to act in this capacity until it was subsequently merged in the present Board of Public Works. While serving as one of the Inspectors of Public Schools he drew an ordinance, in the autumn of 1853, for the appointment of a Superintendent of Public Schools, and secured its adoption on the ensuing November 28th, John C. Dore being appointed to fill the office. In the winter of 1864-65 he devoted much time and labor to the subject of the improvement of the Chicago river and of the sanitary condition of the city. He wrote various articles for the public press, directing attention to these matters, and became a member of a committee of thirty appointed to consider the subject. The actions of this committee contributed in an important degree to the passage of the provisions of the city charter appointing special commis-

sioners to complete the connection between the lake and the Illinois river. He was married, in September, 1849, to Frances Greene, daughter of Hon. A. C. Greene, his former preceptor. He has three children living, two daughters and a son, who graduated at the Chicago High School in July, 1867, and completed his education at Harvard College.

SILVERTHORN, LEMUEL L., M. D., was born in Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, October 21st, 1830. He is the son of Nicholas Silverthorn and Margaret Silverthorn, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of New Jersey. After their marriage in the last-named State, his parents removed, in 1848, to Wisconsin, where they afterward resided permanently. His father died in 1873, aged eighty-seven years. His mother, aged eighty-six years, is still living. Until he had attained his twentieth year he attended the common schools located in the neighborhood of his home, and also followed the vocation of farming. When twenty-one years of age he engaged in teaching school, an occupation to which he devoted himself for a period of four years. During this time he studied medicine, first under Dr. Olds, of Wisconsin, and later under the directions of Dr. Trower, of Charleston, Illinois, to which State he had moved in 1854. In the fall of 1855 he attended the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, and on his return entered on the practice of his profession at Charleston, where he has since remained, enjoying the confidence of the community and possessing a practice whose extent requires his constant attention. He was married in 1856 to Amerial Trower, daughter of Dr. Trower, of Charleston, Illinois.

MOUTON, HON. SAMUEL W., Lawyer, was born in Hamilton, Massachusetts, January 20th, 1823. His preliminary education was acquired in the common schools of his native place. After leaving school, when about nineteen years of age, he went west, through the Middle States, to Cincinnati, Ohio; taught school for one year near Lexington, Kentucky, and later followed the same vocation in Wisconsin. In 1845 he removed to the State of Illinois, where he has since permanently resided. He then applied himself to the study of law, and after completing the required course of probationary studies was admitted to the bar, in 1847, entering afterward on the practice of his profession at Shelbyville. In 1853 he was elected a member of the Legislature of Illinois, and was re-elected successively for three terms. At the attendant session of 1853 he was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Education,

and drafted, introduced and succeeded in securing the passage through the Legislature of the first Free school bill of the State of Illinois. At the session of 1855 he was mainly instrumental also in securing the passage of the bill for the State Normal University; and in 1857 was appointed a member of the Board of Education, with which body he has ever since continuously served. He has officiated as President of the Board for sixteen years, and been eight times re-elected. In 1864 he was elected to Congress for the State at large by a very large majority. Since the expiration of his term he has kept himself comparatively retired from political affairs and movements, and devoted his attention exclusively to the duties and responsibilities connected with an extensive legal practice. At the present time he is engaged in all of the more important cases litigated in this section of the State, and occupies a leading position among his legal confrères. He was married in Wisconsin.

HARNETT, JOSEPH M., M. D., was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, February 27th, 1827. His parents, who moved to Illinois in 1839, were natives of the same State, and engaged in farming. His earlier education was acquired in the common schools located in the neighborhood of his home, and when twenty years of age he commenced the study of medicine under the instructions of Dr. Sanford, of Fayette county, Illinois, and also with Dr. Wilkins, of Vandalia. He afterward went to Jacksonville, and entered the Illinois Medical College, graduating from this institution in 1848. He then engaged at once in the practice of his profession in Shelby county, practising also in the counties of Montgomery and Bond. His home during the past fifteen years has been in Shelbyville, where, and in the adjoining regions, his practice is very large. He is also an *ad eundem* graduate of the Missouri Medical College, and a member of the Illinois State Medical Society. During a portion of the period mentioned he has bestowed considerable attention on the cultivation of a fine farm, but the greater part of his time has been devoted exclusively to his profession. He was married November 4th, 1849, to Emily Welker, of Fayette county, Illinois.

REBER, CHARLES D., M. D., was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, January 18th, 1836. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania. On the paternal side he is of German extraction, on the maternal of English descent. He was educated primarily at the academy in Susquehanna, and in the Strausburg Academy, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. At an early day he engaged in school-teaching, a vocation followed for about two years. He then began the study of

medicine under the tutorship of Dr. D. L. Beaver, of Reading, Pennsylvania, afterward attending the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, from which institution he graduated in March, 1856. He commenced the practice of his profession at Reading, Pennsylvania, and remained there until 1861, when he entered the army as Assistant Surgeon of the 48th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Five months later he was promoted to a Surgency, and in 1864 was appointed Surgeon of the United States Volunteers, in which capacity he served efficiently until February, 1866. When mustered out of the service, he was brevetted a Lieutenant-Colonel, a rank conferred on but few medical officers. He then returned to Reading, where, however, he remained but one year. April 18th, 1867, he removed to Shelbyville, Illinois, where, although entirely destitute of friends in this section of the State, he soon attracted favorable attention by his scholarly attainments and professional skill. At the present time he is the leading surgeon of the place, and ranks second to none as a general physician. He has been Alderman in Shelbyville, and is a valued member of the School Board. He was married November 20th, 1855, to Eliza Van Reed, of Berks county, Pennsylvania.

SMITH; DAVID SHEPPARD, M. D., was born in Camden, New Jersey, April 28th, 1816. His father, Isaac Smith, was born in Salem county, New Jersey, and was one of its earliest settlers. The maternal name is Wheaton, and traceable to Wales through but two generations. David enjoyed in his boyhood the ordinary school advantages of the town, but often referred to his mother's instructive teachings as of much the greater value. Upon attaining the proper age, he began the study of medicine under Dr. Isaac S. Mulford, a well-known physician of Camden, and attended three full courses at the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, graduating with honor in 1836. He then removed to Chicago, Illinois, where he remained until the autumn of 1837, when he returned east to spend the winter with his parents at Camden. About this time his attention was called to the then novel doctrines of homœopathy, and he purchased all the works obtainable in the English language, expounding the principles and practice of the Hahnemann theory. Upon his return to Illinois, where he settled in Joliet, he made these books in his leisure hours the subjects of exhaustive study, although continuing to practise strictly in accordance with the principles of the allopathic school. Soon after, however, his child was attacked by sickness, and the case not responding to allopathic treatment, he resorted successfully to homœopathic prescriptions. In 1842, though acquiring a growing confidence in the new practice, he returned to Chicago and continued the old-school treatment until, in the spring of 1843, he went east on business, and while there procured a fresh supply of works on homœopa-

thy. Finally, on his return to Chicago, he fully adopted the system in his practice, being the first to introduce it west of the lakes. He subsequently continued in active practice until 1856, passing through the cholera seasons with eminent success. During the visitation in 1849, he was kept so busy that he frequently prescribed without taking the names of patients. In 1852, while on an eastern trip, he received news that the cholera had again broken out in Chicago. He hurriedly returned to his field of labor, and worked at his post night and day until he was himself attacked with the scourge. During all these periods he never turned away a case on account of poverty, and gave his services cheerfully wherever required. In the winter of 1854-55 he attended the Illinois Legislative session in Springfield, and largely through his exertions a charter was procured incorporating the Hahnemann Medical College in Chicago, afterward located on South State street. He was from the commencement elected President of the Board of Trustees of that institution, and devoted his time and attention to the promotion of its interests. In recognition of his eminent services and acquirements, an honorary degree was conferred on him, February 23d, 1856, by the Homœopathic Medical College of Cleveland. In 1857 he was elected General Secretary of the American Institute of Homœopathy, an association national in its membership, character and influence, and in June, 1858, was chosen President, and, in 1865, Treasurer of the same institution. He aided in the inauguration of the State society, and served as its President during several sessions. In 1856, his health beginning to fail, he removed to Waukegan, where he remained three years, being chosen, while there, President of the Bank of Northern Illinois. He then returned to Chicago, and resumed the practice of his profession, which he continued without intermission until the spring of 1866. During this period he filled the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, and is now Emeritus Professor in that department. At the date just named, his health again failing, he decided to visit Europe as a relaxation and for change of scene. While there he visited many points of interest, and examined carefully the workings of the various hospitals, colleges, and other medical institutions. He returned to this country in May, 1867, and resuming the practice of medicine, met with increased success. He has now retired from the more active duties of his profession, and occupies a prominent position in the direction of a leading Chicago bank. Although a regular attendant on the Episcopal service, he never became a member of that denomination. He was married in January, 1837, a few months after his first arrival in Chicago, to Rebecca Ann Dennis, daughter of Joseph Dennis and Mary J. Dennis, of Salem, New Jersey. He first met her at the residence of her uncle, Major E. H. Mulford, now of Oakland, Cook county. By her he has had four children; of these, one daughter married Dr. Slocum, and subsequently died in southwestern Texas, and

a son died at Fort Larned. The other two, daughters, are still living, one of whom became the wife of Major John Christopher, U. S. A., who during the early part of the rebellion was chosen unanimously as Colonel of the Railroad (89th) Regiment. Dr. Smith is highly respected in both professional and financial circles, and in the community at large.

PULLMAN, GEORGE M., Car Builder and Manufacturer, was born in Chautauqua county, New York, March 3d, 1831, and is the third son of James Lewis Pullman and Emily Caroline Pullman. His father was an industrious mechanic in comfortable circumstances. George received his education in the schools located in the vicinity of his home, and commenced business life in a furniture establishment in Albion, New York. Shortly after, owing to the death of his father, he found himself called upon to assume new responsibilities in the care and support of the family, which induced him to look for a more profitable field of enterprise. He made contracts with the State of New York for raising buildings on the line of the enlargement of the Erie Canal, which occupied about four years in their completion. At the end of that time, in 1859, he removed to Chicago, and entered upon the work of bringing this city up to grade, by the raising of many of the most prominent brick and marble structures, including the Matteson and Tremont Houses, together with several of the heaviest South Water street blocks. He was one of the contractors for raising by one operation the massive buildings of the entire Lake street front of the block between Clark and La Salle streets, including the Marine Bank and several large stores, the business of all these establishments continuing almost unimpeded during the process. His connection with the sleeping-car interest dates almost from the time of his entrance into Chicago. In the spring of 1859 his attention was attracted to the subject of providing better sleeping accommodations for the public while journeying on the rail, and he made a contract with Governor Matteson to fit up with berths two old cars for use on the Chicago & Alton Railroad. Although these cars were introduced to the public in the following August, the enterprise was temporarily abandoned in a measure because of the slowness of the railroad companies to perceive the utility of his works, and partly owing to his removal, in 1860, to the mineral regions of Colorado. In 1863 he returned to Chicago. Meanwhile he had built several cars for the Chicago & Alton Road, also the old Galena roads, and feeling assured that there was a wide field for improvement in sleeping-cars, he disposed of his Colorado interests, and resolved to apply his whole time and capital to the new enterprise. He then improvised a shop on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and built two palace cars, at a cost of about \$18,000 each, to run on that road. One of the first men to appreciate their value was John W.

Brooks, then President of the Michigan Central Road, who desired him to go to Boston and arrange for placing similar ones on his road. He then effected an exclusive contract to run his sleeping-cars on the Michigan Central Railroad for the term of ten years. This was soon followed by similar contracts for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and the Great Western of Canada. Since then his sleeping-cars have come into very general use, and are now running on more than eighteen lines of railroad, and are increasing in number as rapidly as the extensive workshops with which he is connected can produce them, while each new car exhibits a marked improvement over its predecessors. The superb hotel cars recently brought out have effected a complete revolution in railroad travel, by obviating the necessity for stoppages, enabling passengers not only to sleep, but to eat on the train. He completed arrangements with the Union Pacific Railroad to introduce his palace dining-cars on the line, and is constantly engaged in attending to the applications from managers of other roads relative to the same object. After organizing the Southern "Pullman, Kimball & Rumsey Sleeping-Car Company," with head-quarters at Atlanta, Georgia, he organized the "Pullman Palace-Car Company," at Chicago, with a capital of \$1,000,000, which now covers the leading western and southern railroads centring in Chicago, also the Great Central route east, and has since organized the "Pullman Pacific Car Company," to run on the Pacific Railroad and branches. He is extensively engaged also in manufacturing interests. Of one of the largest manufactories of its class in the country, the Eagleton Wire Works, of New York, employing over one thousand men, he is the principal owner; and he is more or less intimately connected with various car manufactories, and other kindred enterprises, which employ from one hundred to one thousand hands. He is a worshipper in the Universalist Church, though not a member of the society, and has two brothers in the ministry of that denomination. He was married June 13th, 1867, to Hattie Sanger, of Chicago, a daughter of the late I. Y. Sanger.

PENWELL, ENOS, M. D., was born in Richmond, Indiana, March 22d, 1821. His father, Asmenius C. Penwell, a native of New Jersey and of English extraction, moved to Indiana in 1812, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his decease. His mother, Elizabeth (Whitinger) Penwell, a native of Pennsylvania and of German extraction, died in 1824. He was educated at South Bend, Indiana, and upon leaving school applied himself for five years to the vocation of teaching. He subsequently commenced the study of medicine under the instructions of Professor Daniel Meeker, of Laporte, Indiana, and in 1848 graduated from the Indiana Medical College. He then

entered on the practice of his profession in Edwardsburg, Cass county, Michigan, whence, after a residence of five years, he removed, in September, 1853, to Shelbyville, Illinois. He has since resided constantly in this place, where, standing at the head of his profession, he is widely recognized as a physician of sterling talents. For a period of eight years, commencing with the war of the rebellion, he acted as United States Examining Surgeon. He has met also with great success in his real estate operations, and is the owner of various valuable farm properties. He was married in June, 1842, to Martha Holloway, of South Bend, Indiana, who died in 1857; and again, in December, 1858, to Mary Coleman, of Shelbyville, Illinois. His oldest son, Frank W. Penwell, is now a practising lawyer at Danville; his second son, George Penwell, is a merchant in Paris; and his third son, Orville I. Penwell, is a medical student at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

CHEW, WILLIAM, Lawyer, Member of the Legislature of Illinois, was born in Clinton county, Ohio, September 3d, 1836. His father, Morris R. Chew, was a native of Virginia, who moved to Ohio in 1820, and for several years was Judge of the Probate Courts. At the present time he resides on a farm near Shelbyville, Illinois, to which State he removed in 1848. His mother also was a native of Virginia. He first attended the Shelby Seminary, and completed his studies at the State University in Springfield, Illinois. He was engaged in farming for several years, and at the age of twenty-three assumed the avocation of teacher, which he followed for a period of five years. He then began the study of law under the direction of Moulton & Chaffee, at Shelbyville, Illinois, and in 1868 entered on the practice of his profession, to which he has since devoted himself with great success. In 1874 he was elected to the State Legislature from the Thirty-third Senatorial District, and is still a member of that body. In politics he has always been a consistent supporter of the Republican party, and was elected to office on the ticket of this party. He was married in 1869 to a daughter of Dr. Haden, one of the first pioneers and settlers of Shelby county.

MARSHALL, SAMUEL S., Lawyer, Judge, Congressman, was born March 18th, 1821, in Gallatin county, Illinois, descending from Scotch and Irish parentage, his immediate ancestors being known as "Scotch Presbyterians." His parents came to this country in the early part of the present century, locating in Illinois. He was the son of Daniel and Sophia Walker Marshall. He obtained quite a substantial education when quite young, through the careful instruction

of his father and mother, and spent two years in Cumberland College, Kentucky, where his rapid advance in study was more largely due to his persistent self-application in private, and to his avidity for reading, than to the facilities furnished by that institution, though of the most excellent character. He commenced the study of law with his cousin, Hon. Henry Eddy, of Shawneetown, and was licensed within a comparatively short period by the Supreme Court to practise in all the courts of the State. He opened an office in Hamilton county, Illinois, and gradually obtained a patronage, which was lucrative and influential. His keen ability as a lawyer was early displayed in his professional career, and he soon secured the reputation of an eloquent advocate, of quick penetration, and of unusual resources in his comprehensive knowledge of the theory and practice of law. In the fall of 1846, scarcely a year after he was licensed as a lawyer, he was elected to the lower House of the Legislature, and though the youngest member of that body, became conspicuous in the session as a leader in debate, and as an active and capable member of important committees. In March, 1847, he was elected by the Legislature as State's Attorney for the Third Judicial Circuit, which included fifteen counties. In two of these the people were in open and organized resistance to the authority of law, and characterized their insurrection by crimes of every grade, which were of frequent occurrence. Prior to this time it had been impossible to find officials stern enough to combat this increasing rebellion against civil authority. Mr. Marshall entered upon his office, necessarily filled with duties of the greatest responsibility, with a firm determination that this open defiance of justice must be conquered, and commenced his administration with a direct move against the riotous element, which became alarmed in finding itself arraigned by a fearless prosecutor. His energetic execution of his duties secured for him the support of the better class of citizenship, and before intelligent and impartial jurors selected from its rank he brought the criminals who had revelled the weakness of the authorities, and secured their immediate conviction. This example of official integrity did not fail of its effect. Lawlessness ceased, tranquillity resumed its place, and public confidence was restored. This was the result of his vigorous administration, which restored a large district to peace and prosperity, where hitherto there had been a prostration of industry and a flood of crime. Mr. Marshall declined a re-election as State's Attorney upon the expiration of his term of two years, but was not long permitted to remain in private life. In March, 1851, he was elected Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, and presided on the bench with dignity and ability, which only confirmed the estimate placed upon his character as an impartial and talented jurist by his constituency. He resigned this position in 1854 to fill the office of Representative in Congress from the Ninth Congressional District of Illinois. His seat was contested under a clause of the State Constitution, which declared all judges in the State ineligible to any

other office, State or Federal, during the terms for which they were elected, and for one year thereafter; and furthermore, that all votes cast for them as candidates for any other office, within the time specified, should be void. The ablest lawyers of the State had for a long time held this clause as invalid when applied to Federal offices, since the qualifications for these should manifestly be fixed by the Constitution and laws of the United States. Up to this time, however, this question had never been adjudicated. It so happened that the seat of Judge Trumbull, who had been elected to the United States Senate, was contested upon the same ground at the same time. The Senate, then overwhelmingly Democratic, decided the case in favor of Judge Trumbull, a Republican, and the House of Representatives, then Republican, decided the same issue in favor of Judge Marshall, a Democrat. The circumstances under which these decisions were made gave them great weight as precedents. Mr. Marshall was re-elected to the Thirty-fifth Congress, and upon the expiration of his term declined another candidacy for the position, which was strongly urged. In the Thirty-fourth Congress, he was a member of the Committee on Claims. In 1861 he was elected as Judge of the Twelfth Illinois Circuit, and held this office until 1864, when he was elected a Representative to the Thirty-ninth Congress. In this body he was on the Committee of Elections and made the minority reports in the cases of Voorhees of Indiana, and Brooks of New York. It was in the first session of this Congress that he became virtually the leader of the minority. He was elected to the Fortieth Congress, and was placed on the Judiciary Committee, serving at the time the attempt was first made to impeach President Johnson. In the Forty-first Congress he was a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, and during the session he was an active worker on that important committee. He became very prominent in debate, and from the first took a decided stand on the question of "Free Trade," delivering at one of the sittings an argument on that issue, which was subsequently scattered broadcast as a campaign document. This speech was an expose of the tariff as a scheme of robbery and oppression, and was extensively quoted by those who acted with Mr. Marshall for free trade. His subsequent arguments on the "Funding Bill," on "Currency," and "Free Banking," were as extensively circulated, and secured for him the name of a leader in the Democratic party. In the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses he was on the Committee on Appropriations, and during his Congressional career of fourteen years, of which ten were consecutive, he served on all the principal committees, and distinguished himself for the statesmanlike views he entertained relative to all the more vital matters of Federal legislation. He was a delegate from the State at large to the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions in 1860; to the Chicago Democratic National Convention in 1864, and the Democratic National Convention in Philadelphia in 1866. He received the entire vote of the Democratic delegation

of the Illinois Legislature in 1861 for the position of United States Senator, and in 1867 received the vote of the Democratic members of the United States House of Representatives for the office of Speaker. He is now engaged in his professional duties, which engross his attention. He is a gentleman of commanding presence, and of fine culture. He has taken a great interest in all matters beneficial to the public, and has especially labored to improve the system of popular education in his section. He is now President of the Board of Managers of Hamilton College, an excellent institution located at McLeansboro', Hamilton county, Illinois. He is highly esteemed by all classes of citizens for his labors in State and Federal offices, and for an integrity of character beyond reproach.



ALLEN, JONATHAN ADAMS, M. D., LL. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine in Rush Medical College, Chicago, and editor of the *Chicago Medical Journal* (the leading professional periodical in the West), was born in Middlebury, Vermont, January 16th, 1825. Tracing his ancestry back to the days of the "Mayflower," he is one of those genuine Americans who are entitled to the credit of building up a distinctive and original school of medicine in this country that has commanded the attention and admiration of the profession in Europe. His father was an eminent physician, surgeon and teacher in New England, where Dr. Allen acquired his early collegiate and professional education. Graduated in 1846, he left his New England home immediately for the West, married Mary Marsh, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, and entered at once upon the practice of his profession. He began his career with no other resources than a stout heart, a sterling ambition, an hereditary love for his profession, a strong physical constitution, studious habits, and a *bonhomie* that attracted confidence and friendship from the start. With this capital he rapidly fought his way through the hardships of a pioneer practice into a worldly competence, social esteem and professional distinction. In 1848 he was elected Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Medical Jurisprudence in the Indiana Medical College, where he gave several courses of lectures. While holding this position he was asked to accept the chair of Physiology and Pathology in the University of Michigan, and his work in the organization of the medical department of that institution did much to assure the prosperity and fame which it has since attained. He subsequently became Lecturer on Physiology and Chemistry in Kalamazoo College, and in 1859, after having declined many flattering offers from medical colleges throughout the country, he accepted the position in Rush Medical College which he now holds, and has contributed his full share to the high position which this institution now occupies. It is rarely that any

one engaged in so large a practice, active and consulting, and with so many professional demands upon his time has accomplished so much in a general literary and scientific way as the subject of this sketch. It is only by the most rigorous regime and mental discipline that Dr. Allen has been able to carry through successfully the manifold labors he has voluntarily assumed. His force and grace as a writer, and his attractiveness as a public speaker, have put upon him many engagements which he could not decline. He has always been in demand to deliver the annual addresses before lyceums, colleges, societies, agricultural fairs, etc. His high position in the Masonic order, being Past Grand Master of the State of Michigan, has given the Masons a claim upon a portion of his time and eloquence, which he has always accorded them. His high position in the profession as a permanent member of the American Medical Association and former President of the State Medical Society of Michigan, and his wide reputation as a lecturer, bring him constant engagements for professional addresses. His contributions to medical literature have been numerous and able. A treatment of the "Mechanism of Nervous Action," written by Dr. Allen more than twenty years ago, was a thorough exposition of the whole subject of reflex nervous action, and was the origin of important generalizations which have been accredited to Marshall Hall and other distinguished physiologists. His book on "Medical Examinations for Life Insurance" is the standard work on that subject, and he has now in preparation a treatise on the "Principles and Practice of Medicine," which will probably be the great work of his life. In Dr. Allen are united in an exceptional degree professional success with high scholarship and general scientific and literary attainments. He has always been a devout student without acquiring the exclusive characteristics of the recluse. He is affable and popular personally, has the genial characteristics and literary reminiscences of a brilliant conversationalist, and enjoys the peculiar esteem and confidence only accorded to a family physician and trusted teacher.



NELSON, DANIEL THURBER, M. D., was born in Milford, Massachusetts, on September 16th, 1839. His parents were Drake and Lydia T. (Pond) Nelson, both of Massachusetts, and who were among the early pioneers to Iowa, emigrating to that State as soon as 1841. The father of the subject of this sketch dying when he was ten years of age, he returned to his native town (Milford), where he received his preliminary education, and entered Amherst College in 1857, graduating therefrom in 1861. Selecting the medical profession, he commenced his studies in that direction, and in March, 1862, entered Harvard Medical School. In June of that year he became engaged in the Hospital Transport Service of the United States Sanitary



Galaxy Pub. Co. Philadelphia.

J. Adams Allen.

Commission, in which he was occupied until August, 1862. He then was attached to the Mason United States General Hospital, in Boston, until March, 1865. Subsequently he served as Assistant Surgeon in the armies of the James and the Potomac, and was finally discharged from service at the close of the war, on June 20th, 1865. His medical diploma he received from the Harvard Medical School in March, 1865. He also received from his *Alma Mater*, Amherst College, the degree of A. M. In the fall of 1865 he located himself in Chicago, where he has since been actively and successfully engaged in practice. In August, 1866, he was appointed Lecturer on Physiology and Histology in the Chicago Medical College, and in April, 1867, was chosen Professor of the same chair. This position he still holds, performing the duties of his branch with ability and satisfaction. He was married in November, 1862, to Sarah A. Travis, daughter of Clark Travis.

STOREY, WILBUR F., Journalist, was born in Salisbury, Vermont, December 19th, 1819. His family is a collateral of the Storey family, of which the well-known jurist was a member. The first ten years of his life were passed on the farm of his parents, during which period he attended the district school; he then removed with his father to Middlebury, where he entered the office of the *Middlebury Free Press* to learn the printing business. He remained there until seventeen years of age, with the exception of a single winter during which he attended a village school. He shortly after removed to New York, and secured a situation as compositor on the *Journal of Commerce*. He worked at the case a year and a half, and in the spring of 1838 decided to move to the West. His economical habits while in New York enabled him to reach Laporte, Indiana, with a cash capital of two hundred and fifty dollars. His first stopping-place was at South Bend, but learning that the Democrats of Laporte were about to establish a newspaper, he went to the latter place and made an arrangement to conduct the mechanical portion of the new paper, while the notorious Ned Hannegan acted as volunteer editor. The paper finally came entirely into his possession, and he was engaged in conducting it until it failed as a profitable venture. At the expiration of a year he purchased a drug store, but again failed to meet with success. About this time the Democrats of Mishawaka started the *Tocsin*, which he edited for a year and a half, afterward removing to Jackson, Michigan. He then applied himself for two years to studying law, starting subsequently the *Jackson Patriot*, which succeeded in displacing the Democratic newspaper already in existence. Eighteen months later he was made Postmaster by Polk, and held the position until the inauguration of Taylor's administration. Upon becoming Postmaster he had disposed of the *Patriot*, and upon leaving the office in

1848 again entered a drug store, while dealing also in groceries, books and stationery. In 1850 he was elected to the Constitutional Convention over Blair by a heavy majority, and acted as Inspector of the State prison. Upon securing a one-sixth interest in the *Detroit Free Press*, he at once gave up his mercantile pursuits, and in 1853 removed to Detroit. The *Free Press* at that time was not on a paying basis; becoming eventually sole proprietor, however, he rescued the journal from the helplessness into which it had fallen, and at the end of eight years had not only paid for the whole concern, but accumulated from its earnings about thirty thousand dollars. For six years he performed all the editorial labor of the paper without any assistance, and for two years only allowed himself a helper. In 1861 he removed to Chicago, having desired a new and more extended field for operations, and assumed control of the *Chicago Times*. As a journalist he is remarkable for force, energy, industry, and administrative ability.

MILLER, DE LASKIE, M.D., was born in Niagara county, New York, on May 29th, 1818. He is the son of Daniel and Belinda (Jacobs) Miller. His early life was passed on his father's farm, his elementary education being obtained at the village school during winter time. At eighteen years of age he began to teach school, and having chosen the profession of medicine he at the same time entered upon its study under the guidance of the celebrated Dr. Thomas G. Catlin, of Brooklyn, recently deceased. He graduated at Geneva Medical College in 1842 and commenced practice in Lockport, Illinois. Remaining there, however, for a short time only, he removed to Flint, Michigan. Here he practised for several years with much ability and success, and at the same time identified himself thoroughly with all questions of public improvement and educational development. When his determination to leave Flint, in 1852, became known, the leading citizens of the place called a meeting, at which there was a very unanimous and deep expression of regret in anticipation of his departure, and a series of resolutions was adopted setting forth the high esteem in which he was held by the whole community, both in his professional and private character. From Flint he removed to Chicago, being desirous of finding a wider field for the exercise of his professional functions. In 1859 he was called to fill the chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the Rush Medical College, his pre-eminent success in that line of practice having marked him out as especially fitted for the position which he has continued to fill ever since with distinguished ability. So deep an interest did he feel in this department of professional labor that in 1863 he undertook a journey to Europe for the express purpose of procuring material for illustrating his lectures. He is also connected with St.

Luke's Hospital as Obstetrician, and is Consulting Physician of the Women's Hospital of the State of Illinois. As a lecturer he is careful, systematic and thorough, making always a deep impression, and is a favorite with his classes. As a physician he is engaged in a large general practice, and in gynecology and obstetrics enjoys a wide and enviable reputation. He was married in 1846 to Adeline O. Hurd, of New York State, who died in 1861, deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

WILCOX, HON. SILVANUS, Lawyer and Judge, was born in Montgomery county, New York, September 30th, 1818. His father was General Elijah Wilcox and his mother Sally Shuler. Until he arrived at the age of sixteen years he only attended school during the winters, his services being required on his father's farm in the summer. At the age of sixteen he attended a select school at Amsterdam, New York, under the charge of Professor Sprague, and remained there until April, 1836. He then received an appointment as Cadet at the Military Academy at West Point. After a residence in this institution of two years he was granted leave of absence for one year on account of ill-health, but at the expiration of that time he was still unable to return, and was forced to resign. He subsequently received the following testimonial letter from Major Delafield, Superintendent of the Academy:

MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT,
December 4th, 1839.

MR. S. WILCOX—*Sir*: Your friend, Cadet Van Vleit, has requested of me in your behalf, such a statement of standing and merit in your studies, and character relative to conduct, as the records of this institution will enable me to give. It appears that you joined the Military Academy as a Cadet in July, 1835, and that at the last examination at which you were present, the academic staff pronounced you the fourth in the order of merit in mathematics, the ninth in French, and the thirteenth in drawing, which, when compared with the rest of your class, then consisting of fifty members, secured you the fifth place in general merit. It also appears from the records of the institution that you left here in bad health, and that after a protracted illness of more than a year, you tendered your resignation, which was accepted by the Secretary of War, to take effect on the 15th of August, 1839. It gives me much pleasure to have it in my power to put you in possession of such highly favorable testimonials of your conduct and talents, when a member of this institution. Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

RICHARD DELAFIELD,
Major of Engineers, and Sup't of Military Academy.

In 1840, when his health was sufficiently restored to allow him to travel, he moved West, and for about five months was occupied in visiting various parts of the country. He then returned to New York, and taught school one winter at "Yankee Hill" in Florida, Montgomery county, after

which he began the study of law with Judge Heath. In 1844 he again moved West, located at Elgin in Kane county, and has resided there ever since. In 1845 he was appointed Postmaster of Elgin by President Polk, and held the office during his administration. Meantime he had continued the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He was for a time a partner with Judge Wilson, an eminent and well-known lawyer in the State, and continued the practice of his profession very successfully until 1867, when he was elected Judge of what was then the Twenty-eighth and now is the Fourth Judicial Circuit of Illinois, and was re-elected in June, 1873. His circuit, comprising the counties of Du Page, Kane and Kendall, was a large one, and required almost his whole time to dispose of the business. In 1874, by reason of ill-health, brought on by confinement in the court room, and excessive mental labor, the Judge felt it his duty to resign. The monthly *Western Jurist* for September, 1874, published at Bloomington, Illinois, in speaking of Judge Wilcox's resignation, says:

"It is the regret of all that Judge Wilcox felt compelled to resign. He, however, has the full satisfaction of knowing that he has the sympathy of the entire people of his circuit, and the judiciary of the State. His ability and integrity, and the great care he exercised to determine every question correctly, gave him the position he attained on the bench, and his decisions commanded the respect of all. We hope that rest and cessation from judicial labor will restore the Judge to health, and that he may again enter the practice of the profession in which he has spent his life."

In 1840 he was married to Jane Mallery, of Montgomery county, New York, and has two children, a son and a daughter. In March, 1859, while alighting from a horse, he received a severe injury, and for four years was unable to walk without the aid of a crutch or cane. Among his classmates at West Point were General W. T. Sherman, Stewart Van Vleit, General George H. Thomas, Bushrod R. Johnson, General Theodore Mead, and many others who have since become prominent men in the history of the United States. Since his retirement from the judicial bench the condition of his health has been somewhat improving, though he is yet far from being well. He owns two large farms in Elgin, which are managed under his instruction and are devoted principally to the dairy business, which yields him a large income. Financially his success has been great, and his residence, situated on an eminence on the west side of the city and commanding a fine view of Elgin and the surrounding country, is one of the finest in the county. Judge Wilcox is wholly domestic in his habits, yet greatly interested in public affairs. He is a man of extraordinary enterprise and energy, of firm convictions, and great tenacity of purpose, combined with strong common sense, good judgment, and excellent address. To these qualities his success in life, which has been without interruption, is wholly due, for he commenced with limited means and only such friends as his talents and character had won. The location of the watch factory at Elgin was

obtained through the energy and perseverance of four gentlemen, of whom Mr. Wilcox was one. They purchased and presented to the company thirty five acres on which to erect their buildings, when the town had refused to do it. The watch factory is in a great measure the making of Elgin.

DYKE, EBENEZER, M. D., was born in Warren county, Ohio, September 26th, 1822. His parents, natives of Pennsylvania, were among the pioneer settlers of Ohio, and emigrated to that State in the latter part of the last century, engaging afterward in farming and agricultural pursuits. He attended the common schools of Monroe, Butler county, Ohio, where he acquired his elementary education. When eighteen years of age he engaged in teaching school, and at the same time pursued the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. W. W. Colwell. He then also attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, and graduated from that institution in 1846. He subsequently commenced the practice of his profession at Blue Ball, Butler county, Ohio, where, at the expiration of two years, he became associated in partnership with his former preceptor, a connection which was continued for two years. He afterward moved to Mason, Warren county, where he resided during the succeeding four years, removing later to Greenville, Dark county, where he was professionally occupied for about three years. In 1852 he travelled by the overland route to California, purposely encountering the attendant hardships in order to benefit his health, which had become seriously impaired. In 1854 he returned from the Pacific slope with fully recruited powers, and after a temporary sojourn in Ohio settled in Illinois, selecting Shelbyville as his place of residence, where he has since met with merited success as a medical practitioner. In 1863 he entered the service of the United States as Assistant Surgeon of the 31st Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, and served for one year, when he resigned on account of enfeebled health, and returned to Shelbyville, resuming there his professional labors. He is a member of the Shelby County Medical Society, and a member also of the District Medical Society of Central Illinois. He was married in 1845 to A. M. Moore, of Monroe, Ohio.

CORY, JAMES Y., ex-Journalist, Postmaster of Waukegan, was born in Wellington, Canada West, October 12th, 1828. He is the son of Dr. Cory. His education was acquired at an academy, where he pursued a course of general studies. In 1844 he settled in Waukegan, then known as Little Fort, the Indian name "Waukegan" not being adopted until 1849. He there entered a store, where he was employed as a clerk until 1852. He then became

associated in partnership with Daniel O. Dickinson, a prominent merchant of the place, and until 1854 was engaged generally in the store, assuming, subsequently, the exclusive management of the grain department. For a period of six months after the dissolution of the firm, in 1856, he prosecuted the grain business in Chicago, and also sustained, for a brief period, a store at Hainesville. In 1858 he purchased the *Waukegan Gazette*, and occupied its editorial chair, also controlling it as proprietor, until 1871. In 1861 he was appointed Postmaster, at Waukegan, an office which he has since continuously retained, with the exception of about two years, during the administration of President Johnson. Since 1871 he has been occupied by no other business but that connected with his position as Postmaster. He was married in 1852 to Eliza P. Kellog, of Waukegan.

LACEY, LYMAN, Lawyer, ex-Member of the Legislature, Circuit Judge of the Seventeenth District of Illinois, was born in Tompkins county, New York, May 9th, 1832. He is the son of John Lacey and Cloe (Hurd) Lacey, who removed to Michigan in 1836, and in 1837 settled in Fulton county, Illinois. His preliminary education was acquired in the public schools of Illinois, whence he was transferred to the Illinois College at Jacksonville, from which institution he graduated in 1855. In the same year he commenced the study of law at Lewistown with Hon. L. B. Ross, and in 1856 was admitted to the bar. Locating in Havana, the county-seat of Mason county, in October, 1856, he practised law up to 1862, when he was elected to the lower House of the Legislature, on the Democratic ticket, to represent the counties of Mason and Menard, and served one term. In June, 1873, he was elected Circuit Judge of the Seventeenth District, comprising the counties of Mason, Menard, Logan, and De Witt. His standing as a Judge is deservedly high. He was married May 9th, 1860, to Caroline A. Potter, of Beardstown, Illinois, who died September 12th, 1863; and again, May 19th, 1865, to Mattie A. Warner, of Havana, Illinois.

WILEY, ELI, Lawyer, was born in Bracken county, Kentucky, December 6th, 1822. He is the son of James Wiley and Rebecca Wiley, both natives of Kentucky, who emigrated to Illinois in 1826, locating themselves in the eastern section of the State, where they settled finally in Coles county. In his boyhood he attended the common schools, or rather log schools, where he received his preliminary education; and also learned his father's trade, that of bricklaying, which he followed for several years after attaining his majority. He was then elected magistrate, and served in

that capacity with rectitude and ability for a period of ten years. Toward the close of his term he applied himself to the study of law, attending lectures at the Cincinnati Law School, and eventually was admitted to the bar. In 1860 he entered on the practice of his profession in Charleston, where he has since been successfully occupied. In 1861 the partnership of Wiley & Parker was formed, which firm is still in existence. For two years he officiated as Mayor of Charleston. He has been attached to the Republican party since the date of the nomination of President Lincoln, whose election he strongly advocated in various speeches during that campaign; and has held several local offices, and in many important particulars has been instrumental in advancing the interests of his adopted town and county. He was a Director of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, and is a Director in the Second National Bank. He was married January 30th, 1845, to Mary E. Mitchell, of Charleston, Illinois, who died in 1854; and again married in 1857 to Martha S. Whittemon, of Concord, New Hampshire.

MCCHESNEY, ALFRED BRUNSON, A. M., M. D., of Chicago, Illinois, was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, August 19th, 1826. His father was of Scotch parentage, but came to the United States when quite young, and though now in his eighty-fifth year is still in good health. His mother, though of English parentage, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and lived with his father in married life fifty-five years. He removed with his parents to Illinois when only ten years old, where he attended the various public and private schools of the neighborhood, subsequently entering Knox College of that State, where he graduated with honors, receiving the degree of A. M. at that institution. He now commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. John Babcock, at Galesburg, Illinois, an early believer in homœopathy. He attended two full courses of lectures in the medical department of the University of Michigan, where he graduated in 1853. He then immediately located at Canton, Illinois, where he secured a good practice. In 1855 he went to Philadelphia to have the advantage of hospital and clinical practice, where he also attended lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College and the Pennsylvania Medical College, in both of which institutions he took the degree of M. D. In 1856 he returned to Illinois, settling in Quincy, where, though making many valued friends, his business was not satisfactory, and he only remained about two years. After looking about for some time, and practising a few months in company with Dr. George W. Foote, at Kewanee, Henry county, Illinois, he married Lizzie A. Hudnutt, daughter of Dr. Hudnutt, of Mount Morris, New York, and in 1859 settled at Alton, Illinois, where his wife died in 1860. Here, in due time, he obtained as much practice as he could attend to. In

1862 he was appointed Pension Surgeon, holding that office till 1867, when he resigned. In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln Surgeon in the Provost Marshal's office for the examination of volunteers, recruits, and drafted men—an office he held till the close of the war, in 1865. Though much occupied by his official duties, by working early and late he managed to retain his private practice. In 1867 he returned to Quincy, where he enjoyed a lucrative business. But never feeling quite satisfied with his profession, and never fully believing in homœopathy as an exclusive guide in medicine, he gave up his practice, and in 1868 invested considerable capital, accumulated in Alton, in real estate in Chicago. This venture proved so successful that he is now independent, and no longer feels the necessity of active practice. During the great fire which burnt Chicago, October 8th and 9th, 1871, he was greatly exposed, receiving a severe shock to his nervous system, from which he has not yet fully recovered, although he is gradually gaining strength and is able to travel.

CARR, CLARK E., Postmaster of Galesburg, Illinois, was born in Boston, Erie county, New York, on May 20th, 1836. He is a son of Clark M. and Delia (Torrey) Carr. The family moved to Illinois when the subject of this sketch was thirteen years of age, settling shortly after in Galesburg. Clark E. received his education at Knox College, Galesburg, where, after passing through the sophomore year, he entered the Albany Law School and graduated from there in 1857, receiving the degree of LL. B. He has, however, never devoted much time to the practice of law. In politics he has always taken a prominent and active part. During the campaign of 1858, in the contest between Lincoln and Douglas for the United States Senate, he warmly advocated the cause of Lincoln in his county (Knox). In the Presidential campaign of 1860 he stumped the State on the Republican ticket. In 1861 he was appointed Postmaster of Galesburg, being on the first list sent by Lincoln to the Senate for confirmation. This office he has held continuously since that time. At the time of the breaking out of the rebellion he became actively engaged in raising troops in his Congressional district. Being a warm personal friend of Governor Yates, who appreciated Mr. Carr's abilities in that direction, he was summoned by the Governor to Springfield to aid him in the organization of the Illinois regiments. The duties incident to the raising and organization of the troops were extraordinary; but Mr. Carr was found fully equal to the occasion. He accompanied Governor Yates to several battle-fields, and aided in forwarding to their homes the sick and wounded Illinois soldiers. In August, 1862, he was appointed a member of Governor Yates' staff, ranking as Colonel. In this connection he served until the close of the war. He was the

Commissioner from Illinois of the Soldiers' National Cemetery, at Gettysburg, and attended most of the meetings of the Board of Directors of that enterprise until the completion of the work at the cemetery. He labored assiduously and effectively in his State during the whole struggle, making war speeches and stimulating enlistments. In 1864 he was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention which nominated Lincoln and Johnson, and took an active part in that campaign. During the Presidential contest of 1868 he took the stump in New York in favor of Grant, and in 1872 was engaged similarly in Pennsylvania, Illinois, and other States. In 1869 he purchased the *Galesburg Republican*, of which he acted as editor and proprietor for two years. He was married December 31st, 1873, to Grace Mills, of Mount Carroll, Illinois. As a political speaker and manager Mr. Carr has contributed in marked degree to the success of his party.

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HOLEMAN, EDWARD, M. D., was born in Burlington, New Jersey, June 7th, 1811. His father, John Holeman, was a native of New Jersey, and engaged in farming up to the time of his death which occurred in Ohio, where he had finally settled after leaving his native State. Edward's preliminary education was acquired in the common schools of Ohio. On the completion of his preparatory course of studies he commenced the study of dentistry under the guidance of Dr. Carr, in Mansfield, Ohio, and remained with him as a student for about two years. He then entered on the practice of his profession with his tutor, who became also his preceptor in the study of medicine, which wider branch of science he pursued for three years, in the meantime practising dentistry. He subsequently attended lectures at the Worthington Medical College, and upon finishing his medical education relinquished dentistry and confined himself to the practice of medicine. In 1843 he settled at Shawncetown, Gallatin county, whence, after a residence of three years, he removed to Equality, in the same county, where he has since resided. His practice has been a very successful one, and his skill as a physician has always stood unquestioned. He was married in 1832 to Mary J. Carr, daughter of Caleb Carr, of Damascus, Ohio, who died in 1847; and again, in 1849, to Mrs. Mary Hamilton, of Equality, Illinois.

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CASEY, HON. THOMAS S., Lawyer, State Senator, was born in Jefferson county, Illinois, April 6th, 1832. His father was Governor Z. Casey, a distinguished citizen of Illinois, for ten years a member of Congress; for many years he served efficiently in the Legislature, and was Speaker of the House. His mother was a native of Kentucky. He was educated at the McKendree College, Lebanon, Illinois.

After completing his allotted course of studies in this institution he applied himself to the study of law under the preceptorship of Hugh B. Montgomery, with whom he remained as a student for three years. At the expiration of that time, in 1854, he was admitted to the bar. In 1860 he was elected State's Attorney for the Twelfth Judicial District, having up to this time been engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1864 he was re-elected to the same position. In 1862 he entered the army of the United States as Colonel of the 110th Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served during the succeeding eleven months. He participated in the battle of Stone River, and took part also in many other minor engagements. On his return from the field he resumed his professional labors, and until 1868 filled the position of State's Attorney. In 1870 he was elected to the lower House of the Legislature, and while a member of that body delivered a powerful free-trade speech, which is notable as having been the first speech of its kind ever delivered in the Legislature of Illinois. In 1872 he was elected to the State Senate, and has since continued to act with this public body. In politics he has always been an "Ironside Democrat." He was married in October, 1861, to Matilda S. Moran, of Springfield, Illinois.

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FREER, JOSEPH W., M. D., was born in Port Ann, New York, August 10th, 1816. His father, Elias Freer, was a mechanic. His mother was Polly (Paine) Freer, from Vermont. His parents were among the early Dutch settlers of New York State, along the Hudson river. They subsequently moved to the neighborhood of Auburn, and here, in a select school at Weedsport, the subject of this sketch was educated. Until sixteen years of age he assisted his father in his business, attending school in winter. When he had reached his seventeenth year he entered a dry-goods store in Weedsport, and shortly after removed to Clyde, New York, and entered the drug store of his uncle, Dr. Lemuel C. Paine, a prominent physician of that place. Here he learned the drug business and at the same time commenced the study of medicine. His uncle leaving Clyde and removing to Albion, he shortly after, and in the spring of 1836, at the solicitation of his brother, repaired to Chicago and entered his employ. Subsequently, his father having removed to Wilmington, Illinois, he joined and remained with him for nine years, following farming and stock-raising. At the expiration of that time he returned to Chicago and entered the office of Dr. David Brainard as a pupil. Here he remained three years, attending also at the same time lectures in Rush Medical College, from which he graduated in 1849. A short time before his graduation, however, he located himself about twenty miles from Chicago, in Cook county, and commenced practice. Here he remained two years. In 1849 he was appointed the De-

monstrator of Anatomy in Rush Medical College, being the successful one out of a list of twenty applicants, who competed for the appointment by a lecture before the Faculty of the college. This position he filled for six years, and at the same time lectured on descriptive anatomy. In 1854 he was appointed Professor of Anatomy, which chair he held until his appointment as Professor of Physiology and Surgical Anatomy in 1859. In 1868 the branch of surgical anatomy he turned over to Professor Powell, and since that time has confined himself to physiology. For four years he was abroad, returning during the session in winter to fill his chair in the college. He is one of the Surgeons to Cook county. He is a member of the State Medical Society, as well as of the American Medical Association. At times he has contributed to the literature of the profession. He has also given numerous lectures on vivisections. At the present time he is President of the Rush Medical Faculty. He was married in 1844 to Emeline Holden, of Illinois; and again in 1848 to Catherine Gattle, a native of Wurtemberg

KNOX, JAMES, Lawyer and ex-Congressman, was born in Montgomery county, New York, on July 4th, 1807, and is a son of James and Nancy (Ehle) Knox. He was prepared for college at Hamilton Academy, in Madison county, New York, and entered the sophomore class of Hamilton College, located at Clinton, Oneida county, New York, in 1827. Here he prosecuted his studies for one year, at the expiration of which, in consequence of the closing of the college, he entered Yale, from which he graduated in 1830. Leaving college shortly before the senior commencement, he repaired to Utica, New York, and entered as a student the law office of Maynard & Spencer, leading practitioners of that city at the time. After qualifying himself, he was admitted to the bar in Utica in 1833, and in 1836 was empowered to practise in the Circuit and Supreme Courts of the State. In 1836 he emigrated to Illinois, locating at Knoxville, the county-seat of Knox. Here he shortly acquired position, and thoroughly identified himself with many improvements tending to develop the surrounding country and open up its avenues of communication with other points. In this direction he became one of the prime movers in the construction of the Peoria & Oquawka Railroad, and acted as its first President. In 1837, shortly after locating in Knoxville, he procured the charter for Knox College, which was located at Galesburg, and which to-day stands foremost among the institutions of learning in the West, having among its graduates many of the prominent men of the State of the present day. In 1840 Mr. Knox engaged in mereantile pursuits, which he followed successfully for several years. He has also been extensively engaged in farming, having at one time no less than six farms in vigorous operation. In 1847 he was elected a member

of the Constitutional Convention of the State. In 1852 he was elected to Congress on the Whig ticket, and served for four years. During his term of membership he was on the Mileage Committee, and also served as chairman of the Committee on Roads and Canals. At the expiration of his Congressional term, his eyesight having almost failed him, he was obliged to seek medical aid abroad, and accordingly sailed for Berlin, where he remained for about two years, returning in January, 1861. He again visited that city in 1865, and remained there until 1869; also once more in 1872, returning in the fall of 1873. Of late years Mr. Knox has not actively applied himself to business, being content to rest on the accumulations of earlier years of labor. He was married in 1840 to Prudence H. Blish, who died in 1846, leaving no issue. Thoroughly appreciating the advantages of education, he has during the past four years donated various munificent sums to the following colleges: Hamilton, and Yale, his *Alma Mater*, and St. Mary's, which is a fine school for ladies, under the auspices of the Episcopal Diocese of the State; also the handsome amount of \$10,000 to the Swedish-American Ansgari College, which is now in process of organizing. The sums contributed to these institutions reach a total of \$41,000. Thoroughly and widely known in the State, there are many who will always hold green and hand down the memory of him who by his generous exertions to advance the cause of education has done so much for the rising and future generations.

HAY, WALTER, M. D., was born in Georgetown, District of Columbia, on June 13th, 1830. His father was Charles Hay, a lawyer of Virginia. His grandfather, George Hay, at the time of his death, in 1831, was United States Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia. His mother was Lucy Chandler, of Georgetown, District of Columbia. Walter was educated at the Jesuit College of Georgetown, and in 1847 entered the service of the United States Coast Survey, where he served five years as Assistant Engineer; he resigned on account of ill-health. He then commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Grafton, and graduated in the medical department of Columbia College, Washington, District of Columbia, on March 6th, 1853. Going South for the benefit of his health, he practised in Charleston, South Carolina, during the years 1853 and 1854, and from thence moved to Palatki, Florida. Subsequently he located at St. Augustine, where he remained nearly four years. He settled in Chicago in 1857, and pursued his profession. In 1867 he became associated with Dr. J. Adams Allen in editing the *Chicago Medical Journal*, and still continues in that association. In 1871 he was appointed Lecturer in Rush Medical College on Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System, and the following year was appointed Adjunct Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the



Wm. F. Fox sculp.

James Knox

same college. Both of these positions he still fills. On diseases of the brain and nervous system Dr. Hay is considered a high authority, and has contributed many articles to the literature of the profession bearing on them. In 1856 he was married to Rebecca, youngest daughter of Hon. Samuel Ringgold, of Washington county, Maryland; she died in 1858; in 1864 he was married to Angelica, oldest daughter of Hon. George B. Rodney, of New Castle, Delaware, who died in a few months, and in 1872 he was again married to a daughter of Hon. George W. Jones, of Dubuque, Iowa.

PUTNOM, GEORGE PUTNAM, Journalist, was born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, October 25th, 1834. His parents were of New England origin, and in comfortable circumstances. At the age of twelve years he entered the Roxbury Latin School, and there fitted for college. He became a student in Brown University, September 6th, 1850, the late Dr. Wayland being then President, and graduated with high honor September 6th, 1854. He then engaged for a brief period in teaching school in Plymouth, Massachusetts. While still in college he wrote numerous essays, poems and stories, which were published in Dow's (Boston) *Waverly Magazine*. His next productions were serial stories for *Gleason's Pictorial* and the *Flag of Our Union*, and a long serial published in the *Boston Pilot*. In the fall of 1855 he removed to Chicago, Illinois, and became reporter on the *Daily Native Citizen*, a Know-Nothing paper, then owned by Simeon P. Buckner, afterward known as a General in the Confederate service. The *Citizen*, published by W. W. Danenhower, was issued from Ernst Prussing's real estate buildings, then standing on the spot afterward occupied by the Sherman House, and its principal editors were Washington Wright and William H. Merriam. In the autumn of 1855 he accepted the position of commercial reporter for the *Chicago Evening Journal*, and in that capacity attended the daily sessions of the Board of Trade. He soon became known as an able writer up of local incidents, and a valuable musical critic, furnishing the first real criticisms on musical performances which ever appeared in a Chicago paper. While with the *Journal*, he commenced also the publication of the celebrated "Gunnybag" letters, and secured favorable attention by his full and masterly reports of the Burch trial. Late in 1860 he took the local chair of the *Chicago Tribune*, and in the spring of 1862 went South as its war correspondent, accompanying the Union fleet from Cairo to Memphis, and writing the accounts of the capture of Columbus, New Madrid, Island No. 10, Fort Pillow, etc. He was then compelled by sickness to return, and resumed his position as City Editor of the *Tribune*, which he filled until about the midsummer of 1863, when he became News Editor. At the present time he is the musical, art and

dramatic critic, and reviewer of books for the *Tribune*, and, owning a few shares of *Tribune* stock, is a member of the *Tribune* Company. While attending to these duties, he has corresponded with various newspapers; has supervised the issue of *Higgins' Musical Review*; edited for nearly a year the *Northwestern Insurance Chronicle*; and written a work on the "Diseases of the Horse," and pursued thoroughly the study of numismatics. In this latter branch of research he has made great progress, having amassed a collection of medals which is probably unsurpassed in the country, and contributed much to numismatological literature, having written a series of articles on the coins of Scripture, published in the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*; an exhaustive article on Chinese coinage for the *New York Numismatic Journal*; and a "Romance of Coinage," published in the *Continental Monthly*. He was married, in October, 1863, to Sarah E. Bliss, of Chicago, and formerly of Worcester, Massachusetts.

STEVENS, HON. BRADFORD N., Merchant, Farmer and Congressman, was born in Boscawen (now Webster), New Hampshire, on January 3d, 1813. After the usual academic course he studied one year in Le Petit Seminaire, at Montreal, and graduated at Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, in 1835. For six years he taught school in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, and New York city. He removed in 1843 to Bureau county, Illinois, where he entered into operations as a merchant and farmer, always taking an active part in the promotion of internal improvements. He was Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Bureau county in 1868. Taking an independent stand in politics, he was elected to the Forty-second Congress as an Independent Democrat, receiving 11,579 votes against 9963 for Ebon C. Ingersoll, Republican, and 868 for Ives, Temperance.

BLANEY, JAMES V. Z., M. D., was born in New Castle, Delaware, on May 1st, 1820. He inherited a rank in society that gave him the converse of intelligent and cultivated people, and the opportunities for a thorough primary education. He graduated from Princeton College, New Jersey, when but eighteen years of age. Determining to devote his life to medicine and its allied sciences, he, after his graduation at Princeton, pursued his medical studies in the hospitals and medical schools of Philadelphia, and on reaching his majority he received his medical degree from the Jefferson Medical College of that city. The science of chemistry offering to his mind peculiar fascinations, he prosecuted its study in the laboratory of Professor Henry, now of

the Smithsonian Institute, whose assistant he afterwards became. Having, by careful preparatory study and instruction, fitted himself to enter on the practical duties of life, he, when twenty-two years old, set out to explore the valley of the Mississippi, then an imperfectly known land of promise. He made his way down the Ohio, and during the winter of 1842-43 he was in St. Louis, and for a time was in the government service in the medical department at Jefferson Barracks, near that city. Leaving there, he extended his observations as far north as St. Paul, Minnesota, but finally, in 1843, the prospective future of Chicago induced him to fix on it as his permanent home. Here he entered on the practice of his profession, and at once took rank, professionally, socially and intellectually, with the first men of the city and State. He associated himself with Drs. Daniel Brainard, Austin Flint, William B. Herriek, and others, in founding the Rush Medical College, with which institution he remained connected as Trustee, Professor, or President to the time of his death. He assisted to establish the *Northwestern Medical Journal*, the earliest medical periodical in the Northwest. He was its first editor, and always an able contributor to its pages. In 1857 he added to his public teaching in Rush Medical College the chair of Chemistry in the Northwestern University, at Evanston. In the infancy of his adopted city he was a member of its Board of Education. Twenty-five years since he was one of those who laid the foundations of the Illinois State Medical Society, being one of its charter members, and in 1870 he was elected its President. In August, 1861, he entered the army, and continued in active service in the medical department until after the close of the war of the rebellion. He was appointed Medical Director and Inspector at Fortress Monroe, where he remained nearly two years. Prior to the battle of Winchester he was a member of General Sheridan's staff. He spent the evening before the battle in the General's company, and only by accident failed to participate in the famous ride of "twenty miles away." He had charge of the wounded in that engagement. Ordered to Chicago in 1864, he was made Medical Purveyor at this place, and in this capacity disbursed large sums of public money, in strict conformity with the honest integrity of his whole life. While in the army he reached the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. After resigning his commission in the army he continued, so far as his failing health would permit, his public teaching, the practice of his profession, and his labors in the laboratory in analytical chemistry and metallurgy. He was married in 1847 to Clarissa Butler, daughter of the late Walter Butler, and niece of Benjamin F. Butler, Attorney-General in the administration of President Van Buren, and at one time Secretary of War. Of their seven children, four still survive—two sons and two daughters. The elder of the sons, James R. Blaney, is devoting his life to chemical pursuits, in a manner not unworthy of his father. In his mental organization, Dr. Blaney was remarkable for his quick intuition, clear per-

ception, and adhesive memory. He took in the subject presented to his mind at a glance, seized its salient points, and fixed them indelibly on his mind. As a teacher he was comprehensive, clear and accurate. As a chemist he held first rank in the Northwest. His natural qualities, not less than his medical attainments, peculiarly fitted him for the practice of his profession. His genial presence in the sick-room was always sustaining, and his knowledge of disease and the proper use of therapeutic agents rendered his ministrations to the sick particularly salutary. In social life his conversational powers and charm of manner made him much sought after, while his high qualities as a man and a gentleman caused him to be widely esteemed and respected. He died, after a protracted illness, on December 11th, 1874. Holding as he did the highest rank in the Masonic order, he was buried with Masonic ceremonies on the following Sabbath from the Fourth Presbyterian Church, with which himself and family were identified.

RICE, HON. EDWARD YOUNG, Lawyer, ex-Judge, ex-Member of Congress, etc., was born in Logan county, Kentucky, February 8th, 1820. He is the son of Francis Rice, a preacher and educator, and Mary (Gooch) Rice. His education, begun primarily in the public schools of the day, was completed at the Shurtleff College, in Alton, Illinois. In 1843 he commenced the study of law in the office of ex-Governor J. M. Palmer, then practising at Carlinville, Illinois, and in February, 1844, was admitted to the bar. In the following year he located himself in Hillsboro', and there entered on the practice of his profession. In 1847 he was elected Recorder for the county (Montgomery). This office he filled until 1848, when he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the lower House of the Legislature, serving two years, representing the counties of Montgomery, Bond and Clinton. In 1851 he was elected County Judge to fill an unexpired term of J. H. Ralston, who had resigned, and in that capacity served for a period of two years. In 1853 he was appointed, by the late Judge Charles Emerson, Master in Chancery for Montgomery county. In 1857 he was elected Circuit Judge for the then Eighteenth Judicial Circuit, comprising the counties of Sangamon, Macoupin, Montgomery and Christian. To this office he was re-elected in 1861, and again in 1867. In 1870 he was elected to Congress from the Tenth Congressional District—comprising the counties of Morgan, Green, Jersey, Calhoun, Macoupin, Christian, Shelby, Montgomery, Bond and Scott—on the Democratic ticket. His term expired in March, 1873, and he was not a candidate for re-election. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, representing Montgomery county, and took an active part in its proceedings, serving on the Judiciary and Education Committees. He was married in 1849 to Mrs. Susan R. (Allen) Condy, of Kentucky.



RAUCH, JOHN H., M. D., was born in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, September 4th, 1828. He is a son of Bernhard Rauch, a Pennsylvanian of German origin, and Jane (Brown) Rauch, a Scotch Presbyterian, of Scotch-Irish extraction. His earlier education was acquired in the academy of his native town. Selecting the medical profession, he entered the office of Dr. John W. Gloninger, in 1846, a prominent and successful practitioner of Lebanon, Pennsylvania. Matriculating at the Pennsylvania University in 1847, he graduated from that institution in the spring of 1849. In the following year he located in Burlington, Iowa, and commenced the practice of his profession. During that year the Iowa State Medical Society was organized, and becoming one of its members he was appointed by the body to report "On the Medical and Economical Botany of the State;" his report was presented at the next annual meeting. He was the first delegate from the Iowa State Medical Society to the American Medical Association, and attended the meeting of this body in 1851, then convened at Richmond, Virginia. During the years 1850-51 his attention was directed to the relation of ozone to diseases, and he bestowed upon that matter a careful and thorough investigation. About this period, and during the prevalence of cholera, he called the attention of Congress to the necessity of providing medical aid for those engaged in maritime pursuits on the western waters, and succeeded in having established at Galena and Burlington sites upon which were subsequently erected marine hospitals. He was appointed one of the commissioners to select the sites. The buildings, eventually constructed, were thrown open for use in 1858. In 1852 he delivered the annual address before the State Horticultural Society of Iowa, and during his residence in that State was an active member of the Iowa Historical and Geological Institute. In 1854 he became Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Iowa, and delivered the annual address before the Grand Lodge. During 1855-56 he devoted some time to assisting Professor Agassiz in the collection of material for his work, the "Natural History of the United States," and secured a valuable collection from the Upper Mississippi and Missouri rivers, particularly piscatorial. A description of this fine collection was published in *Silliman's Journal of Natural Sciences*. A portion of the two above named years he spent in Cambridge with Professor Agassiz. During his residence in Iowa he was always active in advancing educational and scientific interests, and with others, in 1856, was instrumental in securing the passage through the Legislature of a bill authorizing a geological survey of the State. In 1857 he was elected to fill the chair of Materia Medica in the Rush Medical College of Chicago; this professorship he filled for three years, still continuing his residence in Iowa, and in 1858 was elected President of the Iowa State Medical Society. In 1851, during his residence in Burlington,

his attention had been called to the increase in the disease, cholera, following the burial of a number of its victims in the United States Cemetery, located there. With others, he became instrumental also in securing the vacation by government of the ground for burial purposes, and the donation of it to the Burlington University for educational purposes. In 1859 he was one of the organizers of the Chicago College of Pharmacy, and was selected as Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Botany in that institution. In 1861, at the outbreak of the war, he entered the medical department of the army, under General Hunter, and participated in the battle of Eull Run. Shortly after this engagement he was appointed Brigade Surgeon and assigned to McDowell's division, General Keys' brigade, then stationed at Arlington. He was subsequently with General Augur's command, and took part in the capture of Falmouth and Fredericksburg. In July, 1862, he was transferred with General Augur to Banks' corps, acted as Medical Director at Cedar mountains, and at Culpeper Court House assumed direction of the removal of the sick and wounded. Through this campaign he participated in all of the various engagements, acting as Assistant Medical Director of the Army of Virginia. He was also with General Pope through his campaign, and there rendered valuable service, saving by his exertions during the disastrous retreat the medical stores of the army, as well as many of the sick and wounded. At the battle of Antietam he was placed in charge of the sick and wounded of both forces, superintending the exchange and paroling of disabled soldiers. He accompanied Banks' New Orleans expedition, and was assigned to duty at Baton Rouge as Special Medical Inspector of the Department of the Gulf. He participated in the capture of Port Hudson, acting as Medical Director during that siege, after which he accompanied General Franklin on the Sabine Pass expedition, moving with him afterward up the Teche. In 1864 he was relieved from active service in the field and appointed Medical Director at Detroit, whence he was transferred to the Madison General Hospital, and there mustered out of service in 1865. For services performed during the war he was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel. On his return to Chicago, at the request of a number of the leading citizens, he published his views on the burial of the dead in cities. This subject, *i. e.*, "Intramural Interments and their Influence on Health and Epidemics," had been, also by request, discussed by him before the Historical Society of Chicago, in 1858, and on his return his attention being called to sanitary measures necessary in the city, and his essay bearing importantly on the point, he consented to publish it. In 1867, with others, he was instrumental in having the Board of Health organized in Chicago. Its members were appointed by the Judge of the Superior Court of the city, and he was appointed a member of the Board. Here he served until 1873, and during that time presented many valuable reports on sanitary measures, *viz.* :

in 1868, a report on Drainage; in 1869, a report on the Chicago river and the Public Parks; in 1870, a Sanitary History of Chicago, with the official report of the Board of Health from 1867 to 1870. In the fall of 1870 he visited the mining district of South America, in order to ascertain what prospects existed of improving the sanitary condition of the miners in the gold regions of Venezuela. During his sojourn in this country he made a large and valuable collection of natural objects for the Chicago Academy of Natural Sciences, of which he has been for many years an active and valued member. During the fire of 1871 his "Report for the Board of Health," also a "Synopsis of the Flora of the Northwest," his herbarium, his "South American Notes," and many other valuable papers on sanitary measures were destroyed. At this time he became connected with the Relief and Aid Society of Chicago, and rendered valuable service as one of its associates and agents. He has been actively engaged in the Board of Health and in all sanitary improvements in Chicago during the past six years and up to the fall of 1873. He has also been a prominent member, and acted as Treasurer since its organization in 1872, of the American Public Health Association. In 1872 he prepared a paper on Slaughtering, and, by request, gave an opinion concerning the Schuylkill Drove-yard Abattoir. He has in fact given so much attention to sanitary measures in various forms that he is conceded authority on all pertinent points, his views always commanding the attention and respect of those best qualified to act as judges. In 1868 he published a report on the "Texas Cattle Disease." He is one of the Agassiz Memorial Committee, a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and has also been appointed—but has not yet accepted the appointment—one of the Sanitary Committee for the Interior Department of the United States of the Centennial Exposition.

BROWN, GEORGE W., Inventor and Patentee of "Brown's Corn-Planter," was born in Saratoga county, New York, in 1815. He was brought up on the farm and also learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. In July, 1836, he emigrated to Illinois, locating in the neighborhood of Galesburg, where he engaged in farming and, as opportunity offered, in carpentering. Living in a State whose staple product was corn, and being a tiller of the soil, Mr. Brown was alive to the great value of an invention which would lessen the labor incident to the growing of this cereal. After careful study he prepared to put his ideas in shape, and being a man of small resources he was obliged to make his first planter from odds and ends picked up about his farm; this was in 1848. In 1850 he perfected the machine. As is the case in the introduction of all labor-saving inventions, more particularly in the direction

of agriculture, Mr. Brown met with much difficulty in convincing the farmers that he had produced a machine which would greatly cheapen and lessen the labor of corn-planting. Possessing, however, an iron will and indomitable perseverance, he took his planter and by practical demonstration, renewed and renewed at every opportunity, convinced all who saw it of its utility. The first planters were sold in 1853, and from that time until 1855 he manufactured them in a small way on his place near Galesburg. In 1855 he removed to Galesburg and erected shops for his purpose; these works he has enlarged and improved from time to time, as the demand required, until at the present writing they cover about two-thirds of a block, and are in all their appointments models of adaptability to the end sought. The works now employ about 150 hands and are producing to the extent of \$300,000 in value, including the corn-planters and stalk cutters, which latter implement Mr. Brown commenced to manufacture about two years ago. Like the majority of inventors Mr. Brown has labored under numerous disadvantages. In the first place, the capital necessary for the extension and prosecution of his invention has been derived solely from his own labor; as a consequence developments have necessarily been the work of time. Secondly, after surmounting all difficulty and establishing beyond question the utility of his invention, he found no lack of those who, possessing means, were ready to rob him of the fruits of his toil. He, however, determined not to be spoiled of his just dues, and for a period of twelve years he has fought numerous infringements, and at last has reaped his reward by legally establishing his sole right to the production of the implement. Although closely and constantly engaged in his business, Mr. Brown has been and is still alive to the public interests of the town in which he has established his works, and has contributed largely and without stint to advance the cause of religion and education in Galesburg. To him the Methodist Church of Galesburg is indebted for a fine place of worship, which has been erected on ground adjoining his works. He is highly esteemed and respected by the entire community. He was married, September 1st, 1835, to Maria Terpening, of Saratoga county, New York.

MILKINSON, HON. IRA O., Lawyer and ex-Judge, was born in Virginia, in the year 1822. When thirteen years of age he removed with his father to Jacksonville, Illinois, where he was educated. For a short time he was Deputy Clerk of the county. While in this position he formed a taste for the legal profession and entered the law office of Judge William Thomas, where he remained until admitted to the bar, in 1843. Soon after his admission he formed a copartnership with the late Governor Richard Yates, and practised for two years, the firm being known



Edwin P. Phillips

Geo. Brown

as Yates & Wilkinson. In 1845 this association was severed by the removal of Mr. Wilkinson to Rock Island, where he enjoyed an extensive practice. In 1852 he was elected Judge of the Sixth Judicial District of Illinois; at the expiration of this term he resumed his functions as counsellor and attorney, but at the next judicial election he was again called to the bench. While a member of the judiciary he gave unqualified satisfaction to the bar and the general community. His decisions were always received with the respect due to the ability they manifested and the judicial impartiality by which they were characterized. In 1857 he removed to Chicago and organized the law firm of Wilkinson, Sackett & Bean. He practises extensively in all the courts of Illinois and adjoining States, and the United States courts. This partnership was continued up to January, 1875. As a lawyer, he is thoroughly read, and, better, is complete master of the principles of law. He is a counsellor rather than an advocate, and is regarded as a very safe adviser. Although nominally a Republican, he follows the bidding of no party, and is in no sense of the word a politician. This independence of principle caused him to support Horace Greeley for President in 1872, as it did so many of the best men of the country, who hold integrity and principle above party. Aside from his professional relations, Mr. Wilkinson is greatly esteemed in social life as a man of wide and generous culture. In all relations his reputation is above reproach; whether as a judge, a lawyer, or a citizen, a distinguishing characteristic is his spotless integrity.

ALLPORT, WALTER WEBB, Dentist, was born at Lorain, Jefferson county, New York, on June 10th, 1824. He is the son of John and Eve Allport. His father was of English descent, while his mother's family were from Holland. When

Walter was about ten years of age his father, who was a small farmer, removed with his family to Scriba, Oswego county, New York. There Walter worked on the farm in summer, and hauled wood to Oswego in the winter—a distance of four miles. On reaching his fourteenth year, owing to his father losing his property, the lad was thrown on his own resources. Nothing daunted by the prospect before him, Walter started out from home with two silver half dollars in his pocket. He journeyed on foot forty miles, to Rodman, where he found employment with a farmer named Loomis. After a few months he left this situation and proceeded to Watertown, where he learned a trade and worked at it for two years, receiving as compensation for his labor board and clothing. Thereafter he engaged as a journeyman, alternately working and attending school. He had acquired in childhood the rudiments of an education, partly at home and partly in the district school. For the most part, however, he was his

own teacher. During the year 1844 he entered the office of Professor Amasa Trowbridge for the purpose of studying medicine. With him he remained for two years, but, developing a taste for the study of dentistry, he in 1846 began to devote his entire attention thereto, putting himself under the tutorship of Drs. Dunning & Robinson. The partnership between his tutors was shortly afterwards dissolved, and he then became a partner with Dr. Dunning. On December 24th, 1847, he married Sarah Maria Haddock, daughter of Samuel Haddock, of Watertown, New York. During the following year he moved to Rome, New York, and became associated with Dr. D. W. Perkins, practice being prosecuted under the style of Perkins & Allport. Again he changed his location, this time to Pulaski, New York, where he continued to pursue his profession for four years. During the winter of 1853 he attended a course of lectures, and graduated D. D. S. from the New York Dental College. His attention having been drawn to the West as presenting a fine field for the practice of his profession, he visited Chicago in the spring of 1854. Having devoted some little time to a survey of the city, he concluded that he could not do better than settle there, and accordingly he promptly entered upon the arrangements necessary for the change. Returning East, he moved out with his wife, and arriving in Chicago a second time on September 24th, 1859, he has since made that city his home. Up to this time fortune had been somewhat chary of her smiles, and with a wife and two children depending upon him for support his total capital was two hundred and fifty dollars. While looking around seeking to determine where to establish himself, he came across a dentist of reputation who was desirous of meeting with some one to take charge of his practice while he went East for a few weeks upon a wedding trip. Dr. Allport accepted the charge, and gave so much satisfaction that an offer of partnership followed upon the other's return. The terms proposed were not satisfactory, however, and he declined. Then he took an office in conjunction with a physician over the store of J. H. Reed & Co., 144 Lake street. Here he constructed a small operating room, seven feet by eight, in one corner of the front room, by means of a wooden frame covered with cotton cloth and paper; a table for his instruments he made by nailing an ordinary board in one corner, covering it with an old issue of the *Chicago Tribune*; and an operating chair was secured by renting one such as is ordinarily used by barbers. So prepared, he began business. At first matters were decidedly slow. His first month's receipts were but a trifle over twenty dollars, and those of the next not more than thirty-nine. May 1st, 1855, he took better accommodation in Clark street, but without achieving markedly better results, barely making his expenses during the first year. His practice doubled in the next year, and in June, 1857, he moved into still more commodious quarters. Just before he settled in Chicago dentists began using a preparation of gold known as crystal gold for filling

teeth. The use of this he early acquired. Always well informed in the progress of his profession, becoming more and more master of its science and adopting every valuable mechanical improvement, he has year by year added to the amount of his business, and is now known far beyond the limits of Chicago. Indeed there are few dentists in this country, the especial home of dentistry, who stand higher, or who have a better reputation at home or abroad. In 1856 he was elected Corresponding Secretary of the American Dental Association, and in 1858 President of the Western Dental Society. In 1859 he accepted an invitation to deliver the valedictory address to the graduating class of the Ohio College of Dentistry. The following year he was elected first Chairman of the American Dental Association, and in 1865 was honored with the Presidency of the American Dental Convention. In 1863, in association with the late S. T. Creighton, he began editing and publishing the *People's Dental Journal*, which was sustained for two years. When the American Dental Association met in Chicago, in 1865, he, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, delivered the address of welcome to the assembled members. In 1866 he was appointed Clinical Lecturer both in the Ohio Dental College and in the New York College of Dentistry; in the following spring, at the intimation of the faculty, he delivered the valedictory to the graduating class of the latter institution. Dr. Allport is not only an accomplished dentist, but he is a gentleman of culture and a citizen of large public spirit and enterprise. He enjoys the warm esteem and respect of a wide circle.

HOLMES EDWARD L., M. D., was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, in January, 1828. His father, Edward B. Holmes, was a mill contractor. His mother, Caroline Buttrick, was a native of Massachusetts. Edward L. attended the village schools, and having been prepared for college entered Harvard in 1845, graduating therefrom in 1849. For two years following he taught school in Roxborough, and in 1851 entered Harvard Medical School, taking his diploma from there in 1854, and being appointed resident pupil in Massachusetts General Hospital, where he labored until 1856. He then went to Europe, and was engaged in prosecuting his studies in Paris and Vienna, giving exclusive attention to diseases of the eye. After a sojourn abroad of nineteen months, he returned in March, 1856, and settled in Chicago in the fall of that year, where he has since resided and confined himself to his specialty, in which he has justly earned a well-merited reputation. He has for many years filled the Chair of Ophthalmology and Otology in the Rush Medical College of Chicago. In 1858 he organized the Eye and Ear Infirmary of Chicago, the building for which was destroyed by the great fire. It has, however, been erected, and the institution to-day is one of the best of its

kind in the country, and to Dr. Holmes is almost solely due its present condition. As an oculist he has few equals in the country. He was married in 1862 to Paula Weiser, of Vienna.

DERICKSON, RICHARD PATCH, Merchant, was born at Meadville, Pennsylvania, July 6th, 1816. He is the son of Samuel Derickson and Ann (Patch) Derickson. His father was a native of Perry county, Pennsylvania, and in 1812, during the war with Great Britain, came with a company of soldiers from Milton to Erie. After the war he removed from Erie to Meadville, where he settled. The lad was educated at the common school in Meadville, and for some months also attended Allegheny College. But his scholastic advantages were small, and at twelve years of age he was apprenticed to the business of cabinet-making at Watford. He remained here learning his trade, and afterwards working at it, until he was eighteen, when, in 1834, he started out to walk to Philadelphia, a distance of 400 miles. He accomplished his self-imposed task, and arrived in the Quaker city with absolutely nothing but his knowledge of his trade, and a good stock of energy. He obtained work with the well-known house of Moore & Campion, cabinet-makers, on Second street, a house which is still a prominent one there. From Philadelphia he shortly removed to New York, where he also for some time worked at his trade. In 1836 he returned to Meadville, and in the following year was married to Mary Limber, daughter of John Limber, of Meadville. He continued for some five years after his marriage in his native town, steadily working at cabinet-making, but without achieving any advance in his social position. At length, in 1842, he determined to seek a new field for his labor in the rapidly developing West, and removed to that section, making his entrance into that expanding region through the city of Chicago, then containing a population of only about 10,000. He immediately settled at St. Charles, a rising town in Kane county, on Fox river. Here the great impulse of his life took a definite direction. It was when the anti-slavery movement of the country assumed the political form and the Liberty party, forerunner of the Republican, was organized. Mr. Derickson was a Christian man, a member of the Congregational church. Naturally a reformer and politician of the progressive order, he found himself a leader of the small party in politics that proposed to remove the great evil of slavery from the nation. At this town, Owen Lovejoy, a candidate of his party, was first nominated for Congress. He was one of the most active of a few persons in that section in getting up a large convention to act upon the public mind. The call drew thousands of people from the surrounding country, who assembled under a large tent procured from Oberlin, Ohio. A violent storm occurred during the meeting, which tore the tent into tatters. In reviewing

the past, Mr. Derickson has said that nothing gives him so much pleasure in his course of life as his connection with the early anti-slavery movement. It was the foreshadowing of his public career. He is a man who enters with great zeal and perseverance into any work of benevolence to which he is led by a sense of duty. Mr. Derickson now found it necessary to engage more largely in business. Consequently, in 1847, he permanently left St. Charles and removed to Wisconsin, where he built a mill, and went into the lumber and wood trade in connection with Chicago. A few years later he made his permanent residence in Chicago, and continued in this line of business with increasing prosperity till the breaking out of the war in 1861. His previous anti-slavery labors had prepared him for the emergencies of this occasion. With his two sons he entered the army, he receiving a commission as First Lieutenant in the 16th Wisconsin Regiment of Volunteer Infantry. He served in this capacity for about a year, when he was appointed Captain. The regiment suffered very severely in its various engagements, and at length, in 1863, what remained of it was consolidated into others. His health being impaired, upon the consolidation of his company he left the service, and located permanently in Chicago, resuming his lumber business, and adding to it that of brick manufacture, which, with the assistance of his sons, he still (1875) carries on. He has held various important official positions. He was a member of the Illinois Legislature from 1870 to 1872, during which time four sessions of that body were held. He was also, from 1872 to 1875, a member of the State Board of Equalization. He was the Vice-President of the "Citizens' Association," a body formed in 1874 by the prominent citizens of Chicago to protect the tax-paying community against political corruption. He was intimately connected with the organization of the Illinois Humane Society and of the "Floating Hospital Association," of both of which he is President. He was President of the Anti-slavery Reunion Committee, through whose management for several succeeding months, assembled as a reunion in June, 1874, one of the most important gatherings ever held in Chicago. His main public service, however, was rendered during the great fire in Chicago, in October, 1871. He was appointed by the authorities of the city to take chief control of the organization for the relief of the burned-out and suffering population, and was invested with plenary powers, a large executive force of soldiers and police being placed at his command. The object of the appointment was to prevent extortion and robbery, and to compel the use of all available means for the efficient aid of the sufferers without regard to private interests. His wise use of these absolute and dictatorial powers fully justified the confidence of his fellow-citizens. Within twenty-four hours of his appointment he had secured the provision of food and shelter for the mass of men, women and children, who had been driven by the destruction of their homes to wander through the suburbs of the city; bringing in all who could be found to the

shelter of the public charity. The following correspondence will show the energy with which this great responsibility was discharged:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF RELIEF,
Corner of Ann and Washington streets.
3 A. M., October 11th, 1871.

R. B. MASON, *Mayor*:

Early yesterday two bands of men were organized to scour the suburbs, with instructions to impress men and teams when necessary, and bring in all women and children. So far as is known every man, woman and child has been supplied with food and shelter. There appears to be an oversupply of cooked and perishable food coming in. Would it not be well to telegraph the country to that effect?

Very truly,
R. P. D

HEAD-QUARTERS OF RELIEF,
Corner of Ann and Washington streets.
4 A. M., October 12th, 1871.

R. B. MASON, *Mayor*:

Dear Sir:—The work of relief was vigorously prosecuted yesterday. Twenty-six depots for food, etc., were established, and nearly one hundred car-loads of food distributed. It will be necessary to appoint some one to take my place here, as Governor Palmer has called an extra session of the Legislature, and it will be better for me to go to Springfield. I respectfully recommend that you turn the whole matter of relief over to the Aid and Relief Society of the city without delay. . . . O. C. Gibbs, secretary of that society, has been assisting in this work, and has been of great service.

Very truly
R. P. DERICKSON.

Among the self-made men of the West, Richard P. Derickson is justly entitled to a prominent place. He has worked his own way unaided from the condition of a poor and almost friendless boy up to that of a substantial citizen, holding an honored position. He has been the designer and builder of his own fortune, and his success was founded on the old-fashioned principles of steady integrity and earnest work. The public positions given to him by his fellow-citizens are founded on the same principles which have led to his social success, the able and steady discharge of one duty leading to a higher trust. Especially did he deserve well of his fellows in the fearful period of the great fire, and were it only for his disinterested and thoroughly efficient service in that memorable time, he would merit a niche among the worthies of the State.

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PAYNE, THOMAS, was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, on October 4th, 1814. His father, William Payne, was a Virginian, and followed agriculture. His mother, Kitty (Bolton) Payne, was also a native of Virginia. Until fourteen years of age he lived on the home farm, availing himself of the meagre advantages of the village school of that day during the winter season. When in his fifteenth year he was apprenticed to learn the saddlery trade,

and after two years of close application, his spirit of independence, combined with a strong desire to assist his parents, prompted him to leave his master and seek employment where his labor would enable him to carry out those desires. Accordingly he repaired to Cincinnati, where he worked successfully at his trade for about one year. Then returning to his home, he engaged in the business on his own account, and continued in it for about two years. Leaving Kentucky in 1834, he emigrated to Illinois, locating on Movestar creek, about four miles from Jacksonville. Here he followed his trade for two years, and also engaged in farming. After remaining there two years, he moved to Adams county, Illinois, where he has since resided. At the end of a year he entered into general mercantile pursuits in Marselline, in which he continued for about ten years. In 1846 his wife died there. She was Liza Trimble, whom he had married in 1832 in Kentucky. During the same year he transferred his mercantile pursuits to Quincy, but, owing to ill-health, relinquished that business entirely at the end of two years, and returned to his farm at Marselline, on which he has since continued. Starting with nothing but a good stout heart and a pair of willing hands early in life, Mr. Payne has accumulated quite a competence. He possesses to-day at least 2000 acres of real estate in Illinois, and is also largely interested in town property. He is also interested in banking enterprises, being a stockholder in the Union National Bank of Quincy. As a man of integrity and sound business capacity Mr. Payne is well and thoroughly known. He was married a second time to Rosalthe Heberling, in February, 1847, who lived only a few years thereafter. He was again married, in 1857, April 17th, to Mary Frances Denson, of Illinois, who is still living.

ASTMAN, ZEBINA, Journalist, and outranked in early connection with the press by only one or two persons in Chicago, was born in Amherst, Massachusetts, in 1815. He is the son of Deacon Elijah Eastman. Left an orphan at an early age, he was brought up in the family of Israel Scott, his guardian. His father was a prominent man of the town, and his reputation is even now cherished in the neighborhood for his works of Christian usefulness. While yet young, Zebina acquired a love for reading which was stimulated by perusing the literary magazines and journals of the day, and he early in life determined to make journalism his profession. At fourteen years of age he went into the Amherst College printing office, managed by J. S. & C. Adams, to learn the art of printing. While in this office his associations with students and others further promoted his taste for literary matters. One of the friends he then made was Isaac C. Pray, who afterwards became distinguished as a writer of both prose and verse, and was connected with the New York Herald. Mr. Eastman, having remained in

the printing office eighteen months, realized the need of better education for the profession he had selected, and consequently left the Adams firm for a collegiate course. He fitted for college at the academy in Hadley. One of his fellow-students here was young Joe Hooker, since known as "fighting Joe Hooker," and Fred. D. Huntington, now Bishop of New York. As close study did not agree with his health, he abandoned the college course, and went to Hartford, and found his friend Pray, then editor of the Hartford *Pearl*, and put himself directly under his tuition as an editor, and wrote literary articles for the *Pearl*. While still a mere boy, and possessing some means, he was invited by a man of mature years to join him in the publication of a newspaper in Vermont. This proved an unfortunate business investment, as was foreseen by his partner, who abandoned him and the enterprise after the specimen number of their paper was issued. He thus, at the age of eighteen, became the sole editor and proprietor of the *Vermont Free Press*, of Fayetteville, Vermont. The paper only existed one year. He remained two or three years in Vermont, and became a correspondent of several literary papers and magazines, and resumed for a time his connection with his early friend, I. C. Pray, who had in the meantime removed to Boston, where he issued his paper under the name of *Boston Pearl*. A series of Eastman's tales printed in this paper, called "Traditionary Tales of New England," attracted considerable attention at that time. While in Hartford, at his boarding-house, he made the acquaintance of the celebrated Myron Holly, who was afterwards the father of the Liberty party. He sat by his side at the table, and hearing his discussion of the questions of the reforms of the day, his future life was no doubt shaped by the acquaintance which then sprung up. His ambition was changed from literature to reformatory problems, and he felt a strong desire to engage in political discussions. In this transition state and before leaving Vermont for his final residence in the West, he had occasional connection with several political papers. In speaking of this period he said that he found that he could consistently write upon either side, and more generally could condemn both. The murder of Lovejoy at Alton, in 1837, for his anti-slavery principles, was the final cause which led him to resolve to devote himself to that cause. In 1837 he moved West, first stopping at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and arriving in Chicago in the spring of 1839. Thence, after a short period in Chicago, he went to Peoria and worked on the *Peoria Register*, edited by Samuel H. Davis, and at the same time wrote for other papers. Under the advice of Mr. Davis he joined Benjamin Lundy, at Hennepin, Illinois, in printing the *Genius of Universal Emancipation*. Lundy dying after a few months, he succeeded to the paper in 1839. In 1840 he issued, in connection with Hooper Warren, as its successor, the *Genius of Liberty*, at Lowell, Illinois. In 1842 he removed to Chicago and commenced the *Western Citizen*, which in a few years had the largest circulation of any

paper in the West. It was an advocate of the anti-slavery cause, and aided in founding the Liberty party, the forerunner of the Republican. This paper was followed by the *Free West*, and sustained the reputation of the leading paper of the Liberty party, until that organization was merged in the Fremont party, and a distinctive organ being no longer required, he transferred his subscription list to the *Chicago Tribune*. Since that time Mr. Eastman's connection with the press has been but occasional and as a contributor only. In 1861, as a reward for his anti-slavery labors, he was appointed by Lincoln as Consul to Bristol, England, which position he occupied for eight years. While editor of the *Western Citizen*, he was also interested in other reforms. He was for many years an advocate of the Peace cause and the League of Universal Brotherhood. In connection with the Peace cause he went to the Peace Congress at Frankfort in 1851, as a delegate for Illinois. He was an intimate friend of Elihu Burritt, and was the first to hail the publication of the *Christian Citizen*, which he regarded as named in compliment to his own paper, which was then well known throughout the country as the *Western Citizen* of Chicago.

BARGE, WILLIAM, Lawyer, was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, February 26th, 1832. His parents were John Barge, who was of French, and Jane (Elliott) Barge, of Scotch, descent. While quite an infant his parents removed to the State of Ohio, to a point about fifty miles south of Cleveland, in what is now Ashland county. They remained there about four years, and from thence went to Wooster, in Wayne county, where his father died in 1850. In this latter town he received his education, which was such only as could be obtained at the common school. In the summer of 1851 he removed to Illinois, together with his mother and two sisters, travelling the whole distance—about 500 miles—by team. They finally halted at the city of Rock Island, on the Mississippi, where he occupied himself partly with teaching school, and at the same time reading law under Judge Ira O. Wilkinson, then judge of that circuit, but since well known as a prominent lawyer in Chicago, and also under Judge Pleasants, the present (1875) circuit judge of Rock Island. In 1854 he again changed his location, going to Dixon, in Lee county, where he followed the occupation of a teacher, and organized the first graded school ever formed in the county, of which he was the principal for more than five years, occasionally also teaching mathematics in Dixon College. In the fall of 1859 he took charge of the high school at Belleville, Illinois, in the vicinity of St. Louis, where he continued his study of the law under the eminent lawyer, Hon. William H. Underwood. While here, of his own import and without any instruction, he prepared a brief in an important railroad-land case in which Judge Underwood and Governor Koerner were counsel, which

was accepted by them, and upon which the case was successfully tried. In 1860 he returned to Dixon, and in November of that year was admitted to the bar, after an examination by Judge Corydon Beckwith, Hon. Norman B. Judd and Hon. Ebenezer Peck. The following year, 1861, he began the practice of his profession in Dixon, in partnership with H. B. Fouke, under the firm-style of Barge & Fouke. In 1865 this was dissolved, when he associated himself with Dwight Heaton, with whom he continued until 1869. In this year he received an offer of partnership from Judge Eustace, of Dixon, which he accepted, his brother-in-law, Sherwood Dixon, becoming at the same time a member of the firm, under the style of Eustace, Barge & Dixon. This partnership continued until 1874, when he removed his office to Chicago at the solicitation of the Hon. W. W. O'Brien, with whom and Sherwood Dixon he then formed a new copartnership, under the name of O'Brien, Barge & Dixon. In 1872 he became one of the attorneys for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, and in that capacity has tried all that company's cases in twelve counties. He has always been prominently connected with railroad litigation, and has had as extensive a practice among this class of cases as any lawyer in the State. Both the study and the practice of the law has ever been with him a labor of love, and he is devoted to it not merely from motives of interest, but from those of strong natural inclination. He is a particularly successful lawyer both in civil and criminal practice, and especially so in the defending of the latter class of cases. He has defended many capital charges, and on each occasion procured the acquittal of his client. Indeed it may be said that during his whole practice in all the courts of record in every county north of the Illinois river, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts of Chicago, no lawyer has been more generally successful, or has won more cases. He was married in 1856 to Elizabeth Dixon, daughter of James P. Dixon, and granddaughter of the venerable John Dixon, the well-known pioneer of the Northwest, from whom the town of Dixon is named, and who still (1875) survives, enjoying the affectionate reverence of the people of all that section of country.

WILSON, WILLIAM G., M. D., was born in Harford county, Illinois, January 21st, 1827. His father, Dr. Joshua Wilson, is a practitioner in Harford county, Maryland. His mother, Rebecca Wilson, was the daughter of Ralph Lee and Alice Lee, of the same county. He acquired his preliminary education in his native county, at the Hal-
lowell School, in Alexandria, Virginia. After completing his allotted course of studies, he commenced the study of medicine under the instructions of his father, and graduated in 1852 from the medical department of the University of Maryland. He then engaged in the practice of his profes-

sion in Harford county and in the county adjoining until 1855, when he removed to Missouri and settled in St. Charles county, where he was professionally occupied during the ensuing three years. He subsequently practised in Green county, in the same State, until 1862. He then returned to Maryland on a visit, which was extended to 1864, when he moved to Illinois, and established his office in Shelbyville, where he has since resided, possessing an extensive practice and the esteem of the general community, who respect him as a practitioner of undoubted merit. He is President of the Shelbyville Medical Society, and a member of the District Society of Central Illinois. He was married in 1867 to Frances A. Lee, of Harford county, Maryland.

WHEELER, HIRAM, Merchant, was born in the town of New Haven, Addison county, Vermont, August 20th, 1809. He is a son of Preserved Wheeler and Esther (Bacon) Wheeler. His grandfather, Peter Wheeler, was killed in the massacre at Wyoming, Pennsylvania, near the present city of Wilkesbarre. His education was obtained at the district school in his native place; and on leaving school, when he was about fourteen years of age, he went as clerk into the store of an elder brother, who was a tanner and general merchant at Vergennes, Vermont. He remained here some three or four years, and then removed to New York city, where he became clerk in the wholesale grocery house of Stephens, Lippincott & Co., of which the well-known John L. Stephens was the senior member. Afterwards he was engaged in the dry-goods establishment of J. W. & R. Leavitt, where he remained until the fall of 1832. In October of this year he went West to Niles, Michigan, where a brother of his, Tolman Wheeler, was occupied as a general merchant. Early in 1833 he returned to New York, but after a short stay there he went back to Niles and settled there, becoming a partner with his brother, Tolman Wheeler. In the summer of the same year (1833) he and his brother built a store at Laporte, Indiana, to which he removed in January, 1834. Tolman Wheeler retired from the business in 1836, but the Laporte house was continued by Hiram Wheeler for several years. In 1843 Hiram Wheeler was admitted into partnership in the firm of Tolman Wheeler & Porter, which had been established in 1839 by his brother and J. F. Porter, and was engaged in the forwarding, commission and transportation business at the town of St. Joseph. This was carried on successfully until the spring of 1849, when the completion of the Michigan Central Railroad to New Buffalo having affected their trade they sold their boats to this company and removed to Chicago. In anticipation of such a change, a warehouse had been previously (in 1848) secured by the brothers in Chicago, below Clark Street Bridge, and in July of 1849 they established a grain business there, under the name of H. & T. Wheeler. Their operations

consisted in the buying and selling, but not the storing, of grain, which they handled in the old way by means of horse-power. Their transactions were considered extensive even in those days, though trifling when compared with their present trade. In 1854 Tolman Wheeler retired from the firm, and in 1856 Hiram Wheeler relinquished the grain business, and became engaged in the lumber trade, which he carried on for some three or four years. About the spring of 1859 he sold out of this business and returned to the grain business, renting an elevator and commencing the elevating and storing of grain, which has since developed to such enormous proportions. This trade he continued alone until the fall of 1863, in September of which year the present firm of Munger, Wheeler & Co. was established, which has been ever since so intimately connected with the important interests of the grain trade of Chicago. The house, like so many others, suffered severely in the great fire of 1871, all their elevators being destroyed. They have, however, been restored, and are working with increased efficiency and capacity. As early as 1838, while at Laporte, Indiana, Mr. Wheeler had been engaged in the grain trade; buying for others and shipping it to Rochester, New York, and to a large number of Eastern millers. In the same year he became one of the originators, in Michigan City, of the Michigan City Branch of the State Bank of Indiana, of which he was a Director for several years. He was President of the Chicago Board of Trade in 1855. He was married in 1833 to Julia Smith, daughter of Francis Smith, merchant, of New York.

FOWLER, REV. CHARLES HENRY, D.D., LL.D., President of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Illinois, was born in Busford, Upper Canada, August 11th, 1837, and is the second son and youngest child of Horatio Fowler and Harriett (Ryan) Fowler. The family emigrated to America at a period contemporaneous with the passage of the "Mayflower." His father, a Canadian rebel and refugee, prominent in the revolutionary movements in Canada in 1837, was of English descent, and traced back his remote ancestry to a Highland chief of the eighth century. His mother was the daughter of a zealous Methodist preacher named Henry Ryan, from whom arose a sect sometime known as the Ryanites, now merged, however, in the Methodist Episcopal Church. She was a relative of Daniel Webster, a woman of great mental power and of exalted piety, and from the earliest days stood before her children as an admirable example of high intellectual culture combined with earnest work. In 1841 his father removed with his family to Newark, Illinois, and there engaged in farming. In this place, where he was reared, he obtained his elementary education. In 1854 he attended the Rock River Seminary, at Mount Morris, in Ogle county, and in

the spring of 1855 entered the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, at Lima, New York, where, however, he kept but one term. In the same year he began his college career in the Genesee College, and graduated valedictorian in 1859, taking later his degree of M. A. Also in 1859, he went to Chicago and commenced the study of law. Antedating this step, however, while in his boyhood he had experienced the conviction of a call to the ministry, but, backsliding for a time, yielded to his ambition, which urged him to become a learned and brilliant lawyer. Within a few months, however, he abandoned this course of legal studies, and, his religious impulses dominating his being, he felt impelled to devote himself to the work of the Christian ministry. On a Christmas night, at twelve o'clock, after seven days and nights of earnest internal struggle, he came to a fixed decision to preach. With this end in view he became a student of theology in March, 1860, in the Garrett Biblical Institution at Evanston. Here he soon won distinction, and graduating in November, 1861, took the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. He then united himself with the Rock River Annual Conference, and was shortly afterward stationed at the Jefferson Street Methodist Episcopal Church in Chicago, where he remained two years, which was the full extent of the time ordained by the old Conference regulation. So youthful was his appearance when his initiatory pastoral call placed him in the position of spiritual guide that it elicited the remark: "Such a green-looking boy!" In the fall of 1863 he became the pastor of the Clark Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Chicago, "the oldest church in the city," where he served three years. He there presided over a full church. In 1866, when but twenty-eight years of age, he was elected President of the Ministry, and in 1867 had conferred upon him the degree of D. D. In 1866 he returned to the pastorate of the Jefferson Street Church, the members of which had in the meantime sold their church building and adopted the name, "the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church." They worshipped temporarily in the Second Universalist Church, and met on Sabbath afternoons only. Prior to his relinquishment of the Clark street pastorate he preached a sermon relating to the Lincoln memorial, which elicited favorable comments from many quarters, and was widely cited as a masterly effort. Through the earnest efforts of both pastor and people the new Centenary Church, on West Monroe street, was speedily erected, and the communion removed thither. In the early part of 1868 he again made a change, and accepted the charge of the Wabash Avenue Church, where he continued his labors during 1868-69 and 1870. In the latter year he returned to his earliest charge, the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, and remained there until 1872, when he accepted his present position of President of the Northwestern University. He continued, however, to perform pastoral duties at this church for about six months after the commencement of his presidency. He had already in 1866 received the unanimous election to this important and honorable position;

but at that time concluded that his path lay more clearly and rightfully with the itinerancy than with the university. On being called a second time to the post, however, he decided to accept it, and has continued up to the present time (1875) to discharge its functions with his usual zeal and ability. Since his incumbency the number of students at the university has increased three-fold—in 1874 the attendance was 1035, at present it is about 1200—and he has added to the institution the Colleges of Technology, of Literature, of Art and of Law, and also a Woman's College. It is now the largest and wealthiest university of the denomination, and is the most extensive church college in the United States; while its head possesses so thorough an influence over the students that, when he lectures on logic, mental and moral science, they would miss the midday meal rather than lose a sentence of his discourse. After the great fire in Chicago in 1871 he held the position of Senior Pastor in the Methodist Episcopal Communion, and in this capacity had the general superintendence of the churches in the city. With his usual energy he took a very active part in the raising of funds for the rebuilding of the church edifices after that memorable disaster, and in the city of Philadelphia alone secured for the purpose, chiefly by his own exertions, the sum of forty thousand dollars. The fund thus obtained was the means of retaining the Garrett Biblical Institute in the hands of the Methodist Episcopal Church. While the Chicago relief movements were in operation he declined to go on committees, but he was really a leader in nearly every important effort. Although still a young man, he holds a high position in his denomination, and his future career seems destined to be eminently useful and brilliant. He is greatly in demand among the people of his communion, and has received invitations to the pastorates of the greater portion of the leading churches of the Methodist Episcopal sect. He was the youngest white delegate to the General Conference in Brooklyn, New York, and on this occasion received nearly enough votes to elect him to the Episcopate. He was put forward by many leading men as a candidate for the Bishopric, and nothing but his youth defeated the movement. He was also one of three delegates to the Methodist Episcopal Church South on "Fraternity," the others being Dr. Albert S. Hunt and General Clinton B. Fisk. As an author his most pretentious work is his answer to Dr. Colenso's book, which became very popular and had an extensive sale. It is a brightly written, logical production, and exhibits an unusual amount of learning and general argumentative ability. He is also widely known as a writer on miscellaneous subjects. He was married, May 25th, 1863, to Esther Ann Warner, of Lawrenceville, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, who died in August, 1866. She was his classmate in the Genesee College, and was a woman of extraordinary talent and learned acquirement, being a proficient in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French and German. He was again married, October 7th, 1868, to Mira A. Hitchcock, daughter of Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, the senior agent of

the Western Methodist Book Company. He has two children, a son and a daughter, and is also the father by adoption of two other children, a boy and a girl.

INGERSOLL, COLONEL ROBERT G., Lawyer, was born in New York city in 1833. His father was a Presbyterian clergyman, at that time preaching there; afterward he settled near Oberlin, Ohio; again in Wisconsin, and later in Williamson county, Illinois. Robert G., who during these family changes had enjoyed but imperfect educational advantages, here began to study law, and was admitted to the bar of the State before he became of age. He opened a law practice in Marion, Illinois, and within a year was a candidate for the office of District Attorney, and soon after for Congress, though unsuccessful. After a practice here of three years he removed to Peoria, Illinois, where he resumed his profession, in partnership with his brother, Hon. E. C. Ingersoll, for six years member of Congress from the Fifth District of Illinois. He was engaged mainly in criminal cases, in which he acquired an extensive practice and high reputation. As a Douglas Democrat and a political speaker on the issues of those days he became widely known as an able and finished orator. At the breaking out of the rebellion he organized several regiments, of one of which, the 12th Illinois Cavalry, he became Colonel, accompanying it into the service. He was engaged in the battle of Corinth, where he was made a prisoner, and exchanged; and was in several other engagements. After a service of two and a half years he resigned from ill-health, returned home and resumed his profession at Peoria, engaging mainly in civil practice. In this also he attained a wide practice and distinguished success. He became Attorney-General of the State of Illinois in 1867, and was also at one time a candidate for the Governorship. He again entered the field as a political speaker in the Presidential contest of 1868; and Senator Fessenden, who heard him repeatedly, pronounced him "the most accomplished and fertile speaker he had ever heard." His practice has more recently been turned especially to railroad law, in which he is unquestionably one of the ablest practitioners in the country, enjoying an immense and lucrative business. No lawyer in the State, out of Chicago, and but few in that city, has as large a practice in that department. His brother at length retired from the firm, which underwent various changes. He at one time associated with himself Judge Sabin D. Pulutaugh, afterward Eugene McCune, and then Captain George Pulutaugh. The firm-style is at present, Ingersoll & Pulutaugh—Colonel Ingersoll and Captain Pulutaugh. Colonel Ingersoll has also engaged in the field of literature and of public lectures, and has published a book, "The Gods," containing a lecture on the gods; one delivered at Peoria at the Humboldt centennial; another delivered at Thomas Paine's anniversary; and still another on "Heretics and Heresies," suggested by the Patton-Swing

trial, and delivered before a crowded audience in Chicago. He became in demand all over the land for lecture engagements, and was urged to lecture in Boston by Charles Sumner, but declined the invitations to attend to the claims of his professional duties. He is an avowed Infidel, and his work, "The Gods," attracted wide notice and the general criticism of the religious press East and West. He stands among the foremost men of Illinois, marked by great legal talent, forensic skill and rhetorical finish; versed in nearly every department of science, highly cultivated in literary taste, abstemious in personal habits, rarely gifted in conversational powers, and enjoying the high regard of his fellow-citizens. He was offered a Generalship during the war, but would not accept a position and responsibility for which he had not an adequate military education. He was married in 1872 to Eva Parker, of Groveland, Illinois, by whom he has two daughters.

GULLOM, HON. SHELBY M., Lawyer, was born in Wayne county, Kentucky, November 22d, 1829. His father removed with him, when scarcely a year old, to Tazewell county, Illinois. Until he had attained his nineteenth year he was engaged in working on the paternal farm in summer, and in the winter months attended a neighboring school. During ten months of this time he was employed also in teaching school. He then left home, and became a student at the Mount Morris University, but at the close of his second year there was obliged to leave on account of his health. Returning to his home he remained there until his energies were recruited, when he entered the office of Stewart & Edwards, at Springfield, Illinois, and commenced the study of law. He was in a short time admitted to practise, and was immediately elected City Attorney, which office he held for one year. In the ensuing Presidential campaign of 1856 he was placed on the electoral ticket for Fillmore; and also nominated for the State Legislature by the Fillmore and Fremont parties, uniting, and was elected. At the meeting of the Legislature he was voted for by the Fillmore adherents for Speaker of the House. In 1860 he was again elected to the Legislature from Sangamon county, and was then chosen to fill the office of Speaker. In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln on a commission with Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts, and Charles A. Dana, afterward Assistant Secretary of War, to proceed to Cairo, Illinois, for the purpose of examining into the accounts and transactions of quartermasters and commissary officers, and pass upon claims allowed by them against the government. He was afterward a candidate for the State Senate, and for a seat in the Constitutional Convention, in a Democratic district, and was defeated. In 1864 he was nominated by the Union party of his district for Congress; and although the district at the last previous election had been Democratic by about fifteen hundred majority, yet he



Engr'd by Geo. A. Cune

Shelby M. Cullom

HON. SHELBY M. CULLOM,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM ILLINOIS

was elected by a majority of seventeen hundred, thus defeating Hon. John Stewart, with whom he had read law. His first speech in Congress was in answer to Mr. Harding, of Kentucky, who had spoken bitterly against the Union party of the country, and, among other things, had said that "It was time a little posting was done." The following is a short extract from that speech: "Sir, we are willing that the items of the account shall be called over, the long columns added together, a balance sheet struck, so that the people may see at a glance how the matter stands. And may I call upon the loyal people to hold to strict accountability the party who is the debtor, as appears from a posting since the beginning of the accursed rebellion. . . . And as we proceed in the performance of our responsible duties, let us stand by that old maxim, 'Let justice be done though the heavens shall fall.' " He was renominated by the Union party of his district in 1865, and was elected by more than double his first majority. In the deliberations and doings of this, the Fortieth Congress, he took an active and prominent part. On one occasion, in participating in a discussion on a measure for the protection of American citizens abroad, he said: "To-day there are about two million people in our country from the German States, and about the same number from Ireland, that land of persecution. During the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1866, there were 330,705 emigrants came to this country; and during the last fiscal year ending June 30th, 1867, there were 310,114. . . . And as they come full of hope and courage, they expect soon to gather beneath the protecting branches of the tree of liberty and enjoy the blessings of a free government. Shall this nation, as in days past, still say, Come? Shall our consuls and emigrant agents abroad still continue to point out to those oppressed millions the advantages and glories of this country, its lands, its institutions, its government? Shall we continue our naturalization laws upon our statute books? Shall we invite men—honest men—to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and renounce all allegiance to the sovereign over the land of their nativity? Sir, the answer to these questions depends upon the action of the government in protecting or failing to protect its people. Our duty is plain, sir. It is to declare the position of the American government, and see that the government stands by and maintains that position, in the protection of the rights of naturalized citizens whom we have invited to our shores, and who have sworn allegiance to our country," etc.

BARTLETT, REV. WILLIAM ALVIN, D. D., was born in Binghamton, New York, December 4th, 1832. His father was Joseph Bartlett, a farmer, sheriff, canal commissioner, and otherwise in public life. His mother's name was Deborah Cafferty. He was the oldest of a family of ten children, including nine brothers, the next younger

being Major-General Bartlett, at one time minister to Sweden. He attended the common school and academy, and then entered Hamilton College, and, after some difficulty, which resulted in his "rusticating" for a while at Cazenovia Seminary, which institution in later years requested him, as an alumnus, to deliver an address at its fiftieth anniversary, he finally graduated from Hamilton College in 1852, at the age of nineteen, with high honor, taking the valedictory, though the youngest and smallest in his class. He next went to Staunton, Virginia, and taught languages for a short time. He had already studied law at college, and was ready for admittance to the bar, but turned aside from this vocation to the ministry, and entered Union Theological Seminary, of New York, where he continued for two years, and then went abroad to complete his studies under Tholuck and other great teachers at the Universities of Heidelberg, Berlin and Halle, matriculating at the latter at the end of two years. He then returned, and, though merely licensed, began preaching to a church at Owego, New York, where he remained about one year, and was regularly ordained. In 1853 he became pastor of the Elm Place Congregational Church, of Brooklyn, New York, where he entered upon the career which has made him a distinguished preacher and pastor. The First Brooklyn Tabernacle was built for him, with a seating capacity of two thousand, and was well filled. This resulted in building the Elm Place Church, of which he continued pastor for over ten years. It was a large and prosperous church, with a mutual attachment of pastor and people; and here he expected to do his life-work. But a young friend and relative, Rev. Lewis E. Matson, had been called to the Plymouth Church of Chicago, and Dr. Bartlett was invited to preach the dedication sermon. After Mr. Matson's death Dr. Bartlett accompanied his remains on their return to Chicago, delivered the funeral address, and supplied the pulpit a few Sabbaths, while visiting in the vicinity. From these circumstances grew his call to the Plymouth Church of Chicago, of which he is now pastor. He received an immediate call from them, to his great surprise, which he at once declined, as being permanently and happily settled, as it seemed, for life, at Brooklyn; having indeed just built a new residence there. But the call was repeated and pressed so urgently that he at length resigned, accepted the new field, and removed to Chicago in 1869. He had in these years, in common with others of his Brooklyn compeers, acquired celebrity and a handsome income outside of his parish duties in the lecture field, where he was equally popular. After the great fire of Chicago Plymouth edifice was sold, and the congregation moved farther south, uniting in worship with the South Congregational Church; these were afterward merged in one organization, and a new Plymouth Church was built, a remarkably fine stone edifice, with the most complete appointments, modelled on a new and unique plan, the result of the study and planning of himself and his wife, an artist, Charlotte A. Flanders, of Milwaukee, to whom he was

married in 1859. It is the largest church auditorium in the city, seating two thousand people. His health being somewhat impaired, he went abroad with his wife, to remain during the building of the new church, having laid its corner stone two days before their departure. After revisiting the old professors and the familiar scenes of his student life, they reached Berne, Switzerland, where his wife, a woman of the most robust health, was stricken down with heart disease, and died within four days, September 12th, 1874. He returned with her remains, and resumed his labors. The new church was dedicated, July 4th, 1875. Here, as in Brooklyn, he is a man of recognized power and ability, and equally endeared to his people.

LANCHARD, JONATHAN, President of Wheaton College, was born in Rockingham, Vermont, January 19th, 1811. Brought up on those rugged hills on a farm, one of a large family, he was early inured to labor, and obtained the rudiments of an English education at the district school, one mile from his home, to which in winter he waded through drifts of snow or wintry storm, unmindful of wind or weather, so eager was he in the pursuit of knowledge. He obtained his academical education at the Chester Academy, and also enjoyed advantages of private tuition in the classics, under the tuition of Rev. Dr. Burnap, afterwards of Lowell, Massachusetts. He entered Middlebury College in 1828. Close application to study, with irregular and insufficient exercise, injured a naturally fine constitution and clouded the commencement of his student life. His finances were low, but, though among strangers, nothing daunted, he worked his way through with success. In college he developed poetical talent of a high order. After graduation, in 1831, he was appointed Preceptor of Plattsburg (New York) Academy, where he taught successfully two years. All through his course after his conversion to God, when sixteen years old, he labored as opportunity offered in Sunday-schools and in school-house meetings, as well as in what were known then as three-days meetings; also in helping in the temperance work by exhortations and addresses, and his services were highly appreciated in many places. Feeling called to the work of preaching the gospel, he entered the Theological Seminary at Andover, Massachusetts, and studied there, in the days of Professors Stuart and Woods, two years. While in this seminary, agitation on the slave question was aroused by the lectures of George Thompson, and young Blanchard's interest being awakened, on looking into the subject he discovered, as he says, "that the American churches, Andover included, were chloroformed by the slave power," and he decided that he must either quit the ministry or crouch and whine before slave masters, unless he were bold enough to fight

for his convictions. His own words are: "I had no particular taste for counterfeiting money for a living, but I would much sooner have attempted it than make a counterfeit of religion, by standing at the communion table with slavery shouldering in loving fellowship by my side. I saw, too, that many of the Abolitionists were dropping Christ and the Bible, and grappling with the mightiest human evil, with nothing but humanity to lean or look to for help." Impressed that he had a duty to God and his country to perform in resisting that giant wrong, he left the seminary and went to New York city, where Arthur and Louis Tappan, with other kindred spirits, sent forth with their advice and blessing the never-to-be-forgotten band of seventy Abolition lecturers, who with the faith of apostles and zeal of martyrs went forth to revive the doctrine of the Revolutionary fathers, that "God had created all men free and equal, and endowed them with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Blanchard was one of that band, and the field assigned him was Pennsylvania. In spite of mob violence; in spite of the coldness of professed friends, and the open and bitter violence of sworn enemies, an overruling Providence protected him, in some instances in a most remarkable manner, and he pressed his way through county after county, rousing attention by lectures, getting the *Emancipator* and other Anti-slavery papers into circulation, scattering the seed in tracts, some of them illustrated with touching pictures of the miseries of the slave and the cruelties incident to American slaveholding. His labors culminated in an Abolition convention, called in Harrisburg, and attended by such men as Thaddeus Stevens, Julius Le Moyne, Andrew Graydon, James Wier, Samuel Cross, the historian Grimshaw, the sainted Lunell, Louis Tappan and others, from Pennsylvania and New York, and the meeting was a success and wonderfully helped on the cause of freedom in the Keystone State. Thaddeus Stevens was much interested in Mr. Blanchard's labors; at one time, after talking a while, he said to him, "You must need money in this work," took out his wallet and, self-moved, handed him ninety dollars. Mr. Blanchard revered Stevens always, and visited and prayed with him on his death-bed. Mr. Blanchard held two public debates during the year with opponents of Abolition, one in Washington, Pennsylvania, and the other in Pittsburgh, both able efforts. Closing that work, Lane Seminary, then a rising institution, with Lyman Beecher at its head, attracted Mr. Blanchard to its halls to complete his course in theology. Free thought and free speech were then the order of the day there (after some of the choicest spirits had been driven away by attempted gag-law), and well was the privilege improved, and that school of the prophets was for a time a hot-bed of Abolition principles. John G. Fee there had his eyes opened, under Mr. Blanchard's teaching, to the crime of slaveholding, and with the loss of all things washed his hands from all connection with that sin. While a student

in the seminary Mr. Blanchard received a call from Cincinnati to the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church on Sixth street near Main. He was married in Middlebury, Vermont, September 17th, 1838, to Mary A. Bent, a native of that place, and in two weeks ordained over the above-named church, where he remained until 1846. The church was torn by internal dissensions and in debt when he took charge of it; but by the blessing of God over four hundred members were received into its bosom under his labors, the church building was refitted, the debt paid entirely, and a united and affectionate people mourned his departure as that of a father and a friend. Kind to himself and family as kind could be, the separation was painful. But he was "apt to teach," and always felt that he should be connected with some literary institution where lasting impressions for good might be made on the minds of the young and rising generation. While pastor in Cincinnati, in the spring of 1843, Mr. Blanchard was, at Mr. Tappan's suggestion, seconded by such men as Salmon P. Chase, Dr. G. Bailey, Harvey Hall and others, appointed a delegate to the Second World's Anti-slavery Convention in London, which he attended, and of which he was chosen American Vice-President. He also took an active part in the World's Peace Convention, held about the same time in the same city. While in London and vicinity, where he formed many interesting acquaintances, he met the President of Knox College, Illinois, and through him became interested in that institution, little dreaming he should so soon be at its head. Mr. Blanchard was thirty-five years old when, with his wife and two children, after the close of the debate against slaveholding with Dr. N. L. Rice, and cheered by a wonderful revolution in that great city on the whole question of human rights, a river steamer bore him and his family from the scene of labors, trials and joys almost unequalled, towards the West, to the wide green prairies of Illinois, to undertake the Presidency of Knox College, to which he had been elected. Stopping Saturday evening to spend the Sabbath at Cape Girardeau, they were frozen in and detained several weeks; but after a tedious journey of six weeks the desired haven was gained. As President of this young college for fourteen years, rising from a state in which college orders could not command more than seventy-five cents on a dollar to a handsome property, at its close, of near half a million, the mind to understand must have witnessed the untiring industry, the prayer, the faith and Christian zeal which, with God's blessing, worked out such wondrous results; in the face, too, of the opposition of "the world, the flesh and the devil." Fourteen classes of ladies and gentlemen completed their course under his Presidency, many of whom now fill posts of high honor and usefulness. President Blanchard was sustained in his work in Galesburg by ardent friends there, whose work and labor of love will ever be held by him in hallowed remembrance; and of those abroad J. P. Williston, Esq., of Northampton, Massachusetts, who gave unsparingly be-

cause he believed in the principles of the college, and Judge Phelps of Vermont, a family connection and friend, deserve special mention in this outline. God raised them up to sustain his truth and his cause in dark and trying times, and most nobly did those brave men fulfil their mission and ministry of love and duty. Religious differences, aggravated by designing men, between the Congregationalists and Presbyterians, led President Blanchard to resign the Presidency of the college, but by unanimous request he continued to act as President another year, and then was called to become pastor of the oldest and largest church of the then city of Galesburg. But the Lord seemed to call him away to another field. Just before the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, Wheaton College, an institution founded in prayer by the Wesleys, earnestly called him to be its President. That college stood pledged against slavery, against all the secret orders as well, of which Mr. Blanchard had been through all his course the decided opponent. It has prospered the fifteen years he has been at its head, "by the support of God and good men," and a most interesting community cluster in and around it. The college buildings, finely situated, possess massive architectural beauty. They were planned and completed, as were those at Galesburg, under his oversight and guidance. The President is also connected with the oldest and most widely circulated Anti-secrecy paper in the land, *The Christian Cynosure*, which circulates from Maine in the east to California in the west, and from Canada in the north to Mexico in the south. It is accomplishing its object. The number of seceding Masons is rapidly increasing. President Blanchard is now, at sixty-four years of age, in the enjoyment of vigorous health, though sometimes impaired by overwork. Of a family of twelve children eight survive, five of whom are happily married, and ten grandchildren live to fulfil the promise and cheer the paternal mansion with their childish glee and infantile prattle. Whatever opposition President Blanchard has encountered abroad, for his reform views, he has always had the comfort of a cheerful and hearty co-operation at his own home, which is more than many reformers enjoy. His eldest son already bears aloft the banner the father has so ably lifted to the breeze, and with others of the family form a band of efficient workers in the cause of God. In summing of President Blanchard's record, we find him to have been a good student, a devoted Christian minister, an educator of a high order, an almost endless writer for the press, a powerful leader in several legitimate reforms and a friend and advocate of all true reforms; a public speaker whose utterances on important occasions East and West are familiar to multitudes, and many of them have been published to the world. Like the rest of humanity, compassed about with infirmity, not considering himself to have already attained perfection, he is still pressing on toward the mark for the prize of his high calling of God in Christ Jesus.

ANTHONY, REV. MARK, Pastor of the Catholic Church at La Salle, Illinois, was born in Dungarven, county of Waterford, Ireland, May 10th, 1810, his father being engaged in the trade of a tanner. He began his studies under the tuition of a Protestant clergyman, with the intention of becoming a priest. When sixteen years old he started on travel in foreign lands, in connection with his studies; spending some time in Spain, and remaining during 1841 in the city of Rome. In 1842 he came to America and entered as a student St. Vincent College, at Cape Girardeau, Missouri. He was ordained a priest in the year 1846, and after teaching for a short time, went during the same year to La Salle, Illinois, where he was put in charge of a small nucleus of a church then formed there, called St. Patrick's Church. During the years 1850-52 he was in charge of a church in San Antonio, Texas, and in 1853 he was sent to Baltimore, Maryland, to gather a congregation and build a church, which he accomplished, remaining there for two years. He then returned to his old pastorate at La Salle, where he has ever since presided with marked success. This church is supposed to be the largest in the State outside of Chicago, numbering a membership of four thousand persons. Connected with his parish are the following educational institutions, organized and the buildings constructed under his supervision: the Sisters of Charity School, built in 1858; the Brothers' School, in 1860; and the Parochial School—a free school erected in 1871 and in a flourishing condition, having an attendance of one hundred and sixty. He also organized a St. Patrick's Temperance Society of four hundred members, pledged to total abstinence, and a Hibernian Society, of both of which he is the President, as well as presiding over all of the educational institutions above named and the general interests of this very large and important parish, in which he has the assistance of two subordinate priests. Besides which it is not improper to add that "Father Anthony" has to a very considerable degree the good will of the Protestant portion of the community in which he has so long resided.

KITTREDGE, REV. ABBOTT ELIOT, D. D., was born in Roxbury, now Boston Highlands, July 20th, 1834. His father was Alvah Kittredge, of Kittredge & Blake, a widely-known firm of Boston; and his mother Mchitabel Grozier, of Cape Cod. He first attended the public school, then the Latin school, and then entered Williams College in 1850, graduating in 1854 after a full course. For a year he taught school in Wilton, Connecticut, and then pursued further studies under the tuition of his pastor for another year, with reference to a theological training. He next entered Andover Theological Seminary in 1856, graduating in 1859. He was at once settled as pastor of

the Winthrop Congregational Church, of Charlestown, Massachusetts. After a few years his health became impaired and he sought recuperation in travel, visiting Europe, Palestine, Egypt, and Greece. He returned after an absence of fifteen months to resume his pastorate, which he had retained during this period; but his health remaining poor, he felt constrained to give up his labors, and after resigning for three successive times it was at last reluctantly accepted by his people, and he journeyed to California for his health. This visit did not prove a period of much rest for him, however, as he preached while in San Francisco to an audience of three thousand people in Platt's Hall, which was the beginning of the formation of a new church. He was solicited to remain there, but returned East, and was married December 28th, 1864, to Margaret A. Hyde, of Charlestown. In January, 1865, he was settled as pastor over the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, of New York city, where he remained for over five years; leaving against the unanimous wish of his people for a call to a larger field of labor. While here, and during the last year of the war, he was twice sent to the front as special commissioner in the service of the Christian Commission. In the year 1870 he received a call to his present field of labor, the pastorate of the Third Presbyterian Church of Chicago, where he has been ever since. At his arrival he found a church of one hundred and forty members. Since that time over eleven hundred have been received into the church, from which, also, one hundred and seventy-five have gone out to form and establish two new churches, the result of mission labors; and at the present date the membership of the mother church is one thousand and fifty, making it the fifth largest Presbyterian church in the United States. Dr. Kittredge is a Director in the Presbyterian Seminary of the Northwest, is on the Board of the Washingtonian Home and of other charitable institutions of the city. He is greatly endeared to his people, and possesses oratorical abilities that place him in the front rank in this city of pulpit orators.

CLAREN, WILLIAM E., D. D., Bishop Elect of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Illinois, was born at Geneva, New York, in 1831. After receiving a good elementary education he became a student in Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, and graduated therefrom with credit in the year 1851. After graduating he turned his attention to journalism, and for several years thereafter he was one of the editors of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*. Eventually, however, he felt himself drawn toward the ministry, and in order to prepare himself for the sacred office he began the study of divinity at Allegheny Seminary, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. From this institution he graduated in the year 1860. He then entered the Presbyterian ministry in Pittsburgh, but after laboring in that field with zeal and fidelity for four years he

proceeded to South America, where he devoted himself as a missionary, in the Presbyterian connection, to the spread of the gospel. Three years subsequently he returned to the United States, and shortly accepted a call to a Presbyterian church in Peoria, Illinois. He did not long remain in that charge, however, removing to Detroit, Michigan, to minister in the same connection. Upon his settlement in Peoria he commenced a careful investigation of the system of the Protestant Episcopal Church, with special reference to the sacraments. After diligent study he concluded to transfer his allegiance to the Episcopal Church, and six months after doing so he was ordained a priest, and became the rector of Trinity Church, Cleveland, Ohio, the scene of his early journalistic efforts. In that charge he still remains, and probably will remain should his election as Bishop of Illinois not be confirmed. This election occurred in the Diocesan Convention of Illinois, on September 15th, 1875. He received on the second ballot a majority of the clerical votes, and this action was almost unanimously indorsed by the laity. The election was necessitated by the failure of, first, Dr. Seymour, and then Dr. De Koven to receive the confirmation of the requisite number of dioceses. Whether Dr. McLaren will be more successful remains at this writing (November, 1875) to be seen. The Bishop elect is a man of great ability, a ready speaker and an easy writer. He is also understood to be a very advanced churchman—even more extreme in doctrine and practice than the two divines who have failed of confirmation for the position to which he has been called.

BLACK HAWK, or, in the original, Ma-ka-tae-mish-kia-kiak, a noted chief of the Sac and Fox tribes of Indians, though by birth a Pottawatomie, was born at what is now known as Kaskaskia, Illinois, in 1767. At fifteen he was ranked with the braves, and became a successful leader in expeditions against the Osage and Cherokee tribes. About 1788 he succeeded, as head chief of the Sacs, his father, who had been killed by a Cherokee. Moved by the exhortations of the Shawnee Prophet (brother of Tecumseh) and by the presents of British agents, Black Hawk, with the title of General, joined the British with five hundred warriors during the war of 1812. A repulse in a battle near Detroit, and an unsuccessful attack on a fort, surprised and disgusted the red men, who soon tired of the service. By a treaty made at Prairie du Chien, on July 15th, 1830, and signed by chiefs of various tribes—among them Keokuk, chief of a party of Sacs—their lands east of the Mississippi became the property of the whites. Their removal west was opposed by Black Hawk, but on June 25th, 1831, a force under General Gaines compelled them to depart; and, after a brief conflict in the following spring, the Indians were completely defeated at the river Bad Axe,

on August 2d, by General Atkinson, and the surrender of Black Hawk took place on the 27th of the same month. Black Hawk, with his two sons and seven other head warriors, were detained as hostages; were taken through the principal eastern cities; and were confined in Fortress Monroe until June 5th, 1833, when they were released, and returned to their tribe. He died at his camp on the river Des Moines, on October 3d, 1838.

CAMPBELL, HON. ALEXANDER, Member of Congress, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, October 4th, 1814. He remained with his parents on the farm until he was fourteen years old, when an older brother, accompanied by Alexander, moved to McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, and established himself in mercantile business there. Thenceforward until the fall of 1834, with the exception of a short term spent in the academy at the county seat, his time was divided between his duties as clerk in his brother's store and his studies in the village school. At the date last mentioned he entered the employment of Lyon, Short & Co., iron manufacturers, at one of their establishments on the Juniata, and remained there until 1840. He then entered the service of Messrs. J. H. & G. R. Schoenberger, as manager of the Juniata Forge, where he continued until the spring of 1844. During that year he made an extensive tour of the Western States. On his return to Pennsylvania he took charge of Mill Creek Furnace, where he remained about two years, after which he accepted the management of the Potomac Furnace, in Loudon county, Virginia, where he remained but a short time. In 1846 he took charge of Greenup Furnace, Kentucky, and remained in that capacity until the company disposed of their works, in 1848. He then visited Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob, Missouri, and entered into an arrangement with the Madison Iron and Mining Company, to superintend their works at the latter place. Before entering upon these duties, however, he met with the misfortune of a broken leg, the other being badly injured, which incapacitated him for business until the next fall, when he took charge of the establishment. In the year 1849 he suffered a severe attack of cholera, which again rendered him unfit for work for several months. When health had returned he assumed charge of the Stella Iron Works, on the Maramec, in Missouri, which were completed in 1850. The prospect for business being very poor, the works were not put into operation, and he removed with his family, consisting of himself, wife and two daughters, to La Salle, Illinois, to look after some lands acquired through the old United States Bank, intending to return to Missouri in the following spring. Here his life took gradually a decided change, and this busy and chequered experience in mechanics and managerial

functions was practically ended; only to enter, however, on other fields of wider and more public note. Becoming interested in the coal fields of La Salle county, he decided to locate there permanently, and has ever since been a resident of La Salle. In the spring of 1851 he engaged in the business of a general land agency, in which he continued for a number of years, at the same time taking a lively interest in railroads and other internal improvements then progressing in the State. He had always been a Whig until that party was dissolved, but had not been prominent in political matters. But on the organization of the Republican party he became one of its supporters, and began to participate actively in the issues of the times. In 1852 he was chosen the first Mayor of the city of La Salle, and was re-elected for a second term. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1858, on the Republican ticket, and in 1861 was chosen a member of the convention to amend the State Constitution. Soon after coming to the State he became acquainted with Mr. Lincoln, and was among his first supporters for the Presidency; acting with the Republican party until the adoption of the national banking system, when he ceased to identify himself with either of the dominant political parties. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion his attention was turned to the question of national finances, and the ways and means by which the money for the prosecution of the war could be provided, without entailing unnecessary burdens upon the tax-payers. The question of national finance has engaged and absorbed the study, the tongue and the pen of Mr. Campbell steadily ever since. As early as 1861 he began publishing a series of articles on the financial troubles of the country and their remedy, which, on the 6th of July of that year, he followed with an "Address to Congress," presenting a condensation of his views. He early foresaw a duration of the war little dreamed of by the people at large. He advocated the issue of treasury notes by the government, and prior to the passage of the law visited Washington to urge upon the President and upon Congress the necessity of such a law. When Congress proposed to establish the national banking system he opposed it vigorously, advocating the adoption of a purely legal tender currency. In his lecture, delivered before the Mercantile Association of Chicago, in September, 1862, he details his plan for inaugurating a system of governmental currency, and explains the benefits of the same. This is a summary: "The issue of legal tender treasury certificates, in denominations to meet all the wants of business interests, receivable for all government dues, and convertible at the option of the government into stocks or bonds, bearing three per cent. per annum interest, and principal payable in lawful money, and the bonds to be reconvertible into legal tenders, at the option of the holders. 1. This system will furnish a currency of uniform credit in all parts of the Union, and of sufficient volume at all time, thereby relieving the business interests from losses caused by undue expansions and contractions of the currency and

bank failures, the magnitude of the evil effects of which can hardly be over-estimated. 2. It will place the moneyed interests of the nation under the control of those who produce and distribute the wealth, where such control properly belongs, but which, under the operations of our banking system, is now in the hands of a few gambling bankers, who are growing rich by plundering the industrial classes. 3. It will relieve the producers from an undue proportion of the national tax, which is imposed on them by the present financial and revenue system. 4. It will reduce the national tax below one-third of the amount required under the system now in operation or any other one that has been proposed. 5. It will reduce the rate of interest on loanable capital in all business transactions, which will quicken all branches of productive industry and restore permanent individual and national prosperity, encourage the development of our natural resources and enable us to become self-sustaining and independent as a nation. 6. It will restore commercial relations between all parts of the country, and interest each citizen, pecuniarily, in the preservation and prosperity of the government, a consideration paramount to all others in the present condition of the country. 7. The economy of its working, the justness of its bearings on all classes and interests, cannot fail to commend it to every intelligent, disinterested mind. To determine this we have only to apply the rules of arithmetic to the several propositions." In 1868 he published a pamphlet entitled "The True Greenback," in which he critically reviewed the censuses of 1850 and 1860 in support of his views upon finance. Mr. Campbell has once more stepped to the front in political life, and has just been elected member of Congress from his district, where he will no doubt be enabled to urge still more prominently his peculiar views upon the subject which has occupied his best thought and study for so many years.

CAMPBELL, GENERAL RICHARD J., Lawyer, ex-Governor of Illinois and United States Senator, was born in Oldham county, Kentucky, on July 25th, 1824. His early education was much neglected, amounting to considerably less than an ordinary common school course. In 1836 he moved to Illinois and settled at Decatur, but two years later he removed to Terre Haute, Indiana. Subsequently he returned to Illinois, where he remained until 1840. In that year he went back to Oldham county, Kentucky, where he learned the carpenter's trade. Once more returning to Illinois, in 1842, he there worked at his trade and at farming for two years. Finally, in the spring of 1844, he commenced the study of the law in Springfield, Illinois, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1845. He was soon interrupted in his practice by the breaking out of the Mexican war, during which he served about a year



R. J. Oglesby.

SENATOR FROM ILLINOIS

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as a First Lieutenant in the 4th Illinois Volunteers, participating in the siege of Vera Cruz and the battle of Cerro Gordo. Thereafter, resuming the practice of his profession, he meanwhile attended a course of lectures at the Louisville Law School, and in April, 1850, went to California, being incited thereto by the marvellous stories sent home by the pioneers of 1849. There he engaged in gold mining operations, actually working in the mines for nearly eighteen months. In the fall of the following year, having had a sufficient experience of a miner's life, he returned to Illinois and resumed the active duties of the legal profession. Considerable success attended his labors, and in the year 1856 he was enabled to take some much-needed rest. He started in that year on an extended tour through Europe, Egypt and the Holy Land, which occupied some twenty months. On reaching home once more he took a more prominent position in politics. Originally a Whig, he had joined the Republican party on its formation, and in his section he took a leading part in the councils of the new organization. In 1858 he ran on its ticket for Congress, and, although defeated, his defeat was a considerable personal triumph. Although his district had formerly given from four to five thousand majority for the Democratic nominee, he was unsuccessful by less than two thousand votes. In the year 1860 he was nominated for the State Senate in a strong Democratic district, and such was the weight his ability and character carried, so great was his personal popularity, that he was triumphantly elected. He served in that body for one session, during which the election of a United States Senator had to be decided. His vote determined the election of Lyman Trumbull, the Republican candidate. At the outbreak of the war of the rebellion he resigned his seat in the Legislature, and on April 25th, 1861, was commissioned Colonel of the 8th Illinois Volunteers, a regiment he had materially assisted to organize. His service during the war was honorable and efficient, rendering his popularity throughout the State of Illinois greater than ever. His first active service was as a brigade commander under General Grant. With this brigade he was the first to enter Fort Henry. He participated in the capture of Fort Donelson and in the battle of Corinth, in which he was so severely wounded that he was carried from the field in an apparently dying condition. In April, 1863, he was again on duty as Major-General of Volunteers, having been promoted to that rank for gallantry and conspicuous ability, with his commission dated from November, 1862. In that capacity he commanded the left wing of the 16th Army Corps. His wound continued to trouble him so much, however, that he was finally forced to resign, in May, 1864. Returning home he gave the cause of the Union a generous and efficient support by his labors on behalf of the army and his earnest advocacy of all the war measures of the Lincoln administration. In the ensuing campaign he was brought forward by an almost general impulse as the candidate on the Republican ticket

for Governor, and in the following November he was elected by the largest majority ever given in the State. His term expired in January, 1869. He then returned to his profession, but again, in the campaign of 1872, he was recognized as perhaps the only man who would make the State sure for the Republican party, and accordingly he was again nominated for the Governorship. Again did he carry the State most triumphantly, and he entered upon the duties of Governor, but with a general expectation that he would be elected to the United States Senate, and that the mantle of Governor would fall upon Lieutenant-Governor Beveridge. This expectation was immediately realized, the Legislature electing him on January 21st, 1873, curiously enough as the successor of Lyman Trumbull, whose election in 1860 his vote had been the means of determining. His term will expire on March 3d, 1879. In his career as Senator he has fully justified expectation, having made a very distinct mark by his ability and earnestness. While he has not received the advantages for polish enjoyed by many of his contemporaries in the Senate, he is conspicuous for his sterling integrity and unflinching advocacy of all measures that command his conscientious approval. In his adopted State he is popular to a high degree, and is familiarly known through its length and breadth as "Dick" Oglesby.

EVERIDGE, GENERAL JOHN L., Lawyer, ex-Member of Congress and Governor of Illinois, was born in Washington county, New York, in 1824. At eighteen years of age, that is in 1842, he became a resident of Illinois, and settled in De Kalb county. Subsequently he passed several years in Tennessee, and during his residence in that State applied himself to the study of the law, and was in due course admitted to practise. In 1855 he moved to Chicago and established himself at the bar. Since then, except when called by official position to reside elsewhere, he has been an inhabitant of the Garden City or its suburbs. When it became evident that the crushing of the rebellion would be a work of time, Mr. Beveridge threw up his professional engagements and enlisted in the service of the United States. In the fall of 1861 he was commissioned Major of the 8th Illinois Cavalry, and until November, 1863, he performed gallant and meritorious service with his regiment in the Army of the Potomac. He returned to Chicago in the winter of 1863-64 and organized the 17th Illinois Cavalry, of which he was commissioned Colonel. The regiment was assigned to the Department of the Missouri, where Colonel Beveridge's prompt and skilful performance of duty was recognized by his promotion to the rank of Brigadier-General. He remained in the service until February, 1866, when he returned to Cook county, Illinois, with the intention of resuming the practice of the legal profession. Appreciating his gallant services as

a soldier and his personal worth as a citizen, the people of Cook county elected him Sheriff in the fall of 1866, and as Senator from the Twenty-fifth District in the fall of 1870. In the following year he was elected to Congress on the Republican ticket, as Congressman at large to fill the unexpired term of Hon. John A. Logan, elected to the United States Senate. He was not a candidate for re-election to the Forty-third Congress, being in 1872 candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois on the Republican ticket, with the understanding that in the event of a Republican success General Oglesby, the candidate for Governor, would go to the United States Senate, and that he would be that gentleman's successor in the office of Governor. He was elected with the whole ticket by a handsome majority, and on the election of Governor Oglesby to the United States Senate by the Legislature, on January 21st, 1873, and his resignation of the Governorship, on January 23d, General Beveridge was sworn in as his successor.

BAKER, EDWARD DICKINSON, Soldier and United States Senator, was born in London, England, on February 24th, 1811. His family came to the United States about the year 1815 and settled in Philadelphia. Ten years later, that is, in 1825, they removed to Illinois. Edward Dickinson studied law, after completing a fair preliminary education, and was admitted to the bar in Greene county, Illinois. Shortly thereafter he changed his residence to Springfield, in the same State. From the outset of his career he took a prominent part in the discussion of public affairs, and acquired considerable reputation as a public man. This led to his election to the lower branch of the Legislature in 1837, and to his being chosen as State Senator from 1840 to 1844. Subsequently he was honored with election to Congress. On the breaking out of the Mexican war, however, he resigned his seat and became a Colonel of Illinois Volunteers. In this capacity he participated in the siege of Vera Cruz, and subsequently commanded with great gallantry a brigade at Cerro Gordo, and in all the succeeding conflicts. After the war was over he removed to Galena, and rendered material aid in bringing about the nomination of General Taylor to the Presidency. In 1848 and 1849 he was again a member of Congress, but becoming connected with the Panama Railroad Company he declined a renomination, and in 1852 settled in successful practice of the law in California. He joined the Republican party, and was immediately accorded a high place in its councils. When Senator Broderic was killed in a duel, in 1859, he delivered the funeral oration over the body of his friend in the public square of San Francisco. Soon after he removed to Oregon, where he rapidly acquired prominence in political circles, and in 1860, by a coalition between the Republicans and Douglas Democrats

in the Legislature, he was elected to the United States Senate. On the breaking out of the civil war, in 1861, he abandoned all other pursuits for the sake of actively maintaining the integrity of the Union. He raised the famous California regiment in New York and Philadelphia, and, declining to be appointed a general, went into the field at its head. At the battle of Ball's Bluff he commanded a brigade, and fell in advance of the line while serving a piece of artillery. His gallantry as a soldier, his devoted public service as a legislator and his fine qualities as a man caused his death to be sincerely mourned in a very wide circle, embracing each community in which he had resided.

MCCLUN, JOHN EDWARD, Judge of the County Court, was born, February 19th, 1812, in Frederick county, Virginia, his paternal ancestors having been members of the Society of Friends. His maternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution, and died in the Colonial service.

His father died when he was seven years of age, leaving his family poor. From this age until his eighteenth year he had little opportunity to attend school, his time and labor being needed for the support of the household. When eighteen he enjoyed a winter's schooling, and in the ensuing spring and summer resumed farming, receiving seven dollars a month. He returned to his studies in school during the fall, and in this brief period of application made such substantial progress that for the following three years he was engaged in the capacity of teacher. Upon the expiration of this period he came West, travelling in company with his mother in a small two-horse wagon. This journey was undertaken in October, 1835. Springfield, Illinois, was reached in December. The population of the State then was scarcely 250,000, and Chicago was then an insignificant village, composed mainly of shanties, and not very many of them at best. The houses of the wealthier classes consisted usually of one room. Judge McClun's first winter in the new State was not encouraging in its incidents and experiences. His first winter was spent in vain in seeking for employment, and his store of money was soon exhausted. When the prospect was the bleakest he formed the acquaintance of a young man who had contracted for a stock of goods which were to be transferred to him upon his giving property security to guarantee their payment. Penniless as he was, young McClun was accepted as his new friend's bail, and the goods were forwarded. The pledge of payment by the two was promptly fulfilled, the goods having been sold at a fair profit. In June, 1836, Mr. McClun removed to McLean county, accepting a clerkship in the store of David Duncan, in Waynesville. Dry goods and groceries were sold in considerable quantities, but tobacco and whiskey were in far greater demand. Saturdays were the weekly periods for



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the centralization of the surrounding population at the "corners" to trade, to discuss politics, to enjoy athletic sports and to wind up generally with a serious bout of fisticuffs. It was generally considered a very dull and uninteresting meeting that ended without the climax of a fight. From 1842 to 1846 Mr. McClun had all the contracts for the delivery of mails coming into Bloomington, or passing through it. These were the halcyon days of cheapness, when oats were only ten cents per bushel, and other products in proportion. In 1849 he was elected County Judge of McLean county, and retained that office until 1852, when impaired health compelled his resignation from the bench. During this year he was elected to the State Legislature, and upon the expiration of his term re-elected. He served until the end of the session of 1857, and acted for four years during his legislative career on the State Board of Agriculture. He has always evinced great activity in religious affairs, and is a prominent Sunday-school worker, having for years been a superintendent of a flourishing school. The Illinois Wesleyan University, now one of the finest educational institutions in the country, and certainly one of the leading ones in the West, is very largely indebted to his energy for its origin and progress. He has given it his wise counsel and valuable support from its infancy to its present vigorous condition. He was in politics at first an old-line Whig, but became, with the origin of the Republican party, prominently identified with it. During the last campaign, however, he acted with the Democrats and Liberals. He was an early emancipationist, and as such exerted no little influence. He is a man of much public spirit, actively countenancing all movements for the material and moral advancement of the city of Bloomington, its county and the State, and is looked up to as a citizen of progressive ideas and of the most irreproachable character. His business relations are conducted with the strictest integrity, and in his intercourse he is affable, making, through his winning manners, friends of all who approach him. For twenty years he has superintended the progress of the Methodist Sabbath-school, and is generally esteemed as a conscientious churchman, a thorough business man and a valuable citizen. In January, 1839, he was married to Hannah Harkins, by whom he has had eleven children, five of whom are living.

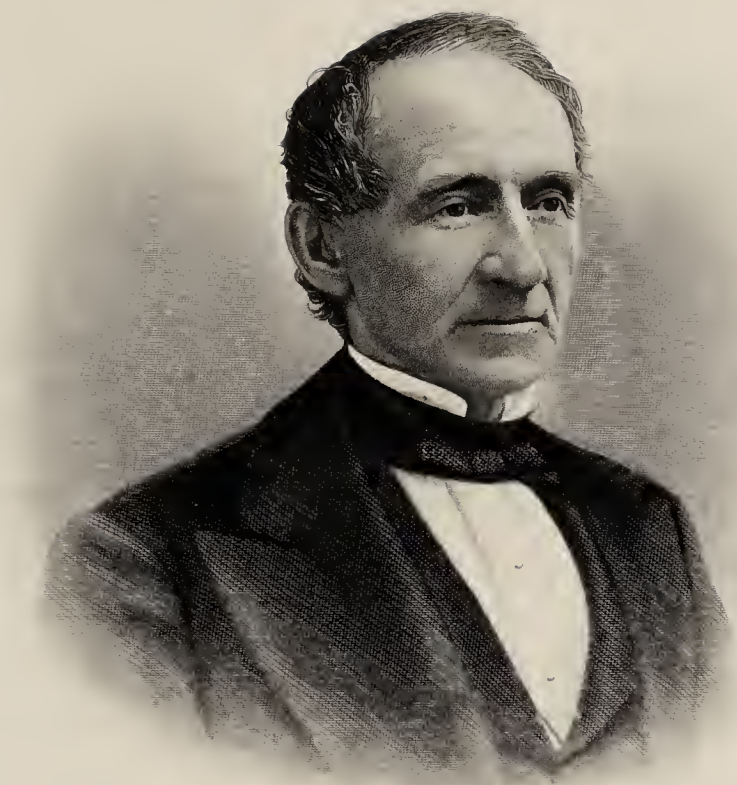
CHASE, PHILANDER, D.D., Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Illinois from 1835 to his death in 1852, was born at Cornish, New Hampshire, on December 14th, 1775. He sprang from the early colonists of America, his ancestor, Aquila Chase, who came from Cornwall, England, in 1640, and settled at Newbury. The grandson of Aquila, the bishop's father, removed to a township above Fort No. 4 on the Connecticut river, and founded the town of Cornish. After

receiving his preliminary education in various schools, Philander became a student of Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1796. A severe injury to one of his limbs prevented his becoming a farmer. Having determined to enter the sacred ministry, he took a course of divinity, and was ordained Deacon, May 10th, 1798, and Priest, November 10th, 1799. For several years he was zealously engaged in missionary labors in western New York. In 1805 he went to New Orleans and took an active part in the organization of the Protestant Episcopal Church in that city. He returned to the North in 1811, and until 1817 officiated as Rector of Christ Church, Hartford, Connecticut. On February 11th, 1819, he was consecrated Bishop of Ohio, to which position he had been elected, and in 1823 proceeded to England for the purpose of soliciting aid for Kenyon College and Theological Seminary in his diocese, great success attending his visit. Difficulties having arisen with some of his clergy in regard to the disposal of funds he had collected, and other matters, he resigned the jurisdiction of his diocese on September 9th, 1831, and removed to Michigan. On March 8th, 1835, he was made Bishop of Illinois, and shortly thereafter made a second visit to England in behalf of education in the West. In 1838 he returned with sufficient funds to lay the foundation of Jubilee College, at Robin's Nest, Peoria, Illinois. Although a large and corpulent man, Bishop Chase was exceedingly active and laborious. Though not especially distinguished by learning, he possessed great diplomatic talents, intuitive knowledge of human nature and great shrewdness, qualities which enabled him to accomplish an amount of good ten-fold greater than many incomparably his superior in scholastic knowledge. He published in two volumes, octavo, "Reminiscences" of his life and labors; "Plea for the West" in 1826; "Star of Kenyon College" in 1828; "Defence of Kenyon College" in 1831. A serious injury, caused by being thrown from his carriage, hastened his decease, which occurred a few days after the accident, on September 20th, 1852.

NORTON, HON. JESSE O., son of Colonel Martin Norton, a patriot soldier of the last war with Great Britain, was born at Bennington, Vermont, December 25th, 1812. As a youth he was industrious, studious and ambitious. Accordingly he was a diligent student at Williams College in 1831, where he graduated with honor in 1835. Being dependent upon his own efforts, he first went to Wheeling, Virginia, and for a short time taught a classical school. From thence he went to Potosi, Missouri, where he also filled a similar position, and at the same time began the study of law. He here made the acquaintance of Miss P. A. Sheldon, who was engaged, through the patronage of Governor Dunklin and other gentlemen, in teaching a select school for ladies in the same locality. This acquaintance ripened

into affection, and on his twenty-fifth birthday, December 25th, 1837, they were married at the residence of the Governor. About a year later they removed to Illinois, and a year after that settled in Joliet, in that State. He was soon admitted to the bar, and entered the practice of law, in which he rose rapidly, his genial manners at the same time giving him personal popularity. The first office to which he was elected was that of City Attorney, which was followed in 1846 by that of County Judge. To this he was re-elected, and in 1848 he was chosen member of the State Constitutional Convention. In 1850 he was elected member of the Legislature; and in 1852, in the last campaign of the Whig party, he was elected a member of Congress on that ticket. During the second session of Congress came the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He resisted that measure with all his eloquence and power, insisting upon it that there could properly be no compromise with wrong, and that no further countenance could be given in legislation to the infamous traffic in human beings without outraging civilization. His course was approved by his constituency, and he was re-elected to Congress in 1854 on the Republican ticket. He served in Congress with ability until March 4th, 1857. In that year he was elected Circuit Judge; the duties of which office he discharged with industry, promptness, courtesy and ability. After the beginning of the war in 1862 he was again elected to Congress, and served with honor during that trying period until March 5th, 1865. He steadily maintained that the Union of the States was not broken by rebellion; that the Constitution was still the supreme law, and binding upon Congress as well as upon the States; and that, therefore, Congress had no more power to expel States from the Union than the States had power to withdraw. It was a logic which commanded the reason, but it could not control the passions of the times. But it is no part of the object of this sketch to say more than to state the ground on which the Republican party, with its new and radical ideas, was severed from him. In 1866 he was appointed by President Johnson United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois. He discharged the duties of that office until April, 1869, with singular ability, with honor to himself and justice to all. After his retirement from that office he became associated with Judge J. R. Doolittle in the practice of law in Chicago. He remained in this partnership until the fire of 1871, by which their office and library were destroyed. He then continued the practice of his profession alone, a portion of the time as Corporation Counsel of the city of Chicago, until at last he was confined to his residence by the illness which resulted in his death, August 3d, 1875. There was in him a genial and affectionate nature, refined and exalted by a true Christian life. In his hospitable home, where he was almost idolized, as husband, father and friend, these virtues stood forth in great distinctness, and made a beauty of character which no wealth can purchase and no intellectual greatness can supply.

MAGOUN, JOHN, was born June 14th, 1806, in Pembroke, Plymouth county, Massachusetts, twelve miles from the old Plymouth Rock, and four miles from the farm of Daniel Webster, in Marshfield. The house in which he was born is still standing, and is one hundred and fifty years old, and has always been in the Magoun family. The first of the name of which we have any account was John Magoun, who lived and was a freeholder in Massachusetts in 1666. The name of John seems to have been a favorite one in this family, and has flourished in every generation of the Magouns since that period. The father of the John Magoun of whom we are writing was Elias Magoun, and his mother's name before her marriage was Esther Sampson. They had five sons. Elias, the eldest, was for many years Cashier of the Hope Bank of Warren, Rhode Island, and died in that place. William graduated at Brown University, and died at Turin, in Italy, in 1871. Calvin, who lived at Marshfield, Massachusetts, died in 1866; and Luther, the youngest and only surviving brother of John, the subject of this memoir, lives near to the old homestead of the Magoun family. These five sons were all brought up on the old farm in habits of industry, honesty, and economy. John was seventeen years of age when his father, coming in one day from the toils of the farm, and with a presentiment that his end was nigh, said, "I have come home to die," which prophecy was soon realized, and the excellent and Christian father of John Magoun sleeps in the old Pembroke cemetery. After this sad event John went to Boston and for several summers worked at the mason's trade, teaching school during the winter time. While in Boston he saw Lafayette while on his visit to America, heard Daniel Webster's great eulogy on Adams and Jefferson, and saw the corner-stone of the Bunker Hill Monument laid. In his attendance upon church he often heard Dr. Channing, Dr. Lyman Beecher, and Father Taylor, and other distinguished divines of that day. On the 30th of September, 1835, John Magoun, Calvin C. Sampson, and S. P. Cox left Boston for New Orleans. These three young men thus started out in life to seek their fortunes. After a stormy voyage of twenty-one days they arrived at their destination; Sampson, who was a cousin of Magoun's, staying in New Orleans, where he made a fortune in the furniture business, and Cox and Magoun making their way to Illinois. Mr. Magoun first stopped at St. Louis, then containing a population of only eight thousand souls, and from there he came to Jacksonville, Illinois, where he joined a colony then forming in that place, and which subsequently settled and entered a large tract of land ten miles north of Bloomington, in the county of McLean. It is a curious coincidence that after a separation of thirty-three years John Magoun and Calvin C. Sampson met again in Massachusetts at the home of their childhood, where both had gone on a visit, and where Sampson sickened and died of typhoid fever in August, 1868. Mr. Magoun came to



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Bloomington early enough in 1836 to work on the old brick court-house which was built in that year, and which was a few years ago removed to give place to the present magnificent structure. In December of this year, after the summer work was done, Mr. Magoun determined to return to his old Massachusetts home and look again upon the face of his dear old mother before she left the shores of time for the brighter land beyond the river, and so he started on foot with Joseph Bedell and Chester Foster, walking upon an average twenty-two miles per day through the new and thinly settled States of Illinois and Indiana. In Ohio they bought a horse and jumper, and travelled in that way to Morristown, New Jersey, from which place they made their way home by stage and other kinds of conveyance. Shortly after Mr. Magoun got home his mother died, and just before her decease she said: "John, I have greatly desired to see you once more, and that desire is now gratified and I am ready and willing to depart." And thus died and went home to heaven the mother of John Magoun, whom he so tenderly loved, and to whom, under God, he was indebted for most of the virtues which have adorned his life. Soon after the death of his mother Mr. Magoun returned to Bloomington, Illinois, and industriously engaged himself at his trade of bricklaying and plastering, and many are the well-plastered houses and well-built chimneys still standing to attest the skill and faithfulness of his profession. While on a subsequent visit to the home of his childhood Mr. Magoun engaged again in the masonry trade in Boston, and was employed with others in the building of the great chimney of the Roxbury Chemical Works, and when at an elevation of one hundred and seventy-six feet from the ground the scaffold gave way and precipitated the workmen to the bottom of the chimney, killing one and almost killing another, while Mr. Magoun escaped with but little injury. The poor fellow who was killed was an Irishman, and the moment before the scaffold broke he said, as he looked eastward over Boston harbor: "I must have one more look towards my dear old Ireland." The early emigrants to Illinois were mostly poor, and Mr. Magoun was one of the few who brought money with him at that early day. He was at one time engaged with James Miller in the mercantile business in Clinton, Illinois, and subsequently with John E. McClun and others at Bloomington. He is now and has been for many years a partner in the Home Bank of Bloomington, Illinois. Mr. Magoun has always been distinguished for his sympathy, generosity, and unselfishness, and in the summer of 1849 he had an opportunity to perform a deed in that respect well worthy a place in this brief sketch of his life. A man by the name of Sampson, a merchant of Bloomington, had been to Chicago and came home sick with the cholera, and evidently to die in a few hours. The inhabitants of the then little town were not only alarmed but paralyzed with terror. No man could be hired for love or money to attend upon the dying man, when Mr. Magoun volunteered his services,

took his place by his bedside, which he never left till he closed his eyes in death. The parting scene between the dying man and his wife and child, in the dead of night, is described by Mr. Magoun as heartrending in the extreme. "Farewell," said he to these dear ones. "Farewell; we shall meet again in heaven," which they have doubtless done, as the mother and child have both long since passed over the river to that brighter land above. It is to the credit of Abram Brokau and Goodinan Ferre that they aided Mr. Magoun at the death and burial of poor Sampson. Mr. Magoun was always anti-slavery in his sentiments, and heartily approved the proclamation of emancipation by Abraham Lincoln, and rejoiced that the result of the war was the freedom of the slave. He is a strictly temperate man in all respects, and has been favorable to all the temperance reforms and associations calculated to redeem the poor inebriate, and also to dry up those sinks of iniquity strangely authorized by law to make drunkards and paupers and scatter death and misery all around. He is also opposed to the use of tobacco in all its forms, and has spent his money liberally in aiding the printing and dissemination of tracts and documents against "the filthy and disgusting habit of chewing and smoking." Mr. Magoun is very fond of children, and greatly enjoys the society of the ladies, and has always been a great favorite of the gentler sex. He has never married, and regards this as one of the mistakes of his life, and advises young men not to follow his example in this respect. Mr. Magoun is about five feet nine inches high, has dark hair, blue eyes, and weighs one hundred and sixty pounds, and though sixty-seven years of age would not be taken by a stranger for more than fifty. Few gray hairs are to be seen upon his temples; his carriage is erect and his step elastic, and he looks in every respect as if his lease of life was good for many years to come. Few men have ever lived who have been more distinguished for kindness of heart, for charity and for the purity of his life than he. For nearly forty years he has lived in Bloomington, and perhaps no man is better known throughout the country, and yet no man or woman could be found who would dare to say aught against the character of John Magoun. Though generous and liberal, almost to a fault, he has accumulated a large fortune, which he manages with prudence and ability, thus verifying in his own history the truth of the Scripture, which says: "There is that which scattereth yet increaseth." No college has been built, no church erected, nor any benevolent or useful institution of any kind organized in the community but has been aided by the munificence of John Magoun. Large, however, as have been his donations to aid the great enterprises of the day, Mr. Magoun has chiefly delighted in feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, visiting the afflicted, and in every respect alleviating the sufferings of humanity so far as lay within his power. His heart and hand are always open to the wants of the poor. Numbers of the distressed and destitute daily wait upon him, and the needy and worthy applicant is never turned empty away. It

may be truly said of him, as of one of old, that he has delivered the poor that have cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him. The blessings of those who were ready to perish are bestowed upon him; and he has caused the widow's heart to sing for joy. Eyes has he been to the blind, and feet to the lame. He has been a father to the fatherless, and the cause which he knew not he searched out. Such has been the life of John Magoun. He has sought neither honor nor position in the world, but has striven only to do good and to make all who come in contact with him happier and better.



MORRISON, HON. WILLIAM R., Lawyer and Member of Congress from the Seventeenth District of Illinois, was born in Monroe county, Illinois, on September 14th, 1825. He received a common school education, and afterward became a student in McKendree College, Illinois.

He was brought up on a farm, and began the active duties of life thereon. Being attracted to the profession of law he commenced study with a view to admission, and in due

course, in 1855, became a member of the bar. Since that period he has practised his profession, save when called away from home on public service. On the outbreak of the Mexican war he entered the army as a private and served with gallantry. Again he gave his services to the country in the late war, raising and commanding the 49th Illinois Regiment. Previous and subsequent to his military career he held many positions in the State by election. He was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of Monroe county in 1852, and resigned the office in 1854, in order to become candidate for the State Legislature, in which he served by continuous re-election until 1860, officiating as Speaker of the House during the last two years of that period. He was the nominee of the Democratic party for the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses. Again he was elected in 1870 to the State Legislature, and received the vote of the Democratic members for Speaker. He was elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, and also to the Forty-third, as a Democrat, receiving on the latter occasion the votes of the Liberal Republicans. So well pleased were his constituents with his long and faithful service that he was again returned to his seat in the national legislature as a member of the Forty-fourth Congress.



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